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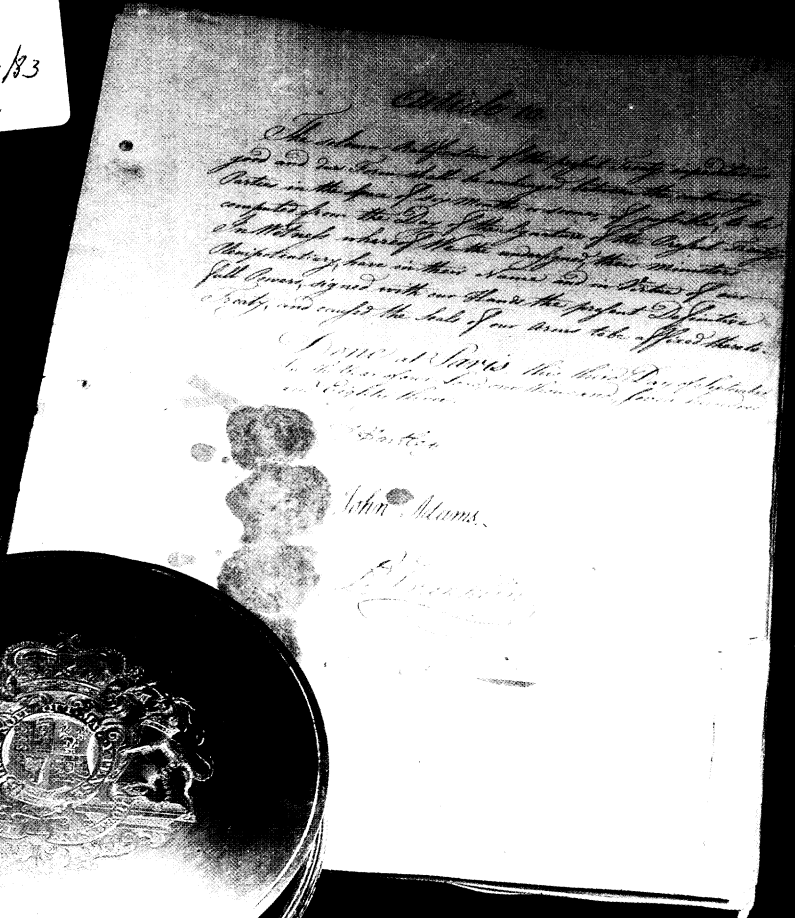
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National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration

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Information on the contents of *The U.S. Government Manual* and other publications of the Office of the Federal Register may be obtained by writing:

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ON THE COVER is the signature page of the Definitive Treaty of Peace of the American Revolutionary War. The treaty, preserved in the National Archives in Washington, will be 200 years old in 1983. It was signed in Paris on September 3, 1783. Photographed with the signature page of the American copy is the silver box, called a skippet, holding the British royal seal certifying the signature of George III on a ceremonial copy of the treaty. The United States and Great Britain ratified the treaty in 1784.

Introduction

As the official handbook of the Federal Government, *The United States Government Manual* provides comprehensive information on the agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. The *Manual* also includes information on quasi-official agencies, international organizations in which the United States participates, and boards, committees, and commissions.

A typical agency description includes a list of principal officials, a summary statement on the agency's purpose and role in the Government, a brief history of the agency, including its legislative or executive authority, a description of its programs and activities, and a "Sources of Information" section. This last section provides information on consumer activities, contracts and grants, employment, publications, and many other areas of citizen interest.

The 1982/83 *Manual* was prepared by the Presidential Documents Unit, Office of the Federal Register. Wilma P. Greene was Chief Editor.

As always, comments and suggestions from users of the *Manual* are invited. Please address your comments to the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

THE FEDERAL REGISTER AND ITS SPECIAL EDITIONS

The *Manual* is published pursuant to 1 CFR 9.1 as a special edition of the *Federal Register*. Its focus is on programs and activities. Persons interested in detailed organizational structure, the regulatory documents of an agency, or the public papers of the President should refer to the *Federal Register* or one of its other special editions, described below.

Issued each Federal working day, the *Federal Register* provides a uniform system for publishing Presidential documents, regulatory documents with general applicability and legal effect, proposed rules, and documents required to be published by statute.

The *Code of Federal Regulations* is an annual codification of the general and permanent rules published in the *Federal Register*. The *Code* is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. The *Code* is kept up to date by the individual issues of the *Federal Register*.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* serves as a timely, up-to-date reference source for the public policies and activities of the President. It contains the remarks, news conferences, messages, statements, and other Presidential material of a public nature issued by the White House during the week reported.

A companion publication to the *Weekly Compilation* is the *Public Papers of the Presidents*, which provides public Presidential documents and speeches in convenient book form. The series begins with President Truman, but volumes covering the administration of President Hoover also are available.

OTHER OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATIONS

The *Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders* provides in one reference source proclamations and Executive orders with general applicability and

continuing legal effect. The *Codification* is divided into 50 chapters representing broad subject areas. Incorporated into each codified document are all amendments that were in effect on the most recent revision date.

The Office of the Federal Register also publishes slip laws, which are pamphlet prints of each public and private law enacted by Congress. Slip laws are compiled annually as the *United States Statutes at Large*. The *Statutes* volumes contain all public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during a session of Congress, reorganization plans, proposed and ratified amendments to the Constitution, and Presidential proclamations. Included with many of these documents are sidenotes, citations, and a guide to their legislative history.

PUBLICATION AVAILABILITY

The publications of the Office of the Federal Register are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and at Government Printing Office bookstores located in several major cities. The *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations* are available in microfiche form as well as bound paper copies. In addition, these publications are available to the public at designated Government depository libraries. For more information, see the "Sources of Information" section of the Government Printing Office's statement in this book.

Some publications may be available at the Federal Information Centers located across the country. These centers serve as clearinghouses for information about the Federal Government. For a listing of the Federal Information Centers, see the General Services Administration's statement in this book.

John E. Byrne,
Director of the Federal Register.

Robert M. Warner,
Archivist of the United States.

Gerald P. Carmen,
Administrator of General Services.

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The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all

the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of

Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo. Walton
Wm. Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn
Edward Rutledge
Thos. Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Stone
Charles Carroll of
Carrollton
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson

Benj. Harrison
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton
Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross
Caesar Rodney
Geo. Read
Tho. M: Kean
Wm. Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Frans. Lewis

Lewis Morris
Richd. Stockton
Jno. Witherspoon
Fras. Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra. Clark
Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Sam. Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

[REDACTED]

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumerations shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall

have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him; the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square), as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal

Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o Washington—Presid^t
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire	{ John Langdon Nicholas Gilman }
Massachusetts	{ Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King }
Connecticut	{ W ^m Sam ^l Johnson Roger Sherman }
New York	Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey	{ Wil: Livingston David Brearley. W ^m Paterson. Jona: Dayton }
Pennsylvania	{ B Franklin Thomas Mifflin Rob ^t Morris Geo. Clymer Tho ^s FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Gouv Morris }

Delaware	{ Geo: Read Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett Jaco: Broom
Maryland	{ James M ^c Henry Dan of S ^t Tho ^s Jenifer Dan ^l Carroll
Virginia	{ John Blair— James Madison Jr.
North Carolina	{ W ^m Blount Rich ^d Dobbs Spaight. Hu Williamson
South Carolina	{ J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler.
Georgia	{ William Few Abr Baldwin

Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights")

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witnesses against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Ratified February 7, 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Ratified July 27, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13

(Ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15

(Ratified February 3, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed December 5, 1933 by Amendment 21)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19

(Ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

(Ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

(Ratified December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 22

(Ratified February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 23

(Ratified March 29, 1961)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 24

(Ratified January 23, 1964)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 25

(Ratified February 10, 1967)

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment 26

(Ratified July 1, 1971)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Legislative Branch





LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS

Ninety-seventh Congress, Second Session

The Senate

The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510

Phone, 202-224-3121

GEORGE BUSH	<i>PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE (Vice President of the United States)</i>
Strom Thurmond	<i>President of the Senate pro tempore</i>
Howard H. Baker, Jr.	<i>Majority Leader</i>
Robert C. Byrd	<i>Minority Leader</i>
William F. Hildenbrand	<i>Secretary</i>
Howard S. Liebengood	<i>Sergeant at Arms</i>
Howard O. Greene, Jr.	<i>Secretary for the Majority</i>
Terrence E. Sauvain	<i>Secretary for the Minority</i>
Richard C. Halverson, LL.D.	<i>Chaplain</i>

The House of Representatives

The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515

Phone, 202-224-3121

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.	<i>THE SPEAKER</i>
Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr.	<i>Clerk</i>
Benjamin J. Guthrie	<i>Sergeant at Arms</i>
James T. Molloy	<i>Doorkeeper</i>
Robert V. Rota	<i>Postmaster</i>
Rev. James David Ford	<i>Chaplain</i>

The Congress of the United States was created by Article I, section 1, of the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787, providing that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The first Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789¹, in the Federal Hall in New York City. The membership then consisted of 20² Senators and 59 Representatives.

The Senate is composed of 100 Members, 2 from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. This procedure was changed by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution,

¹ North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; Rhode Island on May 29, 1790.

² New York ratified the Constitution on July 26, 1788, but did not elect its Senators until July 15 and 16, 1789.

adopted in 1913, which made the election of Senators a function of the people. One-third of the Senate is elected every 2 years.

The House of Representatives comprises 435 Representatives. The number representing each State is determined by population but every State is entitled to at least one Representative. Members are elected by the people for 2-year terms, all terms running for the same period.

Both the Senators and the Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, a Senator must be at least 30 years of age and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 9 years; a Representative must be at least 25 years of age and must have been a citizen for at least 7 years.

A Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (elected for a 4-year term) and Delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands complete the composition of the Congress of the United States. Delegates are elected for a term of 2 years. The Resident Commissioner and Delegates may take part in the floor discussions, but have no vote. They do vote in the committees to which they are assigned.

Officers The Vice President of the United States is the Presiding Officer of the Senate; in his absence the duties are taken over by a President pro tempore, elected by that body, or someone designated by him. The Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House; he may designate any Member of the House to act in his absence.

The positions of Senate majority and minority leader have been in existence only since the early years of the 20th century. Leaders are elected at the beginning of each new Congress by a majority vote of the Senators in their political party. In cooperation with their party organizations, leaders are responsible for the design and achievement of a legislative program. This involves managing the flow of legislation, expediting noncontroversial measures, and keeping Members informed regarding proposed action on pending business. Each leader serves as an *ex officio* member of his party's policymaking and organizational bodies and is aided by an assistant floor leader (whip) and a party secretary.

The Secretary of the Senate, elected by vote of the Senate, performs the duties of the Presiding Officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore. He is the custodian of the seal of the Senate, draws requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for moneys appropriated for the compensation of

Senators, officers, and employees and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and is empowered to administer oaths to any officer of the Senate and to any witness produced before it. His executive duties include certification of extracts from the Journal of the Senate; the attestation of bills and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions; in impeachment trials, issuance, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, of all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate; and certification to the President of the United States of the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is elected by and serves as the Executive Officer of that body. He is also the Law Enforcement Officer; has statutory power to make arrests; locates absentee Senators for a quorum; is a member of Capitol Police Board, serving as chairman each odd year; is a member of the Capitol Guide Board, serving as chairman each odd year; has custody of the Senate gavel; serves subpoenas issued by the Senate or its committees; is responsible for many aspects of ceremonial functions, including the inauguration of the President of the United States; arranges funerals of Senators who die in office and escorts congressional committees to the services; directs and supervises departments and facilities under his jurisdiction; subject to the

Presiding Officer, maintains order in the Senate Chamber, prevents admission of any unauthorized person to the Senate floor, and prevents quotas of staff members entitled to the floor at one time from being exceeded; escorts the President when he addresses a Joint Session of Congress or attends any function at the Capitol; and escorts members of foreign parliaments into the Senate Chamber when they are to be introduced to the Senate.

The Clerk of the House presides at the beginning of a Congress until the election of a Speaker. He is a continuing officer whose duties do not terminate with the sine die adjournment of Congress; his duties are largely executive and quasi-

judicial in nature; he attests bills, resolutions, and subpoenas; is custodian of the seal of the House, and prepares the roll of Representatives-elect.

Committees The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both Houses of Congress. There are 16 standing committees in the Senate and 22 in the House of Representatives. The standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives are shown in the list below. In addition, there are special committees in each House, and various congressional commissions and joint committees composed of members of both Houses. Each House may also appoint special investigating committees.

Standing Committees of the Congress

House Committee	Room ¹	Senate Committee	Room ²
Agriculture	1301	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	322
Appropriations	H218	Appropriations	1235
Armed Services	2120	Armed Services	212
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	2129	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	5300
Budget	214 ³	Budget	CA203 ⁴
District of Columbia	1310	Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5202
Education and Labor	2181	Energy and Natural Resources	3106
Energy and Commerce	2125	Environment and Public Works	4204
Foreign Affairs	2170	Finance	2227
Government Operations	2157	Foreign Relations	4229
House Administration	H326	Governmental Affairs	3306
Interior and Insular Affairs	1324	Judiciary	2226
Judiciary	2137	Labor and Human Resources	4230
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	1334	Rules and Administration	305
Post Office and Civil Service	309	Small Business	424
Public Works and Transportation	2165	Veterans' Affairs	410
Rules	H313		
Science and Technology	2321		
Small Business	2361		
Standards of Official Conduct	2360		
Veterans' Affairs	335		
Ways and Means	1102		

¹ See note on page 29.

² See note on page 27.

³ House Office Building Annex No. 1.

⁴ Carroll Arms Annex.

The membership of the standing committees of each House is chosen by a vote of the entire body; members of other committees are appointed under the provisions of the measure establishing them.

Each bill and resolution is usually referred to the appropriate committee, which may report a bill out in its original form, favorably or unfavorably, recommend amendments, or allow the proposed legislation to die in committee without action.

Congressional Record Proceedings of Congress are published in the *Congressional Record*, which is issued when Congress is in session. Publication of the *Record* began March 4, 1873; it was the first series officially reported, printed, and published directly by the Federal Government. The Daily Digest of the *Congressional Record*, printed in the back of each issue of the *Record*, summarizes the proceedings of that day in each House, and before each of their

committees and subcommittees, respectively. The Digest also presents the legislative program for each day, and at the end of the week, gives the program for the following week. Its publication was begun March 17, 1947.

Sessions Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution makes it mandatory that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year." Under this provision, also, the date for convening Congress was designated originally as the first Monday in December, "unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day." Eighteen acts were passed, up to 1820, providing for the meeting of Congress on other days of the year. From 1820 to 1934, however, Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December. In 1934 the Twentieth Amendment changed the convening of Congress to January 3, unless Congress "shall by law appoint a different day." In addition, the President, according to Article II, section 3, of the Constitution "may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper. . . ."

Powers of Congress Article I, section 8, of the Constitution defines the powers of Congress. Included are the powers to assess and collect taxes—called the chief power; to regulate commerce, both interstate and foreign; to coin money; to establish post offices and post roads; to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to declare war; to raise and maintain an army and navy. Congress is further empowered "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;" and "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

Amendments to the Constitution

Another power vested in the Congress is the right to propose amendments to the Constitution, whenever two-thirds of

both Houses shall deem it necessary. Should two-thirds of the State legislatures demand changes in the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to call a constitutional convention. Proposed amendments shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Special Powers of the Senate Under the Constitution, the Senate is granted certain powers not accorded to the House of Representatives. The Senate approves or disapproves certain Presidential appointments by majority vote; and treaties must be concurred in by a two-thirds vote.

Special Powers of the House of Representatives The House of Representatives is granted the power of originating all bills for the raising of revenue.

Both Houses of Congress act in impeachment proceedings, which, according to the Constitution, may be instituted against the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

Prohibitions upon Congress Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution also imposes prohibitions upon Congress: "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it." A bill of attainder or an ex post facto law cannot be passed. No export duty can be imposed. Ports of one State cannot be given preference over those of another State. "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ." No title of nobility may be granted.

Rights of Members According to section 6 of Article I, Members of Congress are granted certain privileges. In no case, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace, can Members be arrested while attending sessions of Congress "and in going to and returning

from the same." Furthermore, the Members cannot be questioned in any other place for remarks made in Congress. Each House may expel a Member of its body by a two-thirds vote.

Enactment of Laws All bills and joint resolutions must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and must be signed by the President, except those proposing a constitutional amendment, in order to become law, or be passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Section 7 of Article I states: "If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." When a bill or joint resolution is introduced in the House, the procedure for its enactment into a law is as follows:

Assignment to House committee having jurisdiction;

If favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with recommended amendments;

If the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is messaged to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction;

In the Senate committee the bill, if favorably considered, may be reported in the form as received from the House, or with recommended amendments;

The approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House;

If one body does not accept the amendments to a bill by the other body, a conference committee comprised of Members of both bodies is usually appointed to effect a compromise;

When the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker (or Speaker pro tempore) and the Vice President (or President pro tempore or acting President pro tempore) and is presented to the President;

Once the President's signature is affixed, the measure becomes a law. If the President vetoes the bill, it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

Publications The *Congressional Directory*, 97th Congress, 1st Session, the *Senate Manual*, 97th Congress, and the *House Rules and Manual*, 97th Congress, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Senators

[Republicans in roman (54); Democrats in italics (45); Independent-Democrat† (1); total, 100]

NOTE: Room numbers with three digits are in the Russell Office Building (Delaware and Constitution Avenues), and four digits are in the Dirksen Office Building (First Street and Constitution Avenue). Members offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121.

Name	State	Room
Abdnor, James S	South Dakota	4327
Andrews, Mark N	North Dakota	417
Armstrong, William L	Colorado	1321
Baker, Howard H., Jr	Tennessee	4123
<i>Baucus, Max</i>	Montana	1107
<i>Bentsen, Lloyd</i>	Texas	240
<i>Biden, Joseph R., Jr</i>	Delaware	456
<i>Boren, David L</i>	Oklahoma	440
Boschwitz, Rudy	Minnesota	2317
<i>Bradley, Bill</i>	New Jersey	2107
Brady, Nicholas F	New Jersey	352
<i>Bumpers, Dale</i>	Arkansas	3229
<i>Burdick, Quentin N</i>	North Dakota	451
† <i>Byrd, Harry F., Jr</i>	Virginia	245

Senators—Continued

Name	State	Room
<i>Byrd, Robert C</i>	West Virginia	133
<i>Cannon, Howard W</i>	Nevada	259
<i>Chafee, John H</i>	Rhode Island	5229
<i>Chiles, Lawton</i>	Florida	437
<i>Cochran, Thad</i>	Mississippi	321
<i>Cohen, William S</i>	Maine	1251
<i>Cranston, Alan</i>	California	229
<i>D'Amato, Alfonse M</i>	New York	432
<i>Danforth, John C</i>	Missouri	460
<i>DeConcini, Dennis</i>	Arizona	3230
<i>Denton, Jeremiah</i>	Alabama	5327
<i>Dixon, Alan J</i>	Illinois	4203
<i>Dodd, Christopher J</i>	Connecticut	404
<i>Dole, Robert</i>	Kansas	2213
<i>Domenici, Pete V</i>	New Mexico	4239
<i>Durenberger, David</i>	Minnesota	353
<i>Eagleton, Thomas F</i>	Missouri	1209
<i>East, John P</i>	North Carolina	5107
<i>Exon, J. James</i>	Nebraska	3313
<i>Ford, Wendell H</i>	Kentucky	363
<i>Garn, Jake</i>	Utah	5207
<i>Glenn, John</i>	Ohio	2235
<i>Goldwater, Barry</i>	Arizona	337
<i>Gorton, Slade</i>	Washington	3327
<i>Grassley, Charles E</i>	Iowa	232
<i>Hart, Gary</i>	Colorado	221
<i>Hatch, Orrin G</i>	Utah	125
<i>Hatfield, Mark O</i>	Oregon	463
<i>Hawkins, Paula</i>	Florida	1327
<i>Hayakawa, S. I</i>	California	6217
<i>Heflin, Howell</i>	Alabama	3107
<i>Heinz, John</i>	Pennsylvania	443
<i>Helms, Jesse</i>	North Carolina	4213
<i>Hollings, Ernest F</i>	South Carolina	115
<i>Huddleston, Walter D</i>	Kentucky	2121
<i>Humphrey, Gordon J</i>	New Hampshire	6205
<i>Inouye, Daniel K</i>	Hawaii	105
<i>Jackson, Henry M</i>	Washington	137
<i>Jepsen, Roger W</i>	Iowa	110
<i>Johnston, J. Bennett</i>	Louisiana	421
<i>Kassebaum, Nancy Landon</i>	Kansas	304
<i>Kasten, Bob</i>	Wisconsin	328
<i>Kennedy, Edward M</i>	Massachusetts	109
<i>Laxalt, Paul</i>	Nevada	315
<i>Leahy, Patrick J</i>	Vermont	427
<i>Levin, Carl</i>	Michigan	140
<i>Long, Russell B</i>	Louisiana	217
<i>Lugar, Richard G</i>	Indiana	1113
<i>Mathias, Charles McC., Jr</i>	Maryland	358
<i>Matsunaga, Spark M</i>	Hawaii	5121
<i>Mattingly, Mack</i>	Georgia	6241
<i>McClure, James A</i>	Idaho	3121
<i>Melcher, John</i>	Montana	253
<i>Metzenbaum, Howard M</i>	Ohio	347
<i>Mitchell, George J</i>	Maine	344
<i>Moynihan, Daniel P</i>	New York	442

Senators—Continued

Name	State	Room
Murkowski, Frank H.....	Alaska	2104
Nickles, Don	Oklahoma	6327
<i>Nunn, Sam</i>	Georgia	3241
Packwood, Bob	Oregon	145
<i>Pell, Claiborne</i>	Rhode Island	325
Percy, Charles H	Illinois	4321
Pressler, Larry	South Dakota	411
<i>Proxmire, William</i>	Wisconsin	5241
<i>Pryor, David</i>	Arkansas	248
- <i>Quayle, Dan</i>	Indiana	254
<i>Randolph, Jennings</i>	West Virginia	3203
<i>Riegle, Donald W., Jr.</i>	Michigan	1207
Roth, William V., Jr	Delaware	3215
Rudman, Warren	New Hampshire	4104
<i>Sarbanes, Paul S</i>	Maryland	2327
<i>Sasser, Jim</i>	Tennessee	260
Schmitt, Harrison	New Mexico	5313
Simpson, Alan K	Wyoming	4107
Specter, Arlen	Pennsylvania	342
Stafford, Robert T	Vermont	5219
<i>Stennis, John C.</i>	Mississippi	205
Stevens, Ted	Alaska	127
Symms, Steven D	Idaho	452
Thurmond, Strom	South Carolina	209
Tower, John	Texas	142
<i>Tsongas, Paul E.</i>	Massachusetts	362
Wallop, Malcolm	Wyoming	204
Warner, John W	Virginia	405
Weicker, Lowell P., Jr	Connecticut	313
<i>Zorinsky, Edward</i>	Nebraska	431

Representatives

[Democrats in roman (243); Republicans in italics (192); total 435]

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building (New Jersey and Independence Avenues), four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building (between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue on Independence Avenue), four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building (between First and South Capitol Streets on Independence Avenue), and three digits beginning with H are in the Capitol Building. Members offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121.

Name	District	State	Room
Addabbo, Joseph P	7	New York	2256
Akaka, Daniel K	2	Hawaii	1510
Albosta, Donald Joseph	10	Michigan	1318
Alexander, Bill	1	Arkansas	201
Anderson, Glenn M	32	California	2329
Andrews, Ike	4	North Carolina	2201
Annunzio, Frank	11	Illinois	2303
Anthony, Beryl, Jr	4	Arkansas	213

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Applegate, Douglas	18	Ohio	435
Archer, Bill	7	Texas	1135
Ashbrook, Jean S	17	Ohio	1330
Aspin, Les	1	Wisconsin	442
Atkinson, Eugene V	25	Pennsylvania	412
AuCoin, Les	1	Oregon	2446
Badham, Robert E	40	California	1108
Bafalis, L. A. (Skip)	10	Florida	2433
Bailey, Don	21	Pennsylvania	116
Bailey, Wendell	8	Missouri	504
Barnard, Doug, Jr.	10	Georgia	236
Barnes, Michael D	8	Maryland	401
Beard, Robin L	6	Tennessee	229
Bedell, Berkley	6	Iowa	2440
Beilenson, Anthony C	23	California	1025
Benedict, Cleve	2	West Virginia	1229
Benjamin, Adam, Jr	1	Indiana	410
Bennett, Charles E	3	Florida	2107
Bereuter, Douglas K	1	Nebraska	1314
Bethune, Ed	2	Arkansas	1535
Bevill, Tom	4	Alabama	2302
Biaggi, Mario	10	New York	2428
Bingham, Jonathan B	22	New York	2262
Blanchard, James J	18	Michigan	2453
Bliley, Thomas J., Jr	3	Virginia	214
Boggs, Lindy (Mrs. Hale)	2	Louisiana	2353
Boland, Edward P	2	Massachusetts	2426
Bolling, Richard	5	Missouri	2365
Boner, William Hill	5	Tennessee	118
Bonior, David E	12	Michigan	1130
Bonker, Don	3	Washington	434
Bouquard, Marilyn Lloyd	3	Tennessee	2334
Bowen, David R	2	Mississippi	2421
Breaux, John B	7	Louisiana	2159
Brinkley, Jack	3	Georgia	2470
Brodhead, William M	17	Michigan	1114
Brooks, Jack	9	Texas	2449
Broomfield, Wm. S	19	Michigan	2306
Brown, Clarence J	7	Ohio	2217
Brown, George E., Jr	36	California	2342
Brown, Hank	4	Colorado	1319
Broyhill, James T	10	North Carolina	2340
Burgener, Clair W	43	California	343
Burton, John L	5	California	1714
Burton, Phillip	6	California	2304
Butler, M. Caldwell	6	Virginia	2330
Byron, Beverly B	6	Maryland	1216
Campbell, Carroll A., Jr	4	South Carolina	408
Carman, Gregory W	3	New York	1729
Carney, William	1	New York	1113
Chappell, Bill, Jr	4	Florida	2468
Chappie, Gene	1	California	1730
Cheney, Dick	At L	Wyoming	225
Chisholm, Shirley	12	New York	2182
Clausen, Don H	2	California	2308
Clay, William (Bill)	1	Missouri	2264

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Clinger, William F., Jr.</i>	23	Pennsylvania	1221
<i>Coats, Dan</i>	4	Indiana	1427
<i>Coelho, Tony</i>	15	California.....	216
<i>Coleman, E. Thomas</i>	6	Missouri.....	1527
<i>Collins, Cardiss</i>	7	Illinois	2438
<i>Collins, James M</i>	3	Texas	2419
<i>Conable, Barber B., Jr.</i>	35	New York.....	237
<i>Conte, Silvio O</i>	1	Massachusetts	2300
<i>Conyers, John, Jr.</i>	1	Michigan	2313
<i>Corcoran, Tom</i>	15	Illinois	1107
<i>Coughlin, Lawrence</i>	13	Pennsylvania	2467
<i>Courter, James A</i>	13	New Jersey.....	325
<i>Coyne, James K</i>	8	Pennsylvania	119
<i>Coyne, William J</i>	14	Pennsylvania	511
<i>Craig, Larry E</i>	1	Idaho	515
<i>Crane, Daniel B</i>	22	Illinois	115
<i>Crane, Philip M</i>	12	Illinois	1035
<i>Crockett, George W., Jr</i>	13	Michigan	1531
<i>D'Amours, Norman E</i>	1	New Hampshire	2242
<i>Daniel, Dan</i>	5	Virginia	2368
<i>Daniel, Robert W., Jr.</i>	4	Virginia	2236
<i>Dannemeyer, William E</i>	39	California.....	1032
<i>Daschle, Thomas A</i>	1	South Dakota	439
<i>Daub, Hal</i>	2	Nebraska	1008
<i>Davis, Robert W</i>	11	Michigan	1224
<i>Deckard, H. Joel</i>	8	Indiana	125
<i>de la Garza, E</i>	15	Texas	1434
<i>Dellums, Ronald V</i>	8	California.....	2136
<i>DeNardis, Lawrence J</i>	3	Connecticut	1429
<i>Derrick, Butler</i>	3	South Carolina	133
<i>Derwinski, Edward J</i>	4	Illinois	1401
<i>Dickinson, William L</i>	2	Alabama.....	2406
<i>Dicks, Norman D</i>	6	Washington	1112
<i>Dingell, John D</i>	16	Michigan	2221
<i>Dixon, Julian C</i>	28	California.....	423
<i>Donnelly, Brian J</i>	11	Massachusetts	1019
<i>Dorgan, Byron L</i>	At. L	North Dakota.....	427
<i>Dornan, Robert K</i>	27	California.....	332
<i>Dougherty, Charles F</i>	4	Pennsylvania	422
<i>Dowdy, Wayne</i>	4	Mississippi	1631
<i>Downey, Thomas J</i>	2	New York.....	303
<i>Dreier, David</i>	35	California.....	1641
<i>Duncan, John J</i>	2	Tennessee.....	2458
<i>Dunn, Jim</i>	6	Michigan	1511
<i>Dwyer, Bernard J</i>	15	New Jersey.....	437
<i>Dymally, Mervyn M</i>	31	California.....	1116
<i>Dyson, Roy</i>	1	Maryland.....	1020
<i>Early, Joseph D</i>	3	Massachusetts	2349
<i>Eckart, Dennis E</i>	22	Ohio.....	1222
<i>Edgar, Bob</i>	7	Pennsylvania	2442
<i>Edwards, Don</i>	10	California.....	2307
<i>Edwards, Jack</i>	1	Alabama.....	2369
<i>Edwards, Mickey</i>	5	Oklahoma	208
<i>Emerson, Bill</i>	10	Missouri.....	418
<i>Emery, David F</i>	1	Maine	2437
<i>English, Glenn</i>	6	Oklahoma	104

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Erdahl, Arlen</i>	1	Minnesota.....	1518
<i>Erlenborn, John N.</i>	14	Illinois.....	2206
<i>Ertel, Allen E.</i>	17	Pennsylvania.....	1211
<i>Evans, Billy Lee</i>	8	Georgia.....	113
<i>Evans, Cooper</i>	3	Iowa.....	317
<i>Evans, David W.</i>	6	Indiana.....	438
<i>Evans, Thomas B., Jr.</i>	At L	Delaware.....	316
<i>Fary, John G.</i>	5	Illinois.....	1121
<i>Fascell, Dante B.</i>	15	Florida.....	2354
<i>Fazio, Vic</i>	4	California.....	1421
<i>Fenwick, Millicent</i>	5	New Jersey.....	1230
<i>Ferraro, Geraldine A.</i>	9	New York.....	312
<i>Fiedler, Bobbi</i>	21	California.....	1607
<i>Fields, Jack</i>	8	Texas.....	510
<i>Findley, Paul</i>	20	Illinois.....	2113
<i>Fish, Hamilton, Jr.</i>	25	New York.....	2227
<i>Fithian, Floyd J.</i>	2	Indiana.....	1210
<i>Flippo, Ronnie G.</i>	5	Alabama.....	405
<i>Florio, James J.</i>	1	New Jersey.....	1740
<i>Foglietta, Thomas M.</i>	1	Pennsylvania.....	1217
<i>Foley, Thomas S.</i>	5	Washington.....	1201
<i>Ford, Harold E.</i>	8	Tennessee.....	2445
<i>Ford, William D.</i>	15	Michigan.....	239
<i>Forsythe, Edwin B.</i>	6	New Jersey.....	2210
<i>Fountain, L. H.</i>	2	North Carolina.....	2188
<i>Fowler, Wyche, Jr.</i>	5	Georgia.....	1504
<i>Frank, Barney</i>	4	Massachusetts.....	1609
<i>Frenzel, Bill</i>	3	Minnesota.....	1026
<i>Frost, Martin</i>	24	Texas.....	1238
<i>Fuqua, Don</i>	2	Florida.....	2269
<i>Garcia, Robert</i>	21	New York.....	223
<i>Gaydos, Joseph M.</i>	20	Pennsylvania.....	2366
<i>Gejdenson, Sam</i>	2	Connecticut.....	1503
<i>Gephardt, Richard A.</i>	3	Missouri.....	218
<i>Gibbons, Sam</i>	7	Florida.....	2204
<i>Gilman, Benjamin A.</i>	26	New York.....	2160
<i>Gingrich, Newt</i>	6	Georgia.....	1005
<i>Ginn, Bo</i>	1	Georgia.....	2135
<i>Glickman, Dan</i>	4	Kansas.....	1507
<i>Goldwater, Barry M., Jr.</i>	20	California.....	2240
<i>Gonzalez, Henry B.</i>	20	Texas.....	2252
<i>Goodling, William F.</i>	19	Pennsylvania.....	109
<i>Gore, Albert, Jr.</i>	4	Tennessee.....	1131
<i>Gradison, Willis D., Jr.</i>	1	Ohio.....	1117
<i>Gramm, Phil</i>	6	Texas.....	1721
<i>Gray, William H., III</i>	2	Pennsylvania.....	429
<i>Green, Bill</i>	18	New York.....	1417
<i>Gregg, Judd</i>	2	New Hampshire.....	503
<i>Grisham, Wayne</i>	33	California.....	120
<i>Guarini, Frank J.</i>	14	New Jersey.....	1530
<i>Gunderson, Steve</i>	3	Wisconsin.....	416
<i>Hagedorn, Tom</i>	2	Minnesota.....	2344
<i>Hall, Ralph M.</i>	4	Texas.....	1223
<i>Hall, Sam B., Jr.</i>	1	Texas.....	318
<i>Hall, Tony P.</i>	3	Ohio.....	1728
<i>Hamilton, Lee H.</i>	9	Indiana.....	2187

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Hammerschmidt, John Paul</i>	3	Arkansas	2207
Hance, Kent	19	Texas	1039
<i>Hansen, George</i>	2	Idaho	1125
<i>Hansen, James V</i>	1	Utah	1407
Harkin, Tom	5	Iowa	2411
<i>Hartnett, Thomas F</i>	1	South Carolina	509
Hatcher, Charles	2	Georgia	1726
Hawkins, Augustus F	29	California	2371
<i>Heckler, Margaret M</i>	10	Massachusetts	2312
Hefner, W. G. (Bill)	8	North Carolina	2161
Heftel, Cecil (Cec)	1	Hawaii	1030
<i>Hendon, Bill</i>	11	North Carolina	212
Hertel, Dennis M	14	Michigan	1017
Hightower, Jack	13	Texas	2348
<i>Hiler, John</i>	3	Indiana	1338
<i>Hillis, Elwood</i>	5	Indiana	2336
Holland, Ken	5	South Carolina	2431
<i>Hollenbeck, Harold C</i>	9	New Jersey	1526
<i>Holt, Marjorie S</i>	4	Maryland	2412
<i>Hopkins, Larry J</i>	6	Kentucky	331
<i>Horton, Frank</i>	34	New York	2229
Howard, James J	3	New Jersey	2245
Hoyer, Steny	5	Maryland	1513
Hubbard, Carroll, Jr	1	Kentucky	2244
Huckaby, Jerry	5	Louisiana	228
Hughes, William J	2	New Jersey	436
<i>Hunter, Duncan</i>	42	California	415
Hutto, Earl	1	Florida	330
<i>Hyde, Henry J</i>	6	Illinois	1203
Ireland, Andy	8	Florida	1124
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr	11	Indiana	1533
<i>Jeffords, James M</i>	At L	Vermont	1524
<i>Jeffries, Jim</i>	2	Kansas	424
Jenkins, Ed	9	Georgia	217
<i>Johnston, Eugene</i>	6	North Carolina	128
Jones, Ed	7	Tennessee	108
Jones, James R	1	Oklahoma	203
Jones, Walter B	1	North Carolina	241
Kastenmeier, Robert W	2	Wisconsin	2232
Kazen, Abraham, Jr	23	Texas	2408
<i>Kemp, Jack F</i>	38	New York	2235
Kennelly, Barbara B	1	Connecticut	1630
Kildee, Dale E	7	Michigan	314
<i>Kindness, Thomas N</i>	8	Ohio	2434
Kogovsek, Ray	3	Colorado	430
<i>Kramer, Ken</i>	5	Colorado	114
LaFalce, John J	36	New York	2447
<i>Lagomarsino, Robert J</i>	19	California	2332
Lantos, Tom	11	California	1123
<i>Latta, Delbert L</i>	5	Ohio	2309
<i>Leach, Jim</i>	1	Iowa	1514
Leath, Marvin	11	Texas	336
<i>LeBoutillier, John</i>	6	New York	417
<i>Lee, Gary A</i>	33	New York	322
Lehman, William	13	Florida	2347
Leland, Mickey	18	Texas	419

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Lent, Norman F</i>	4	New York.....	2228
Levitas, Elliott H.....	4	Georgia.....	2416
<i>Lewis, Jerry</i>	37	California.....	327
<i>Livingston, Bob</i>	1	Louisiana.....	206
<i>Loeffler, Tom</i>	21	Texas.....	1212
Long, Clarence D.....	2	Maryland.....	2405
Long, Gillis W.....	8	Louisiana.....	2311
<i>Lott, Trent</i>	5	Mississippi.....	2400
<i>Lowery, Bill</i>	41	California.....	1331
Lowry, Mike.....	7	Washington.....	1206
<i>Lujan, Manuel, Jr</i>	1	New Mexico.....	1323
Luken, Thomas A.....	2	Ohio.....	240
Lundine, Stanley N.....	39	New York.....	231
<i>Lungren, Dan</i>	34	California.....	328
<i>McClory, Robert</i>	13	Illinois.....	2109
<i>McCloskey, Paul N., Jr</i>	12	California.....	205
<i>McCollum, Bill</i>	5	Florida.....	1313
McCurdy, Dave.....	4	Oklahoma.....	313
<i>McDade, Joseph M</i>	10	Pennsylvania.....	2370
McDonald, Larry.....	7	Georgia.....	103
<i>McEwen, Bob</i>	6	Ohio.....	507
<i>McGrath, Raymond J</i>	5	New York.....	506
McHugh, Matthew F.....	27	New York.....	306
<i>McKinney, Stewart B</i>	4	Connecticut.....	106
<i>Madigan, Edward R</i>	21	Illinois.....	2457
Markey, Edward J.....	7	Massachusetts.....	403
<i>Marks, Marc L</i>	24	Pennsylvania.....	1424
<i>Marlenee, Ron</i>	2	Montana.....	409
<i>Marriott, Dan</i>	2	Utah.....	1133
<i>Martin, David O'B</i>	30	New York.....	502
<i>Martin, James G</i>	9	North Carolina.....	341
<i>Martin, Lynn</i>	16	Illinois.....	1208
Martinez, Matthew G.....	30	California.....	1630
Matsui, Robert T.....	3	California.....	329
Mattox, Jim.....	5	Texas.....	1111
Mavroules, Nicholas.....	6	Massachusetts.....	1204
Mazzoli, Romano L.....	3	Kentucky.....	2246
Mica, Dan.....	11	Florida.....	131
<i>Michel, Robert H</i>	18	Illinois.....	2112
Mikulski, Barbara A.....	3	Maryland.....	407
<i>Miller, Clarence E</i>	10	Ohio.....	2208
Miller, George.....	7	California.....	2422
Mineta, Norman Y.....	13	California.....	2352
Minish, Joseph G.....	11	New Jersey.....	2162
<i>Mitchell, Donald J</i>	31	New York.....	2305
Mitchell, Parren J.....	7	Maryland.....	2367
Moakley, Joe.....	9	Massachusetts.....	221
Moffett, Anthony Toby.....	6	Connecticut.....	127
<i>Molinari, Guy V</i>	17	New York.....	501
Mollohan, Robert H.....	1	West Virginia.....	339
Montgomery, G. V. (Sonny).....	3	Mississippi.....	2184
<i>Moore, W. Henson</i>	6	Louisiana.....	2404
<i>Moorhead, Carlos J</i>	22	California.....	2346
<i>Morrison, Sid</i>	4	Washington.....	1330
Mottl, Ronald M.....	23	Ohio.....	2459
Murphy, Austin J.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	204
Murtha, John P.....	12	Pennsylvania.....	2423

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Myers, John T</i>	7	Indiana	2301
<i>Napier, John L</i>	6	South Carolina	238
<i>Natcher, William H</i>	2	Kentucky	2333
<i>Neal, Stephen L</i>	5	North Carolina	2463
<i>Nelligan, James L</i>	11	Pennsylvania	1711
<i>Nelson, Bill</i>	9	Florida	307
<i>Nichols, Bill</i>	3	Alabama	2417
<i>Nowak, Henry J</i>	37	New York	2430
<i>Oakar, Mary Rose</i>	20	Ohio	107
<i>Oberstar, James L</i>	8	Minnesota	2351
<i>Obey, David R</i>	7	Wisconsin	2230
<i>O'Brien, George M</i>	17	Illinois	2439
<i>O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr</i>	8	Massachusetts	2231
<i>Ottinger, Richard L</i>	24	New York	2241
<i>Oxley, Michael G</i>	4	Ohio	1724
<i>Panetta, Leon E</i>	16	California	431
<i>Parris, Stan</i>	8	Virginia	428
<i>Pashayan, Charles, Jr</i>	17	California	129
<i>Patman, Bill</i>	14	Texas	1408
<i>Patterson, Jerry M</i>	38	California	2238
<i>Paul, Ron</i>	22	Texas	1234
<i>Pease, Donald J</i>	13	Ohio	1127
<i>Pepper, Claude</i>	14	Florida	2239
<i>Perkins, Carl D</i>	7	Kentucky	2328
<i>Petri, Thomas E</i>	6	Wisconsin	1024
<i>Peyser, Peter A</i>	23	New York	301
<i>Pickle, J. J</i>	10	Texas	242
<i>Porter, John Edward</i>	10	Illinois	1529
<i>Price, Melvin</i>	23	Illinois	2110
<i>Pritchard, Joel</i>	1	Washington	2263
<i>Pursell, Carl D</i>	2	Michigan	1414
<i>Quillen, James H. (Jimmy)</i>	1	Tennessee	102
<i>Rahall, Nick Joe, II</i>	4	West Virginia	440
<i>Railsback, Tom</i>	19	Illinois	2104
<i>Rangel, Charles B</i>	19	New York	2432
<i>Ratchford, William R</i>	5	Connecticut	432
<i>Regula, Ralph</i>	16	Ohio	2209
<i>Reuss, Henry S</i>	5	Wisconsin	2413
<i>Rhodes, John J</i>	1	Arizona	2310
<i>Richmond, Frederick W</i>	14	New York	1707
<i>Rinaldo, Matthew J</i>	12	New Jersey	2338
<i>Ritter, Don</i>	15	Pennsylvania	124
<i>Roberts, Clint</i>	2	South Dakota	1009
<i>Roberts, Pat</i>	1	Kansas	1428
<i>Robinson, J. Kenneth</i>	7	Virginia	2233
<i>Rodino, Peter W., Jr</i>	10	New Jersey	2462
<i>Roe, Robert A</i>	8	New Jersey	2243
<i>Roemer, Buddy</i>	4	Louisiana	1725
<i>Rogers, Harold</i>	5	Kentucky	413
<i>Rose, Charles</i>	7	North Carolina	2435
<i>Rosenthal, Benjamin S</i>	8	New York	2372
<i>Rostenkowski, Dan</i>	8	Illinois	2111
<i>Roth, Toby</i>	8	Wisconsin	215
<i>Roukema, Marge</i>	7	New Jersey	226
<i>Roussetot, John H</i>	26	California	2133
<i>Roybal, Edward R</i>	25	California	2211

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
<i>Rudd, Eldon</i>	4	Arizona.....	1110
<i>Russo, Marty</i>	3	Illinois.....	2464
<i>Sabo, Martin Olav</i>	5	Minnesota.....	426
<i>St Germain, Fernand J.</i>	1	Rhode Island.....	2108
<i>Santini, Jim</i>	At L	Nevada.....	2429
<i>Savage, Gus</i>	2	Illinois.....	1233
<i>Sawyer, Harold S.</i>	5	Michigan.....	123
<i>Scheuer, James H.</i>	11	New York.....	2402
<i>Schneider, Claudine</i>	2	Rhode Island.....	1431
<i>Schroeder, Patricia</i>	1	Colorado.....	2410
<i>Schulze, Richard T.</i>	5	Pennsylvania.....	2444
<i>Schumer, Charles E.</i>	16	New York.....	126
<i>Seiberling, John F.</i>	14	Ohio.....	1225
<i>Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr.</i>	9	Wisconsin.....	315
<i>Shamansky, Bob</i>	12	Ohio.....	308
<i>Shannon, James M.</i>	5	Massachusetts.....	224
<i>Sharp, Philip R.</i>	10	Indiana.....	2452
<i>Shaw, E. Clay, Jr.</i>	12	Florida.....	1213
<i>Shelby, Richard C.</i>	7	Alabama.....	1705
<i>Shumway, Norman D.</i>	14	California.....	1228
<i>Shuster, Bud</i>	9	Pennsylvania.....	2455
<i>Siljander, Mark D.</i>	4	Michigan.....	1022
<i>Simon, Paul</i>	24	Illinois.....	227
<i>Skeen, Joe</i>	2	New Mexico.....	1508
<i>Skelton, Ike</i>	4	Missouri.....	1404
<i>Smith, Albert Lee, Jr.</i>	6	Alabama.....	1406
<i>Smith, Christopher H.</i>	4	New Jersey.....	513
<i>Smith, Denny</i>	2	Oregon.....	1207
<i>Smith, Joseph F.</i>	3	Pennsylvania.....	1723
<i>Smith, Neal</i>	4	Iowa.....	2373
<i>Smith, Virginia</i>	3	Nebraska.....	2202
<i>Snowe, Olympia J.</i>	2	Maine.....	130
<i>Snyder, Gene</i>	4	Kentucky.....	2185
<i>Solarz, Stephen J.</i>	13	New York.....	1536
<i>Solomon, Gerald B. H.</i>	29	New York.....	323
<i>Spence, Floyd</i>	2	South Carolina.....	2427
<i>Stangeland, Arian</i>	7	Minnesota.....	1519
<i>Stanton, J. William</i>	11	Ohio.....	2466
<i>Stark, Fortney H. (Pete)</i>	9	California.....	1034
<i>Staton, David Michael</i>	3	West Virginia.....	425
<i>Stenholm, Charles W.</i>	17	Texas.....	1232
<i>Stokes, Louis</i>	21	Ohio.....	2465
<i>Stratton, Samuel S.</i>	28	New York.....	2205
<i>Studds, Gerry E.</i>	12	Massachusetts.....	1501
<i>Stump, Bob</i>	3	Arizona.....	211
<i>Swift, Al</i>	2	Washington.....	1502
<i>Synar, Mike</i>	2	Oklahoma.....	1713
<i>Tauke, Thomas J.</i>	2	Iowa.....	319
<i>Tauzin, W. J. (Billy)</i>	3	Louisiana.....	222
<i>Taylor, Gene</i>	7	Missouri.....	2134
<i>Thomas, William M.</i>	18	California.....	324
<i>Traxler, Bob</i>	8	Michigan.....	2448
<i>Trible, Paul S., Jr.</i>	1	Virginia.....	326
<i>Udall, Morris K.</i>	2	Arizona.....	235
<i>Vander Jagt, Guy</i>	9	Michigan.....	2409
<i>Vento, Bruce F.</i>	4	Minnesota.....	230

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Volkmer, Harold L.....	9	Missouri.....	1007
Walgren, Doug.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	117
<i>Walker, Robert S.....</i>	16	Pennsylvania.....	1028
<i>Wampler, William C.....</i>	9	Virginia.....	2407
Washington, Harold.....	1	Illinois.....	1610
Watkins, Wes.....	3	Oklahoma.....	137
Waxman, Henry A.....	24	California.....	2418
Weaver, James.....	4	Oregon.....	1226
<i>Weber, Ed.....</i>	9	Ohio.....	512
<i>Weber, Vin.....</i>	6	Minnesota.....	514
Weiss, Ted.....	20	New York.....	132
White, Richard C.....	16	Texas.....	2186
<i>Whitehurst, G. William.....</i>	2	Virginia.....	2469
Whitley, Charles.....	3	North Carolina.....	404
<i>Whittaker, Robert (Bob).....</i>	5	Kansas.....	516
Whitten, Jamie L.....	1	Mississippi.....	2314
<i>Williams, Lyle.....</i>	19	Ohio.....	1004
Williams, Pat.....	1	Montana.....	1512
Wilson, Charles.....	2	Texas.....	1214
<i>Winn, Larry, Jr.....</i>	3	Kansas.....	2268
Wirth, Timothy E.....	2	Colorado.....	2454
<i>Wolf, Frank R.....</i>	10	Virginia.....	414
Wolpe, Howard.....	3	Michigan.....	1118
<i>Wortley, George C.....</i>	32	New York.....	508
Wright, Jim.....	12	Texas.....	1236
Wyden, Ron.....	3	Oregon.....	1440
<i>Wylie, Chalmers P.....</i>	15	Ohio.....	2335
Yates, Sidney R.....	9	Illinois.....	2234
Yatron, Gus.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	2267
<i>Young, C. W. Bill.....</i>	6	Florida.....	2266
<i>Young, Don.....</i>	At L	Alaska.....	2331
Young, Robert A.....	2	Missouri.....	1317
Zablocki, Clement J.....	4	Wisconsin.....	2183
Zeferetti, Leo C.....	15	New York.....	2436
Corrada, Baltasar.....	Res.	Puerto Rico.....	1410
	Comm.		
de Lugo, Ron.....	Delegate	Virgin Islands.....	2443
Fauntroy, Walter E.....	Delegate	District of Columbia.....	2350
Sunia, Fofu I. F.....	Delegate	American Samoa.....	1709
Won Pat, Antonio Borja.....	Delegate	Guam.....	2441

For further information concerning the United States Senate, contact the Secretary of the Senate, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510. Phone, 202-224-2115.

For further information concerning the House of Representatives, contact the Clerk, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515. Phone, 202-225-7000.

Telephone directories for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone, 202-225-1200

GEORGE M. WHITE *Architect of the Capitol*

The first Architect of the Capitol was appointed in 1793 by the President of the United States. During the period of the construction of the Capitol (1793-1865) appointments were made to the position of Architect at such times and for such periods as the various stages of the construction work required. The office of Architect has, however, been continuous from 1851 to date.

The functions of the office have changed materially through the years in accordance with the increased activities imposed upon it by Congress, due, principally, to the addition of new buildings and grounds. Originally, the duties of the Architect of the Capitol were to plan and construct the Capitol Building, and later, to supervise its care and maintenance.

Permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the Capitol Building is provided by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147; 40 U.S.C. 162-163). This act has been amended from time to time to provide for the care and maintenance of the additional buildings and grounds placed under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol by Congress in subsequent years.

The Architect of the Capitol, acting as an agent of Congress, has charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States Capitol Building, and making arrangements with the proper authorities for ceremonies and ceremonials held in the building and on the grounds; is responsible for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the Capitol Grounds, comprising approximately 208.7 acres; has the structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress Buildings and the United States Supreme Court Building; and is responsible for the operation of the United States Senate restaurant.

In addition to these activities the Architect has the following duties and responsibilities:

Under the direction and approval of the House Office Building Commission, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the House Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment, and the care, maintenance, and operation of the Capitol Power Plant, which supplies heat and air-conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, and the United States Supreme Court Building; heat for the United States Botanic Garden and the Senate and House garages; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office, Washington City Post Office, Union Station, and steam heat and chilled water for the Folger Shakespeare Library;

Subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the Senate Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment;

The jurisdiction and control, including care and maintenance of the Senate garage, subject to such regulations respecting the use thereof as may be promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The Architect of the Capitol is also charged with the planning and construction of such buildings as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time. Current projects include extension, reconstruction, alteration, and improvement of the United States Capitol; construction and equipment of an extension to the Dirksen Office

Building; construction and improvements under the additional House Office Building projects; construction of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building; and expansion, modification, and enlargement of the facilities of the Capitol Power Plant.

Under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library, he serves as Acting Director of the United States Botanic Garden.

The Architect of the Capitol serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board, the Capitol Guide Board, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the

District of Columbia Zoning Commission, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, the Art Advisory Committee to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and Coordinator of Civil Defense for the Capitol group of buildings.

For further information, contact the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Phone, 202-225-1200.

Approved.

George M. White,
Architect of the Capitol.

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

*Office of Director, 245 First Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024
Phone, 202-225-8333*

*Conservatory, Maryland Avenue, First to Second Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20024
Phone, 202-225-6646*

*Nursery, Poplar Point, 700 Howard Road SE., Anacostia, D.C. 20020
Phone, 202-225-6420*

GEORGE M. WHITE (Architect of the Capitol) *Acting Director*

The purpose of the United States Botanic Garden is to collect, cultivate, and grow the various vegetable productions of this and other countries for exhibition and display to the public and for study material for students, scientists, and garden clubs.

The Botanic Garden contains a large variety of palms, cycads, ferns, cacti, orchids, and other miscellaneous tropical and subtropical plants, many of which are rare species. There are special displays during most of the months of the year, and in their proper seasons banana, papaya, orange, lemon, tangerine, kumquat, avocet, coffee, and surinam cherry are to be seen in luxuriant fruiting. The entire collection of the Garden includes over 10,000 species and varieties of plant growth. The collection attracts many visitors annually, including botanists, horticulturists, students, and garden club members.

The Garden, though not operated as a scientific institution, offers educational

facilities in that it makes available for study to students, botanists, and floriculturists many rare and interesting botanical specimens. Every year botanical specimens are received from all over the world with requests for identification, and one of the services rendered by the Garden to the public is the identification of such specimens and the furnishing of information relating to the proper methods of growing them.

The United States Botanic Garden was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbia Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an organization which was the outgrowth of an association known as the Metropolitan

Society and which received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of this Institute until 1837, when the Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

It remained abandoned until 1842 when it became necessary for the Government to provide accommodations for the botanical collections brought to Washington, D.C., from the South Seas by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-42, under the leadership of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The collections were placed temporarily on exhibition at the Patent Office upon return of the expedition in June 1842. The first greenhouse for this purpose was constructed in 1842 on a lot behind the Patent Office Building under the direction and control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from funds appropriated by Congress.

The act of May 15, 1850 (9 Stat. 427), provided for the relocation of the Botanic Garden under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The site selected by the Joint Committee on the Library for the relocation of the Botanic Garden was on the Mall at the west end of the Capitol

Grounds, practically the same site the Botanic Garden occupied during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute.

This site was later enlarged, and the main area continued to serve as the principal Botanic Garden site from 1850 until 1933, when the Garden was relocated to its present site.

Although the Botanic Garden began functioning as a Government-owned institution in 1842, the records indicate that it was not until 1856 that the maintenance of the Garden was specifically placed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, and a regular, annual appropriation was provided by Congress (11 Stat. 104).

At the present time the Joint Committee exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has been serving as Acting Director since 1934.

For further information concerning the United States Botanic Garden, contact the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Phone, 202-225-1200.

Approved.

George M. White,
Acting Director.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20548
Phone, 202-275-2812

CHARLES A. BOWSHER (Vacancy)	<i>Comptroller General of the United States Deputy Comptroller General of the United States</i>
John D. Heller	<i>Assistant Comptroller General for Policy and Program Planning</i>
Harry S. Havens	<i>Assistant Comptroller General for Program Evaluation</i>
Milton J. Socolar	<i>General Counsel</i>
Martin J. Fitzgerald	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Relations</i>
Patricia K. Moran	<i>Director, Office of Public Information</i>
Edward Gallas	<i>Chairman, Personnel Appeals Board</i>
William J. Anderson	<i>Director, General Government Division</i>
Gregory J. Ahart	<i>Director, Human Resources Division</i>
Richard L. Brown	<i>Director, General Services and Controller</i>

Wilbur D. Campbell	<i>Acting Director, Accounting and Financial Management Division</i>
Eleanor Chelimsky	<i>Director, Institute for Program Evaluation</i>
Frank C. Conahan	<i>Director, International Division</i>
Henry Eschwege	<i>Director, Community and Economic Development Division</i>
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Morton A. Myers	<i>Director, Program Analysis Division</i>
J. Dexter Peach	<i>Director, Energy and Minerals Division</i>
Alexander A. Silva	<i>Director, Civil Rights Office</i>
Richard L. Fogel	<i>Director, Office of Program Planning</i>
Felix R. Brandon II	<i>Director of Personnel</i>
Arley F. Franklin	<i>Director, Office of Organization and Human Development</i>
Julius Brown	<i>Acting Director, Office of Administrative and Publishing Services</i>
David E. Bryant, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Budget and Financial Management</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Budget</i>
Arthur Klekner	<i>Director, Office of Security</i>
James L. Howard	<i>Director, Office of Policy</i>
Vinita Mathur	<i>Director, Office of Information Systems and Services</i>
Walter H. Sheley	<i>Director, Mission Analysis and Systems Acquisition Division</i>

The General Accounting Office (GAO), created by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 41), was vested with all powers and duties of the six auditors and the Comptroller of the Treasury, as stated in the act of July 31, 1894, and other statutes extending back to the original Treasury Act of 1789. The 1921 act broadened the Government's audit activities and established new responsibilities for reporting to the Congress.

The scope of the activities of the General Accounting Office was further extended by the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841), the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (31 U.S.C. 60), the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 65), the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (31 U.S.C. 1151), the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1301), the General

Accounting Office Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 52c), and other legislation.

The General Accounting Office is under the control and direction of the Comptroller General of the United States, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 15 years.

The General Accounting Office has the following basic purposes: to assist the Congress, its committees, and its Members in carrying out their legislative and oversight responsibilities, consistent with its role as an independent nonpolitical agency in the legislative branch; to carry out legal, accounting, auditing, and claims settlement functions with respect to Federal Government programs and operations as assigned by the Congress; and to make recommendations designed to provide for more efficient and effective Government operations.

Direct Assistance to the Congress

The General Accounting Office directly assists the Congress, its committees, Members, and officers on request. This assistance can be in any of the following forms:

Legislation may be enacted directing the General Accounting Office to examine a specific matter; special audits, surveys, and reviews may be performed for the committees, Members, or officers of Congress; professional staff members may be assigned to assist committees in conducting studies and investigations; the Comptroller General or his representatives may testify before committees on matters considered to be within the special competence of the General Accounting Office; and committees or Members may request comments on or assistance in drafting proposed legislation or other advice in legal and legislative matters.

Further, the General Accounting Office responds to numerous requests from congressional sources for information relating to or resulting from its work and provides advice on congressional, administrative, and financial operations.

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 specified numerous additional ways in which the General Accounting Office is to assist the Congress: (1) provide information, services, facilities, and personnel (as mutually agreed) to the Congressional Budget Office; (2) assist congressional committees in developing statements of legislative objectives and goals and methods for assessing and reporting actual program performance; (3) assist such committees in analyzing and assessing Federal agency program reviews and evaluation studies; (4) develop and recommend methods for review and evaluation of Government programs; (5) conduct a continuing program to identify needs of committees and Members of Congress for fiscal, budgetary, and program-related information; (6) assist congressional committees in developing their information needs; (7) monitor recurring reporting requirements of the Congress; (8) develop, in cooperation with the Congressional Budget Office, the

Treasury, and the Office of Management and Budget, an up-to-date inventory and directory of sources and information systems for fiscal, budgetary, and program-related information; (9) assist committees and Members to obtain information from such sources and to appraise and analyze it; (10) develop, with the Congressional Budget Office, a central file of data and information to meet recurring requirements of the Congress for fiscal, budgetary, and program-related information; (11) review and report to the Congress on deferrals and rescissions of budget authority proposed by the President; and (12) bring suit, where necessary, to assure the availability for obligation of budget authority.

Auditing In general, the audit authority of the General Accounting Office extends to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Exceptions to this audit authority relate principally to funds relating to certain intelligence activities.

Where audit authority exists the General Accounting Office has the right of access to, and examination of, any books, documents, papers, or records of the departments and agencies. The law provides that departments and agencies furnish to the Comptroller General such information as he may require including that related to their powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business.

The General Accounting Office has statutory authority to investigate all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds. Additionally, GAO's audit authority covers wholly- and partially-owned Government corporations and certain nonappropriated fund activities. By law, it is authorized and directed to make expenditure analyses of executive agencies to enable the Congress to determine whether public funds are efficiently and economically administered and expended; and to review and evaluate the results of existing Government programs and activities.

The scope of the audit work of the General Accounting Office extends not only to the programs and activities which

the Federal Government itself conducts but also to the activities of State and local governments, quasi-governmental bodies, and private organizations in their capacity as recipients under, or administrators for Federal aid programs financed by loans, advances, grants, and contributions. The interest of the General Accounting Office also extends to certain activities of those having negotiated contracts with the Government.

GAO's audit activities also include examining and settling accounts of the Federal Government's certifying, disbursing, and collection officers, including determinations involving accountability for improper or illegal expenditures of public funds. Balances certified by the Comptroller General are binding on the executive branch; however, any settled account can be reviewed on motion by the Comptroller General or other interested party.

In its audit work the General Accounting Office makes recommendations for greater economy and efficiency in Government operations and for improving the effectiveness of Government programs. Within this audit authority is a responsibility to report significant matters to the Congress for information and use in carrying out its legislative and executive branch surveillance functions.

Accounting The Comptroller General has the following statutory responsibilities with respect to the accounting systems of Federal agencies:

- Prescribe the accounting principles, standards, and related requirements to be followed by the agencies;

- Cooperate with Federal agencies in developing their accounting systems;

- Approve agency accounting systems when they are deemed adequate and meet prescribed principles, standards, and related requirements;

- Review from time to time agency accounting systems in operation;

- Conduct, jointly with the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management, a continuous program to improve accounting and financial reporting in the Federal Government.

By law, the Comptroller General cooperates with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director, Office of Management and Budget, in developing for use by all Federal agencies standardized information and data processing systems and also standard terminology, definitions, classifications, and codes for Federal fiscal, budgetary, and program-related data and information.

Legal Services and Decisions The legal work of the General Accounting Office is centered at the headquarters office in its Office of the General Counsel.

So far as most Federal departments and agencies are concerned, the Comptroller General makes final determinations as to the legality of actions taken by them with regard to accountability for the use of public funds. These determinations are made in connection with actions already taken and on an advance basis upon request by certain responsible officers of the Government. Decisions of the Comptroller General concerning the legality of payments may arise from the audit work of the General Accounting Office or may be applied for by the heads of departments or agencies, by certifying and disbursing officers with regard to payments to be made or as a result of congressional inquiries.

The Comptroller General also considers questions which arise in connection with the award of Government contracts and certain contracts under Government grants. Statutory and regulatory procedures precisely define the manner in which these Government awards are to be made, and those competing for such awards who believe that requirements have not been met in any particular instance may apply to the Comptroller General for a determination.

The legal work of the General Accounting Office also covers a wide range of advisory services—to the Congress, its committees, and Members with respect to the legal effect of statutory provisions and implications of proposed legislation as well as assistance

in drafting legislation; to the Department of Justice primarily in the form of litigation reports on court cases generated by or related to the work of the General Accounting Office; and to the courts in connection with cases involving the award of Government contracts. In addition there is daily coordination between the staff of the Office of the General Counsel and the audit and operating staffs with regard to the legal consequences of issues raised in the course of reviews of Government activities.

Claims Settlement and Debt

Collection The General Accounting Office settles claims by and against the United States as required by law. Claims may involve individuals; business entities; or foreign, State, and municipal governments as claimant or debtor. Settlement of these claims by the General Accounting Office is binding upon executive branch agencies. However, the Comptroller General may review any settled claim on his own initiative or at the request of an interested party. Claimants and debtors have further recourse to the Congress or to the courts.

Where an administrative agency has been unable to collect a debt due the Government (or has not been successful in compromising it if under \$20,000), the debt is certified to the General Accounting Office as uncollectable. After determining the amount due the United States, the General Accounting Office superintends its recovery, and ultimately makes final settlement and adjustment.

Energy Data Verification Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201), approved December 22, 1975, the Comptroller General is empowered to conduct verification examinations of energy-related information developed by private business concerns under certain circumstances delineated in the act. For the purpose of carrying out this authority, the Comptroller General may issue subpoenas, require written answers to interrogatories, administer oaths, inspect business premises, and inspect and copy specified books and records. Certain enforcement powers are provided,

including for some types of noncompliance the power to assess civil penalties and to collect such penalties through civil action. A regional suboffice was established at Houston, Texas, to carry out the responsibilities created by this act.

Rules, Regulations, and Decisions

The Comptroller General makes such rules and regulations as deemed necessary for carrying on the work of the General Accounting Office, including those for the admission of attorneys to practice before it. Under the seal of the Office, he furnishes copies of records from books and proceedings thereof, for use as evidence in accordance with the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 946; 28 U.S.C. 1733).

The General Accounting Office Personnel Act of 1980, approved February 15, 1980 (94 Stat. 27; 31 U.S.C. 52-1), requires the Comptroller General to establish an independent personnel management system for employees of the General Accounting Office. The system would not be subject to regulation or oversight of executive branch agencies. Employee rights, such as appeals from adverse actions, are protected by creation of a GAO Personnel Appeals Board.

The General Accounting Office "Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies" is the official medium through which the Comptroller General promulgates: principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by the Federal departments and agencies; uniform procedures for use by the Federal agencies; and regulations governing the relationships of the General Accounting Office with other Federal agencies and with individuals and private concerns doing business with the Government.

All decisions of the Comptroller General of general import are published in monthly pamphlets and in annual volumes.

GAO Reports As required by law a list of GAO reports issued or released during the previous month is furnished monthly to the Congress, its committees, and its Members.

Copies of GAO reports are provided without charge to Members of Congress and congressional committee staff members; officials of Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; members of the press; college libraries, faculty members, and students; and nonprofit organizations.

Copies of unclassified reports are available from the General Accounting Office, Room 1518, 441 G Street NW.,

Washington, D.C. 20548. Phone, 202-275-6241.

For further information, call the Office of Public Information, General Accounting Office, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20548. Phone, 202-275-2812.

Approved.

Charles A. Bowsher,
*Comptroller General of the
United States.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*North Capitol and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20401
Phone, 202-275-2051*

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The Government Printing Office (GPO) began operations in accordance with Congressional Joint Resolution 25 of June 23, 1860. The activities of the Government Printing Office are outlined and defined in the act of October 22, 1968, as amended (82 Stat. 1238; 44 U.S.C.).

The congressional Joint Committee on Printing acts as the board of directors of the Government Printing Office. The Public Printer is required by law to be a practical printer versed in the art of bookbinding and is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Activities

The Government Printing Office executes orders for printing and binding placed by Congress and the departments and establishments of the Federal Government. It furnishes blank paper, inks, and similar supplies to all governmental activities on order. It prepares catalogs and distributes and sells Government publications.

GPO invites bids from commercial suppliers on a wide variety of printing and binding services, awards and administers contracts, and maintains liaison between ordering agencies and contractors.

Printing and binding processes used are electronic photocomposition; linotype, monotype, and hand composition; letterpress printing and photopolymer platemaking; offset photography, stripping, platemaking, and press; and manual and machine bookbinding.

GPO sells through mail orders and Government bookstores nearly 20,000 different publications which originated in various Government agencies, and administers the depository library program through which selected Government publications are made available in libraries throughout the country.

Sources of Information

Contracts Printing and binding enterprises should direct inquiries to the Manager, Printing Procurement Department, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401, or contact the GPO Regional Printing Procurement Office in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Hampton, Va., Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, or Washington, D.C.

Suppliers of paper and kindred products; printing and binding equipment, related parts, and supplies; purchasers of scrap or surplus printing and binding equipment, waste, and salvage materials; and freight carriers should contact the Director of Materials Management, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

A booklet, *How To Do Business with the Government Printing Office, A Guide for Contractors* is available on request from any of the offices above.

Employment Office of Personnel Management registers are used in filling administrative, technical, and clerical positions.

College recruitment is directed toward filling positions in printing management and general administration. Inquiries should be directed to the Government Printing Office, Chief, Employment Branch, Washington, D.C. 20401. Phone, 202-275-2951.

Publications Orders and inquiries concerning publications for sale by the Government Printing Office should be directed to the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents), Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

To keep abreast of Government publications, the public is offered listings of varying scope.

The *GPO Sales Publications Reference File (PRF)* provides author, title, and subject access to Government

publications available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents. Issued in bimonthly microfiche editions, it is available as a subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

The *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* is the most comprehensive listing of Government publications issued by Federal departments and agencies. It is available as a subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

Remittance for all publications ordered from the Superintendent of Documents must be received in advance of shipment by check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Orders may also be charged to your MasterCard or VISA accounts.

A list of depository libraries is available from the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents).

Popular Government publications may be purchased at the GPO Bookstores listed below:

Washington, D.C. area:

Main Bookstore, 710 N. Capitol St. Phone, 202-275-2091.

Commerce Department, 14th and E Sts. NW. Phone, 202-377-3527.

HHS, 330 Independence Ave. SW. Phone, 202-472-7478.

ICA, 1776 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. Phone, 202-724-9928.

Laurel Bookstore, 8660 Cherry Lane, Laurel, Md. Phone, 301-953-7974.

Pentagon Building, Main Concourse. Phone, 703-557-1821.

State Department, 21st and C Sts. NW. Phone, 202-632-1437.

Atlanta, Ga., Federal Bldg., 275 Peachtree St. NE. Phone, 404-221-6947.

Birmingham, Ala., 9220-B Parkway East, Roebuck Shopping City. Phone, 205-254-1056.

Boston, Mass., John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Sudbury St. Phone, 617-223-6071.

Chicago, Ill., Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg., 219 S. Dearborn St. Phone, 312-353-5133.

Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Office Bldg., 1240 E. 9th St. Phone, 216-522-4922.

Columbus, Ohio, Federal Office Bldg., 200 N. High St. Phone, 614-469-6956.

Dallas, Tex., Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 1100 Commerce St. Phone, 214-729-0076.

Denver, Colo., Federal Bldg., 1961 Stout St. Phone, 303-837-3964.

Detroit, Mich., Patrick V. McNamara Federal Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave. Phone, 313-226-7816.

Houston, Tex., 45 College Center, 9319 Gulf Freeway. Phone, 713-226-5453.

Jacksonville, Fla., Federal Bldg., 400 W. Bay St. Phone, 904-791-3801.

Kansas City, Mo., Federal Office Bldg., 601 E. 12th St. Phone, 816-374-2160.

Los Angeles, Calif., ARCO Plaza, 505 S. Flower St. Phone, 213-688-5841.

Milwaukee, Wis., Federal Bldg., 519 E. Wisconsin Ave. Phone, 414-291-1304.

New York, N.Y., 26 Federal Plaza. Phone, 212-264-3825.

Philadelphia, Pa., Federal Office Bldg., 600 Arch St. Phone, 215-597-0677.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Federal Bldg., 1000 Liberty Ave. Phone, 412-644-2721.

Pueblo, Colo., 720 N. Main Majestic Bldg. Phone, 303-544-3142.

San Francisco, Calif., Federal Office Bldg., 450 Golden Gate Ave. Phone, 415-556-0643.

Seattle, Wash., Federal Office Bldg., 915 Second Ave. Phone, 206-442-4270.

For further information, contact the Customer Service Manager, Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20401. Phone, 202-275-2958.

Approved.

Danford L. Sawyer, Jr.
Public Printer.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

10 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone, 202-287-5000

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Olive C. James	<i>Chief, Loan Division</i>

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

Ex Officio:

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Augustus F. Hawkins, U.S. Representative from California	<i>Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library</i>

Appointive:

Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard
Mr. Milton A. Wolf

[For the Library of Congress statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Aug. 19, 1981, 46 FR 42223]

The Library of Congress was established under the law approved April 24, 1800, Appropriating \$5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress" (2 Stat. 56). The Library's scope of responsibility has been widened by subsequent legislation (2 U.S.C. 131-168d). The Librarian, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, directs the Library.

Supported mainly by the appropriations of Congress, the Library also has the use of the income from funds received from foundations and other private sources and administered

by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; it has the use also of gifts of money presented for direct application (2 U.S.C. 154-163).

Under the organic law, the Library's first responsibility is service to Congress. One department, the Congressional Research Service, functions exclusively for the legislative branch of the Government. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment in all its branches and the public at large, so that it has become a national library for the United States.

Functions and Activities

Collections The Library's extensive collections are universal in scope. They include books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian language books outside Asia and the Soviet Union; volumes relating to science and legal materials outstanding for American and foreign law; the world's largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the most extensive collection of books printed before 1501 A.D. in the Western Hemisphere.

The manuscript collections relate to manifold aspects of American history and civilization and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington through Calvin Coolidge. The music collections contain volumes and pieces—manuscript and published—from classic works to the newest popular compositions. Other materials available for research include maps and views; photographic records from the daguerreotype to the latest news photo; recordings, including folksongs and other music, speeches, and poetry readings; prints, drawings, and posters; government documents, newspapers, and periodicals from all over the world; and motion pictures, microforms, and audio and video tapes.

Reference Resources Admission to the various research facilities of the Library is free. No introduction or credentials are required for persons over high school age who wish to read in the general reading rooms; however, certain collections, like those of the Manuscript, Rare Book and Special Collections, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Divisions, can be used only by those with a serious purpose for doing so. As demands for service to Congress and Federal Government agencies permit, limited reference service is available through correspondence. The Library must, however, decline some requests with the suggestion that a library within the correspondent's area can provide satisfactory assistance. While priority is given to inquiries pertaining to its

holdings of special materials or to subjects in which its resources are unique, the Library does attempt to provide helpful responses to all inquirers.

Copyrights Since 1870, the Library has been responsible for copyrights, which are now registered by the Copyright Office (acts of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212–217), February 19, 1897 (29 Stat. 545), March 4, 1909, as codified and amended, and October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2541)). All copyrightable works, whether published or unpublished, are subject to a single system of statutory protection which gives the copyright owner the exclusive right to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords and distribute them to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. Works of authorship include books, periodicals, and other literary works, musical compositions, song lyrics, dramas and dramatico-musical compositions, pantomimes and choreographic works, motion pictures and other audiovisual works, and sound recordings.

Extension of Service The Library extends its service through an interlibrary loan system; the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, subject to conditions of law, copyright, and deposit, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections; the sale of sound recordings, which are released by its Recording Laboratory; the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; the sale of printed catalog cards and magnetic tapes, and the publication in book form of cumulative catalogs, which make available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its technical personnel; a centralized cataloging program whereby the Library of Congress acquires material published all over the world, catalogs it promptly, and distributes cataloging information by printed cards and other means to the Nation's libraries; a Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging (COMARC) program, a pilot study to test the feasibility of expanding Library of Congress bibliographic services by accepting the machine-readable cataloging records of other libraries and

redistributing them through the MARC Distribution Service; a cataloging-in-publication program in cooperation with American publishers for printing cataloging information in current books; the National Serials Data Program, the national center that maintains a record of serial titles to which International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) have been assigned and serves, with this file, as the United States Register; and the development of scientific schemes of classification (Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal), subject headings, and cataloging, embracing the entire field of printed matter.

Furthermore, the Library provides for the preparation of bibliographical lists responsive to the needs of Government and research; the maintenance of a pre-1956 National Union Catalog (containing over 14,000,000 cards for many of the more important books in the major American libraries), which is now being edited for publication in *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*, of which 664 volumes had been published by December 31, 1979, and the publication of *The National Union Catalog*, a record of books acquired by American libraries since 1956; the publication of catalogs, bibliographical guides, and lists, and of texts of original manuscripts and rare books in the Library of Congress; the circulation in traveling exhibits of items from the Library's collections; and the provision of books in raised type and "talking book" records, as well as books on tape, for the blind and the physically handicapped through 160 cooperating libraries throughout the United States.

American Folklife Center The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress, established by the American Folklife Preservation Act (89 Stat. 1129; 20 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), approved January 2, 1976, has a coordinative function both in and outside the Federal establishment to carry out appropriate programs to support, preserve, and present American folklife through such activities as the collection and maintenance of archives, scholarly research, field projects, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops,

publications, and audiovisual presentations. The Center is directed by a Board of Trustees consisting of four members appointed from Federal agencies by the President, four each appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House from private life, and five *ex officio* members: the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairmen of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Director of the Center.

Since 1977 the Center has conducted six major field projects: the ethnic communities of Chicago, Ill.; southern Georgia; a ranching community in northern Nevada; the Blue Ridge Parkway in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina; the State of Rhode Island; and a survey of folklife resources in Montana. The projects have provided large collections of recordings and photographs which are being incorporated into the Library's collections. The Center administers the Federal Cylinder Project which is charged with preserving and disseminating music and oral traditions recorded on wax cylinders dating from the late 1800's to the early 1940's. The Cultural Conservation Study was developed at the Center in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, pursuant to a congressional mandate. A new survey of the ethnic heritage Saturday school phenomena was initiated during the spring of 1982. A series of conferences, workshops, and symposiums are given throughout the year. Additional details are available upon request. Exhibits are coordinated with the Library's program, and a series of outdoor concerts of traditional music are scheduled monthly at the Library, April through September.

The American Folklife Center brochure, the *Folklife Center News*, a quarterly newsletter, and other informational publications are available upon request.

Archive of Folk Culture, a subdivision of the American Folklife Center,

maintains and administers an extensive collection of folk music and lore in published and unpublished forms. It is a national repository for folk-related recordings, manuscripts, and raw materials. The Archive reading room contains over thirty-five hundred books and periodicals; a sizable collection of magazines, newsletters, unpublished theses, and dissertations; field notes; and many textual and some musical transcriptions and recordings.

Center for the Book The Center for the Book was established in the Library of Congress by an act of Congress approved October 17, 1977 (91 Stat. 1151, 2 U.S.C. 171 et seq.), to provide a program for investigating the transmission of human knowledge and to heighten public interest in the role of books and printing in the diffusion of knowledge. Drawing on the resources of the Library of Congress, the Center works closely with other organizations to explore important issues in the book and educational communities, to encourage reading, and to encourage research about books and about reading. Its goal is to serve as a useful catalyst by bringing together authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers, educators, scholars, and readers to discuss common concerns and work toward the solution of common problems.

Except for basic administrative support provided by the Library of Congress, the Center and its activities are privately funded. Over 130 citizens serve on its National Advisory Board. Four committees reflect its primary concerns: television and the printed word, reading development, the international role of the book, and publishing. Major Center for the Book conferences have dealt with "Television, the Book, and the Classroom," "Reading in America," "The Textbook in American Education," and "The International Flow of Information: A Trans-Pacific Perspective."

National Preservation Program The Library provides technical information related to the preservation and restoration of library and archival material. A series of leaflets on various preservation and conservation topics has

been prepared by the Preservation Office. Information and publications are available from the Library of Congress, Preservation Office, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5213.

Sources of Information

Contracts Persons seeking to do business with the Library of Congress should contact the Library of Congress, Procurement and Supply Division, Landover Center Annex, 1701 Brightseat Road, Landover, Md. 20785. Phone, 301-436-8717.

Publications and Films A list of *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, many of which are of interest to the general public, is available free upon application to the Central Services Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. A monthly *Calendar of Events*, listing programs and exhibits at the Library of Congress, can be mailed regularly to persons requesting it from the same office. A 16 mm. color film entitled "Library of Congress" produced in 1968 by the Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation in cooperation with the Library of Congress is available for loan to libraries and other organizations through the Library of Congress, Loan Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. The film is 23 minutes in length.

Employment Employment inquiries and applications (on Standard Form 171, Personnel Qualifications Statement) should be directed to the Library of Congress, Recruitment and Placement Office, Washington, D.C. 20540. A recorded announcement on 202-287-5295 provides general information on the employment process.

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Talking books and magazines and braille books and magazines are distributed through 160 regional and subregional libraries to blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and its territories. Information is available at public libraries throughout the United States and from the headquarters office, Library of Congress, National Library Service for the

Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1291 Taylor Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20542. Phone, 202-287-5100.

Copyright Service Information about the copyright law (title 17 of the United States Code), the method of securing copyright, and registration procedures may be obtained by writing to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559. Phone, 202-287-8700. Reports on copyright facts found in the records of the Copyright Office may be obtained for a fee of \$10 an hour; any member of the public, however, may use without charge the Copyright Card Catalog in the Copyright Office. The Copyright Office is located in LM-401, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20540.

Cataloging Data Distribution

Cataloging and bibliographic information in the form of printed catalog cards, microfiche catalogs, book catalogs, magnetic tapes, bibliographies, and other technical publications is distributed to libraries and other institutions. Kits describing the procedure for ordering materials are available from the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-6171. (Library of Congress card numbers for new publications are now assigned by the Cataloging-in-Publication Office. Direct inquiries to Library of Congress, CIP Office, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-6372.)

National Referral Center The National Referral Center directs those who have questions concerning any subject to organizations that can provide the answers. A special subject-indexed referral data base is maintained for this purpose. Requests for referral service should be directed to the Library of Congress, National Referral Center, Research Services, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5670.

Photoduplication Service Copies of manuscripts, prints, photographs, maps, and book material not subject to copyright and other restrictions are available for a fee. Order forms for photoreproduction and price schedules

are available from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5640.

Reference and Bibliographic Services

Guidance is offered to readers in the identification and use of the material in the Library's collections, and reference service in answer to inquiries is offered to those who have exhausted local, State, and regional resources. Persons requiring services which cannot be performed by the Library staff can be supplied with names of private researchers who work on a fee basis. Requests for information should be directed to the Library of Congress, General Reading Rooms Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5522.

Research and Reference Services in Science and Technology

Reference specialists in the Science and Technology Division answer without charge brief technical inquiries entailing a bibliographic response. Of special interest is a technical report collection exceeding 3 million titles; most of these are in microform and are readily accessible for viewing in the Science Reading Room. Requests for reference service should be directed to the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5639.

An informal series of reference guides are issued by the Science and Technology Division under the general title *LC Science Tracer Bullet*. These guides are designed to help a reader begin to locate published material on a subject about which he or she has only general knowledge. For a list of available titles, write to the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5580.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Library of Congress, 10 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5108.

Approved.

Daniel J. Boorstin,
Librarian of Congress.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20510

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The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 797) to help the Congress anticipate, and plan for, the consequences of uses of technology. The Office provides an independent and objective source of information about the impacts, both beneficial and adverse, of technological applications, and identifies policy alternatives for technology-related issues. The Office began operations in January 1974.

The Technology Assessment Act specifies that OTA shall consist of a Technology Assessment Board, a Director and Deputy Director, a Technology Assessment Advisory Council, and such other employees and consultants as may be necessary in the conduct of OTA's work. The Congressional Board sets the policies of the Office. The Director, who is appointed by the Board for a 6-year term, is the chief executive officer and is responsible solely to the Board, of which he is a member. The function of the Advisory Council is to advise on such technology assessment matters as may be requested by the Technology Assessment Board.

The bipartisan 13-member Board includes six Senators appointed by the President pro tempore, six Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and the Director of OTA, who is a nonvoting member. The Board selects a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The Chairmanship and

Vice Chairmanship alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress.

The basic function of OTA is to provide congressional committees with assessments or studies that identify the broad range of consequences, social as well as physical, which can be expected to accompany various policy choices affecting the uses of technologies. More specifically, the functions of OTA are to: identify existing or probable impacts of technology or technological programs, and, where possible, ascertain cause-and-effect relationships; identify alternative technological methods of implementing specific programs; identify alternative programs for achieving requisite goals; make estimates and comparisons of the impacts of alternative methods and programs; present findings of completed analyses to the appropriate legislative authorities; identify areas where additional research or data collection is required to provide support for assessments; and undertake such additional associated activities as may be directed.

Requests for OTA assessments may be initiated by (1) the chairman of any standing, special, select, or joint committee of the Congress, acting for himself or at the request of the ranking minority member or a majority of the committee members; (2) the Technology Assessment Board; or (3) the OTA Director, in consultation with the Board.

In carrying out the provisions of the Technology Assessment Act, the Office

cannot operate laboratories, pilot plants, or test facilities. It is authorized to secure directly from any executive department or agency information, suggestions, estimates, statistics, and technical assistance for the purpose of carrying out its functions. According to statute, if certain expertise is required, OTA may request, and the head of any executive department or agency may detail, with or without reimbursement, any of its personnel to assist the Office.

The Librarian of Congress is authorized to make available to OTA such services and assistance of the Congressional Research Service as may be appropriate and feasible, and which are similar to the services provided to the Congress. Much

in the same manner, the General Accounting Office may be utilized by the Office, and it is authorized to provide to OTA the same kind of assistance that it gives to the Congress.

The Congressional Budget Act (88 Stat. 297) requires OTA to assist the Congressional Budget Office on matters concerning Federal science and technology programs.

For further information, contact the Press Officer, Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. 20510. Phone, 202-226-2115.

Approved.

John H. Gibbons,
Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Second and D Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20515

Phone, 202-226-2621

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The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) was established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 302; 2 U.S.C. 601), approved July 12, 1974, which also created a procedure by which the United States Congress considers and acts upon the annual Federal budget. This process enables the Congress to have an overview of the Federal budget and to make overall decisions regarding spending and taxing

levels and the deficit or surplus these levels incur. Congress is provided with a mechanism through which it can weigh the priorities for national resource allocation and explicitly address issues of fiscal policy.

The Congressional Budget Office provides Congress with basic budget data and with analyses of alternative fiscal, budgetary, and programmatic policy

issues. CBO has specific responsibility for the following:

Economic Forecasting and Fiscal Policy Analysis The Federal budget both affects and is affected by the national economy. The Congress considers the Federal budget in the context of the current and projected state of the national economy. CBO therefore provides periodic forecasts and analyses of economic trends and alternative fiscal policies.

Scorekeeping Under the budget process the Congress establishes, by concurrent resolution, targets (or ceilings) for overall expenditures, budget authority and budget outlays, and for broad functional categories. The Congress also establishes targets (or ceilings) for the levels of revenues, the deficit, and the public debt. CBO "keeps score" for the Congress by monitoring the results of congressional action on individual authorization, appropriation, and revenue bills against the targets or ceilings specified in the concurrent resolutions.

Cost Projections The Congressional Budget Office prepares 5-year cost estimates for carrying out any public bill or resolution reported by congressional committees. As soon as practicable after

the beginning of each fiscal year, CBO also provides 5-year projections on the costs of continuing current Federal spending and taxation policies.

An Annual Report on the Budget The Congressional Budget Office is responsible for furnishing the House and Senate Budget Committees by April 1 of each year with a report which includes a discussion of alternative spending and revenues levels and alternative allocations among major programs and functional categories, all in the light of major national needs and the effect on the balanced growth and development of the United States.

Special Studies The Congressional Budget Office undertakes studies requested by the Congress on budget-related areas. As required by the establishing act, such service is provided in the following order of priority to: the House and Senate Budget Committees; the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees; all other congressional committees.

For further information, contact the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Congressional Budget Office, Second and D Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20515. Phone, 202-226-2600.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone, 202-653-5175

FRANCES GARCIA *Chairman*
Commissioners:
Thomas C. Brennan
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Mary Lou Burg
Edward W. Ray

[For the Copyright Royalty Tribunal statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 37, Part 301]

The Copyright Royalty Tribunal was established by an act of October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2594; 17 U.S.C. 801).

The Tribunal makes determinations concerning the adjustment of copyright royalty rates for records, jukeboxes, and

certain cable television transmissions. After compulsory cable television and jukebox royalties have been deposited with the Register of Copyrights, the Tribunal distributes the fees and, in cases

of controversy among claimants, determines their distribution.

The Tribunal also established, and makes determinations concerning terms and rates of royalty payments for the use by public broadcasting stations of published nondramatic compositions and pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works. Cost-of-living adjustments are made to these noncommercial broadcasting rates in August of each year.

Factors involved in Tribunal decisions include existing economic conditions, the impact on copyright owners and users and the industry involved, and

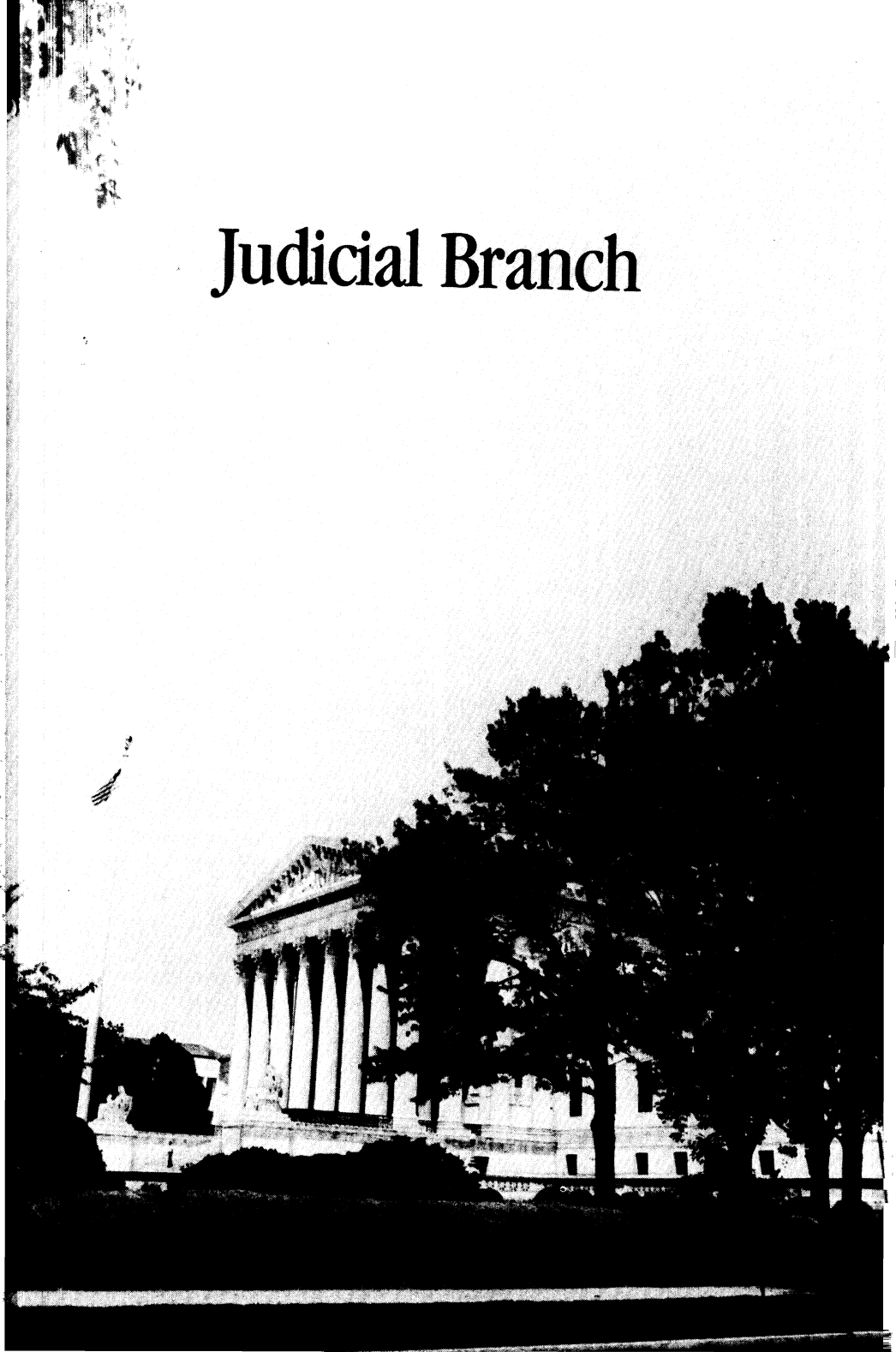
maximizing the availability of creative works to the public. Recognizing the right of copyright owners to receive a fair return, the Tribunal ensures them access to information about the use of their works.

For further information, contact the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, Room 450, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone, 202-653-5175.

Approved.

Frances Garcia,
Chairman.

Judicial Branch



[REDACTED]

JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

*United States Supreme Court Building
1 First Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20543
Phone, 202-252-3000*

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Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with this provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73). It was organized on February 2, 1790.

The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Under that authority, and by virtue of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 869; 28 U.S.C. 1), the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Article III, section 1, of the Constitution further provides that "the Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their

Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office." A Justice may, if he so desires, retire at the age of 70, after serving for 10 years as a Federal judge or at age 65 after 15 years of service.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Clerk, the Reporter of Decisions, the Marshal, and the Librarian, who are appointed by the Court to assist in the performance of its functions. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress. Only members of the bar of the Court may practice before the Supreme Court.

The term of the Court begins, by law, the first Monday in October of each year and continues as long as the business before the Court requires, usually until about the end of June. Six members constitute a quorum. Approximately 5,000 cases are passed upon in the course of a term. In addition, some 1,200 applications of various kinds are filed each year that can be acted upon by a single Justice.

Jurisdiction According to the Constitution (art. III, sec. 2), "the judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

"In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make."

Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes, under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The basic statute effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in 28 U.S.C. 1251–1258 and various special statutes. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

Rulemaking Power Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil and criminal cases in the district courts, bankruptcy proceedings, admiralty cases, copyright cases, appellate proceedings, and criminal minor offense proceedings before U.S. magistrates.

For further information concerning the Supreme Court, contact the Clerk, United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20543. Phone, 202-252-3011.

Lower Courts

United States Courts of Appeals The courts of appeals are intermediate appellate courts created by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 826; 28 U.S.C. ch. 3), to relieve the Supreme Court of considering all appeals in cases originally decided by the Federal trial courts. They are empowered to review all final decisions and certain interlocutory decisions (28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292) of district courts, except in those very few situations where the law provides for a direct review by the Supreme Court (see *below*). They also are empowered to review and enforce orders of many Federal administrative bodies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Board (see list in Reviser's Notes to 28 U.S.C. 1291). The decisions of the courts of appeals are final except as they are subject to discretionary review or appeal in the Supreme Court.

The United States is divided into 12 judicial circuits, including the District of Columbia as a circuit (28 U.S.C. 41, 1294), in each of which there is a United States court of appeals. Each of the 50 States is assigned to one of the circuits, and the Territories are assigned variously to the first, third, fifth, and ninth circuits. At present each United States court of appeals has from 4 to 23 permanent circuit judgeships (132 in all), depending upon the amount of judicial work in the circuit. The judge senior in commission who has not reached his seventieth birthday is the chief judge. One of the justices of the Supreme Court is assigned as circuit justice for each circuit. Each court of appeals usually hears cases in divisions consisting of 3 judges, but they may sit *en banc* with all judges present.

The judges of the United States courts of appeals constitute the judicial council of each circuit and meet at least twice a year to consider the state of Federal judicial business in the circuit and to "make all necessary orders for [its]

effective and expeditious administration * * * (28 U.S.C. 332). In 1971 the Congress provided for appointment of a Circuit Executive for each circuit by the circuit council. The function of the Circuit Executive is to exercise, among other duties, administrative control of nonjudicial activities of the court of appeals of the circuit in which he is appointed (84 Stat. 1907; 28 U.S.C. 332). The chief judge of each circuit summons annually a judicial conference of all circuit and district judges in his circuit, and some times members of the bar, to discuss the business of the

Federal courts of the circuit (28 U.S.C. 333). The chief judge of each circuit, a district judge from each circuit elected by the circuit and district judges of the circuit at their annual judicial conference for a term of 3 years, the Chief Judge of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals serve as members of the Judicial Conference of the United States, of which the Chief Justice of the United States serves as chairman. This is the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole (28 U.S.C. 331).

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
District of Columbia Circuit		
(Clerk: George A. Fisher; Circuit Executive: Charles E. Nelson; Washington, D.C.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> The Chief Justice	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Spottswood W. Robinson III, <i>Chief Judge</i>	} Washington, D.C.
	J. Skelley Wright	
	Edward Allen Tamm	
	George E. MacKinnon	
	Roger Robb	
	Malcolm R. Wilkey	
	Patricia M. Wald	
	Abner J. Mikva	
	Harry T. Edwards	
	Ruth B. Ginsburg	
	Robert H. Bork	
First Circuit		
Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico. (Clerk: Dana Huling Gallup, Boston, Mass.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Brennan	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Frank M. Coffin, <i>Chief Judge</i>	Portland, Maine
	Levin H. Campbell	Boston, Mass.
	Hugh H. Bownes	Concord, N.H.
	Stephen Breyer	Boston, Mass.
Second Circuit		
Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York. (Clerk: A. Daniel Fusaro; Circuit Executive: Steven Flanders; New York, N.Y.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Marshall	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Wilfred Feinberg, <i>Chief Judge</i>	New York, N.Y.
	Irving R. Kaufman	New York, N.Y.
	James L. Oakes	Brattleboro, Vt.
	Ellsworth A. Van Graafeiland	Rochester, N.Y.
	Thomas J. Meskill	New York, N.Y.
	Jon O. Newman	Hartford, Conn.
	Amalya Lyle Kearse	New York, N.Y.
	Richard J. Cardamone	Utica, N.Y.
	Lawrence W. Pierce	New York, N.Y.
	Ralph K. Winter, Jr.	New Haven, Conn.

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
Third Circuit		
Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands. (Clerk: Sally Mrvos; Circuit Executive: Paul Nejelski; Philadelphia, Pa.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Brennan <i>Circuit Judges</i> Collins J. Seitz, <i>Chief Judge</i> Ruggero J. Aldisert Arlin M. Adams John J. Gibbons James Hunter III Joseph F. Weis, Jr. Leonard I. Garth A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. Dolores Korman Sloviter Edward R. Becker	Wilmington, Del. Pittsburgh, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Newark, N.J. Camden, N.J. Pittsburgh, Pa. Newark, N.J. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth Circuit		
Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, middle North Carolina, western North Carolina, and South Carolina. (Clerk: William K. Slate II; Circuit Executive: Samuel W. Phillips; Richmond, Va.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> The Chief Justice <i>Circuit Judges</i> Harrison L. Winter, <i>Chief Judge</i> John D. Butzner, Jr. Donald S. Russell H. Emory Widener, Jr. Kenneth K. Hall James Dickson Phillips, Jr. Francis D. Murnaghan James M. Sprouse Sam J. Ervin III Robert F. Chapman	Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va. Spartanburg, S.C. Abingdon, Va. Charleston, W.Va. Durham, N.C. Baltimore, Md. Charleston, W.Va. Morganton, N.C. Columbia, S.C.
Fifth Circuit		
Districts of northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas, western Texas, and Canal Zone. (Clerk: Gilbert Ganucheau; Circuit Executive: (Vacancy); New Orleans, La.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Powell <i>Circuit Judges</i> Charles Clark, <i>Chief Judge</i> John R. Brown Thomas G. Gee Alvin B. Rubin Reynaldo G. Garza Thomas M. Reavley Henry A. Politz Carolyn Dineen Randall Albert Tate, Jr. Samuel D. Johnson Jerre S. Williams William L. Garwood	Jackson Miss. Houston, Tex. Austin, Tex. Baton Rouge, La. Brownsville, Tex. Austin, Tex. Shreveport, La. Houston, Tex. New Orleans, La. Austin, Tex. Austin, Tex. Austin, Tex.
Sixth Circuit		
Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee. (Clerk: John P. Hehman; Circuit Executive: James A. Higgins; Cincinnati, Ohio.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice O'Connor <i>Circuit Judges</i> George Clifton Edwards, Jr., <i>Chief Judge</i> Pierce Lively Albert J. Engel Damon J. Keith Gilbert S. Merritt Bailey Brown Cornelia G. Kennedy Boyce F. Martin, Jr. Nathaniel R. Jones Leroy J. Contie, Jr. Robert B. Krupansky	Cincinnati, Ohio Danville, Ky. Grand Rapids, Mich. Detroit, Mich. Nashville, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Detroit, Mich. Louisville, Ky. Cleveland, Ohio Akron, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
Seventh Circuit		
Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin. (Clerk: Thomas F. Strubbe; Circuit Executive: Collins T. Fitzpatrick; Chicago, Ill.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Stevens	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Walter J. Cummings, <i>Chief Judge</i>	Chicago, Ill.
	Wilbur F. Pell, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.
	Robert A. Sprecher	Chicago, Ill.
	William J. Bauer	Chicago, Ill.
	Harlington Wood, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.
	Richard D. Cudahy	Chicago, Ill.
	Jesse E. Eschbach	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
	Richard A. Posner	Chicago, Ill.
Eighth Circuit		
Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. (Clerk: Robert D. St. Vrain, St. Louis, Mo.; Circuit Executive: Lester Goodchild, St. Louis, Mo.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Blackmun	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Donald P. Lay, <i>Chief Judge</i>	Omaha, Nebr.
	Gerald W. Heaney	Duluth, Minn.
	Myron H. Bright	Fargo, N. Dak.
	Donald R. Ross	Omaha, Nebr.
	J. Smith Henley	Harrison, Ark.
	Theodore McMillan	St. Louis, Mo.
	Richard S. Arnold	Little Rock, Ark.
	John R. Gibson	Kansas City, Mo.
Ninth Circuit		
Districts of northern California, eastern California, central California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands. (Clerk: Phillip Winberry; Circuit Executive: William Davis; San Francisco, Calif.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Rehnquist	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	James R. Browning, <i>Chief Judge</i>	San Francisco, Calif.
	Eugene A. Wright	Seattle, Wash.
	Herbert Y. C. Choy	Honolulu, Hawaii
	Alfred T. Goodwin	Portland, Ore.
	J. Clifford Wallace	San Diego, Calif.
	Joseph T. Sneed	San Francisco, Calif.
	Anthony M. Kennedy	Sacramento, Calif.
	J. Blaine Anderson	Boise, Idaho
	Proctor Hug, Jr.	Reno, Nev.
	Thomas Tang	Phoenix, Ariz.
	Otto R. Skopil, Jr.	Portland, Ore.
	Mary M. Schroeder	Phoenix, Ariz.
	Betty B. Fletcher	Seattle, Wash.
	Jerome Farris	Seattle, Wash.
	Harry Pregerson	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Arthur L. Alarcon	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Cecil F. Poole	San Francisco, Calif.
	Warren J. Ferguson	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Dorothy W. Nelson	Los Angeles, Calif.
	William C. Canby, Jr.	Phoenix, Ariz.
	Robert Boochever	Juneau, Alaska
	William A. Norris	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Stephen Reinhardt	Los Angeles, Calif.
Tenth Circuit		
Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico. (Clerk: Howard K. Phillips; Circuit Executive: Emory G. Hatcher; Denver, Colo.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice White	
	<i>Circuit Judges</i>	
	Oliver Seth, <i>Chief Judge</i>	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
	William J. Holloway, Jr.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
	Robert H. McWilliams	Denver, Colo.
	James E. Barrett	Cheyenne, Wyo.
	William E. Doyle	Denver, Colo.
	Monroe G. McKay	Salt Lake City, Utah
	James K. Logan	Olathe, Kans.
	Stephanie K. Seymour	Tulsa, Okla.

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
Eleventh Circuit		
Districts of northern Georgia, middle Georgia, southern Georgia, northern Florida, middle Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama. (Clerk: Norman E. Zoller; Circuit Executive: Thomas H. Reese; Atlanta, Ga.)	<i>Circuit Justice</i> Justice Powell <i>Circuit Judges</i> John C. Godbold, <i>Chief Judge</i> Paul H. Roney Gerald B. Tjoflat James C. Hill Peter T. Fay Robert S. Vance Phyllis A. Kravitch Frank M. Johnson Albert J. Henderson Joseph Woodrow Hatchett R. Lanier Anderson III Thomas A. Clark	Montgomery, Ala. St. Petersburg, Fla. Jacksonville, Fla. Atlanta, Ga. Miami, Fla. Birmingham, Ala. Newman, Ga. Montgomery, Ala. Atlanta, Ga. Tallahassee, Fla. Macon, Ga. Tampa, Fla.

United States District Courts The district courts are the trial courts with general Federal jurisdiction. Each State has at least one district court, while some of the larger States have as many as four. There is also a United States district court in the District of Columbia. Altogether there are 89 district courts in the 50 States, plus the one in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has a United States district court with jurisdiction corresponding to that of district courts in the various States.

At present, each district court has from one to 27 Federal district judgeships, depending upon the amount of judicial work within its territory. Only one judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some kinds of cases it is required that three judges be called together to comprise the court (28 U.S.C. 2284). In districts with more than one judge, the judge senior in commission who has not reached his seventieth birthday acts as the chief judge. There are altogether 485 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are seven district judgeships in Puerto Rico. Except in certain Territories, district judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. However, Congress may create temporary judgeships with the provision that when a vacancy occurs in that office, such vacancy shall not be filled. Each district court has a clerk, a United States

attorney, a United States marshal, one or more United States magistrates, bankruptcy judges, probation officers, court reporters, and their staffs. The jurisdiction of the district courts is set forth in 28 U.S.C. 1331–1359, 1361.

Cases from the district courts are reviewed by the applicable United States court of appeals except that injunction orders of special three-judge district courts and certain decisions holding acts of Congress unconstitutional may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court (28 U.S.C. 1252).

Territorial Courts Pursuant to its authority to govern the Territories (art. IV, sec. 3, clause 2) Congress has established district courts in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and in the Territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the former Canal Zone. Congress has also established a district court in the Northern Mariana Islands, which presently are administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Except in Puerto Rico, these Territorial courts have jurisdiction not only of the subjects described in the judicial article of the Constitution but also of many local matters which, within the States, are decided in State courts. The district court of Puerto Rico, however, is classified like other "district courts" and is called a "court of the United States" (28 U.S.C. 451). It has the same jurisdiction as the 90 district courts in the States and the District of Columbia. There are seven judges in Puerto Rico and one each in

the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, and two in the Virgin Islands. The judges in these courts are appointed for terms of 8 years, except in Puerto Rico where the judges hold their offices during good behavior.

For further information concerning the lower courts, contact the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C. 20544. Phone, 202-633-6097.

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation The Panel, created by act of April 29, 1968 (82 Stat. 109; 28 U.S.C. 1407), and consisting of seven Federal judges, is authorized to temporarily transfer to a single district, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, civil actions pending in different districts which involve one or more common questions of fact.

For further information concerning the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, contact the Clerk of the Panel, Suite 1002, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone, 202-653-6090.

Special Courts

In addition to the Supreme Court, the United States courts of appeals, and the United States district courts, there have been created by the Congress from time to time special courts to deal with particular types of cases. Appeals from the decisions of these courts may ultimately be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

There have been created two courts for the District of Columbia: the Superior Court and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals The Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1971 (85 Stat. 743) created a special court known as the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals of the United States. The court has exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from the district courts of the United States in cases and controversies arising under the economic stabilization laws, and consists of eight district and circuit judges designated by the Chief Justice. The court has been in operation since February 1972, and its principal location is at the

United States Courthouse in the District of Columbia.

The court operates under its own rules (6 CFR App. A) and the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. Under the rules, the hearing divisions sit when necessary at Washington, D.C., St. Paul, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Tex., and San Francisco, Calif., and at such other places and times as the Chief Judge may designate.

For further information, contact the Clerk, Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals, United States Courthouse, Washington, D.C. 20001. Phone, 202-426-7666.

United States Court of Claims This court was established on February 25, 1855 (10 Stat. 612; 28 U.S.C. 171), and its jurisdiction is set forth in 28 U.S.C. 1491-1507. The court has original jurisdiction to render judgment upon any claim against the United States founded upon the Constitution, upon any act of Congress, upon any regulation of an executive department, upon any expressed or implied contracts with the United States, and for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort. Examples of these, among others, are claims for just compensation for the taking of property, claims arising under construction and supply contracts, claims by both civilian and military personnel for back pay and retired pay, and claims for the refund of Federal income and excise taxes. The court also has jurisdiction over other specific types of claims against the United States, among which is jurisdiction to render judgment for reasonable and entire compensation in cases where the United States in its governmental capacity had manufactured or used an invention covered by a patent, or had infringed any work protected by copyright, without license of its owner (28 U.S.C. 1498). Jurisdiction is also present to determine excessive profits pursuant to the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended. Judgments of the court are final and conclusive on both the claimant and the United States unless reviewed by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari.

Authority also rests with the trial judges of the court to furnish reports on any bill which may be referred by either House of Congress pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1492 and 2509.

Geographically the jurisdiction of the court is nationwide, and jurisdiction over the parties is obtained when suit is filed and process is served on the United States through the Attorney General. The court exercises its power by appropriate process including the power of subpoena served anywhere within the territory over which the Federal Government exercises domain. Trials for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving exhibits are conducted before the trial judges of the court, and the trials are conducted at locations most convenient for the claimant and his witnesses. After proceedings before a trial judge are completed the case is briefed by the parties and argued and submitted to the chief judge and six associate judges of the court, who sit in panels of three. Provision is also provided for *en banc* consideration. In addition, the court is staffed by 16 trial judges, one of whom is designated Chief of the Trial Division, a clerk, marshal-bailiff, librarian, reporter, and their staffs.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Claims, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone, 202-633-7257.

As of October 1, 1982, the United States Court of Claims and the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals will be consolidated as a new national circuit court to be known as the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20439. Phone, 202-633-6550.

United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals This court, established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States, was created by Act of Congress on March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1475; 28 U.S.C. 211) as successor to the United States Court of Customs Appeals created by Act of Congress on August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 91). The jurisdiction of the

court is nationwide and includes (1) appeals from the United States Court of International Trade (28 U.S.C. 1541), (2) appeals from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (28 U.S.C. 1542), (3) appeals from the United States International Trade Commission (28 U.S.C. 1543), (4) appeals from the Secretary of Commerce under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act (28 U.S.C. 1544), (5) appeals from the Secretary of Agriculture under the Plant Variety Protection Act (28 U.S.C. 1545), and (6) petitions for extraordinary writs under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651(a)). Judgments of the court are final and conclusive unless reviewed by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari.

The court consists of a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges. The court sits *en banc*, most often in Washington, D.C., but occasionally in other cities. Any of its judges may be designated and temporarily assigned to perform judicial duties in any circuit, either in a court of appeals or a district court (28 U.S.C. 293). The court has a clerk, a chief technical adviser, a reporter, a bailiff, and necessary assistants.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20439. Phone, 202-633-6550.

United States Court of International Trade This court was originally established as the Board of United States General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890, which conferred upon it jurisdiction theretofore held by the U.S. district and circuit courts in actions arising under the tariff acts (26 Stat. 136; 19 U.S.C. ch. 4). The act of May 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 669; 19 U.S.C. 405a), created the United States Customs Court to supersede the Board; by acts of August 7, 1939 and June 25, 1948 (53 Stat. 1223, 62 Stat. 943; 28 U.S.C. 1582, 1583), the court was integrated into the United States courts structure, organization, and procedure. The act of

July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 532; 28 U.S.C. 251), established the court as a court of record of the United States under Article III of the Constitution of the United States.

The Customs Court Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1727; 28 U.S.C. 1) constituted the Court as the United States Court of International Trade and revised provisions relating to its jurisdiction. The United States Court of International Trade has all the powers in law and equity of a district court.

The United States Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144; 19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978; 19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the United States to recover customs duties, to recover on a customs bond or for certain civil penalties, alleging fraud or negligence, are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Court of International Trade.

The court is composed of a chief judge and eight judges, not more than five of whom may belong to any one political party. Any of its judges may be temporarily designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States to sit as a court of appeals or district court judge. The court has a clerk, deputy clerks, a marshal and deputy marshals, a librarian, court reporters, and other supporting personnel. Cases before the court may be tried before a jury. Appeals are taken to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington, D.C., and ultimately review may be sought in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principal offices are located in New York, N.Y., but the court is empowered to hear and determine cases

arising at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of International Trade, 1 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007. Phone, 212-264-2814.

United States Court of Military Appeals

The United States Court of Military Appeals was established pursuant to the act approved May 5, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 129, 82 Stat. 178, 1342; 10 U.S.C. 867), as the final appellate tribunal to review court-martial convictions of all the services. It is exclusively an appellate criminal court.

The Court, consisting of three civilian judges appointed by the President, is called upon to exercise jurisdiction as to questions of law in all cases:

Affecting a general or flag officer, or extending to death;

Certified to the Court by the Judge Advocates General of the armed services, and by the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, acting for the Coast Guard;

Petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of a year or more confinement, and/or a punitive discharge.

The Court also exercises authority under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651(a)). In all of its cases, the decisions of the Court are final—there is no further direct review.

In addition, the Court is required by law to work jointly with the Judge Advocates General of the armed services and the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation and to report annually to the Congress on the progress of the military justice system under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and to recommend improvements therein wherever necessary.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Military Appeals, 450 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20442. Phone, 202-693-7585.

United States Tax Court The United States Tax Court is a court of record under Article I of the Constitution of the United States (see section 7441, Internal

Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by 83 Stat. 730). The Court was created originally as the United States Board of Tax Appeals by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336), an independent agency in the executive branch, and continued by the Revenue Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 105), the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. A change in name to the Tax Court of the United States was made by the Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 957), and the Article I status and change in name to United States Tax Court was made by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

The Tax Court tries and adjudicates controversies involving the existence of deficiencies or overpayments in income, estate, gift, and personal holding company surtaxes in cases where deficiencies have been determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 101 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 524) gave the Tax Court jurisdiction to redetermine excise taxes and penalties imposed on private foundations.

Sec. 957 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 733), as amended, provided for simplified procedures for the trials of small tax cases, at the option of the individual taxpayers, and provided also that in a case conducted under these procedures the decision of the Court would be final and not subject to review by any other court. Under sec. 502 of the Revenue Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2879), the jurisdictional maximum for such cases was raised to \$5,000 for any disputed year.

Sec. 1041 of the Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 949) conferred jurisdiction on the Court to render declaratory judgments relating to the qualification of retirement plans, including pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and bond purchase plans.

Jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments was conferred on the Tax Court by sec. 1042(d) of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1637) where there is an actual controversy involving the Commissioner's determination or failure to make a determination with respect to

a post-transaction clearance request as to an exchange in which property is transferred by a United States person to a foreign corporation, and by sec. 1306 (90 Stat. 1717) with respect to the tax exempt status of charitable, etc., organizations, a qualified charitable donee, a private foundation, or a private operating foundation. By sec. 336 of the Revenue Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2841), the declaratory judgment jurisdiction was extended to determinations regarding the status of interest on certain Government obligations.

Sec. 1201 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1660) conferred jurisdiction on the Tax Court, in disputes relating to public inspection of written determinations by the Internal Revenue Service, to restrain disclosure or to obtain additional disclosure of written determinations or background file documents, and, at the request of any person, to order disclosure of the identity of any person to whom the written determination pertains, if there has been a third party contact noted on the determination made public.

All decisions other than small tax cases are subject to review by the United States Courts of Appeals, and thereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the granting of a writ of certiorari.

The offices of the Court and all of its judges are located in Washington, D.C. The Court conducts trial sessions at various places within the United States as reasonably convenient to taxpayers as practicable. Each trial session is conducted by a single judge or special trial judge. All proceedings are public and are conducted judicially in accordance with the Court's Rules of Practice and the rules of evidence applicable in trials without a jury in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. A fee of \$60 is prescribed for the filing of a petition, except where the taxpayer is eligible for and selects the Court's small tax case procedures. The filing fee for a small tax case is \$10. Practice before the Court is limited to practitioners admitted under the Court's Rules.

The Court is composed of 19 judges. Its strength is augmented by retired judges who may be recalled by the chief judge to perform further judicial duties and by 10 special trial judges who are appointed by the chief judge and serve at the pleasure of the Court. The chief judge is elected biennially from among the 19 judges of the Court.

**For further information, contact the
Administrative Office, United States Tax Court,**

**400 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20217.
Phone, 202-376-2751.**

Business of the Federal Courts

The business of all the Federal courts described here, except the United States Court of Military Appeals and the United States Tax Court, is discussed in detail in the text and tables of the *Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (1940-73)*.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

*Washington, D.C. 20544
Phone, 202-633-6097*

WILLIAM E. FOLEY	<i>Director</i>
Joseph F. Spaniol, Jr.	<i>Deputy Director</i>
James E. Macklin, Jr.	<i>Executive Assistant Director</i>
Carl H. Imlay	<i>General Counsel</i>
William J. Weller	<i>Legislative Affairs Officer</i>
Deborah Kirk	<i>Chief, Office of Management Review</i>
Edward V. Garabedian	<i>Assistant Director, Personnel and Financial Management</i>
John E. Allen	<i>Assistant Director, Management Systems and Services</i>
Robert H. Hartzell	<i>Chief, Administrative Services Division</i>
Berkeley Wright, Jr.	<i>Chief, Bankruptcy Division</i>
Robert J. Pellicoro	<i>Chief, Clerks Division</i>
Norman B. Lynch	<i>Chief, Criminal Justice Act Division</i>
Dewey R. Heising	<i>Chief, Financial Management Division</i>
Peter G. McCabe	<i>Chief, Magistrates Division</i>
R. Glenn Johnson	<i>Chief, Personnel Division</i>
William A. Cohan, Jr.	<i>Chief, Probation Division</i>
James A. McCafferty	<i>Chief, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division</i>
Edwin L. Stoorza, Jr.	<i>Chief, Systems Services Division</i>

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223; 28 U.S.C. 601). The Office was established November 6, 1939. The Director and the Deputy Director are appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Administering the Courts The Director is the administrative officer of the United States courts (except the Supreme Court). Under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States he is required, among other things, to:

Supervise all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts;

Examine the state of the dockets of the courts; secure information as to the courts' need of assistance; prepare and transmit quarterly to the chief judges of the circuits statistical data and reports as to the business of the courts;

Submit to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, at least 2 weeks prior thereto, a report of the activities of the Administrative Office and the state of the business of the courts, together with the required statistical data submitted to the chief judges of the circuits, and the Director's recommendations, which report, data, and recommendations shall be public documents;

Submit to Congress and the Attorney General copies of the report, data, and recommendations, as required;

Fix the compensation of employees of the courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;

Regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges;

Disburse moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts;

Examine accounts of court officers;

Regulate travel of judicial personnel;

Provide accommodations and supplies for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel;

Establish and maintain programs for the certification and utilization of court interpreters and the provision of special interpretation services in the courts;

Perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, except the budget of the Supreme Court.

Probation Officers The Administrative Office, through its Probation Division, exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation offices, subject to the primary control by the respective district courts which they serve. The Office publishes

quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled "Federal Probation," which is a journal "of correctional philosophy and practice."

The Division also has responsibilities with respect to the 10 pretrial services agencies established on a demonstration basis by the Director of the Administrative Office pursuant to the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, as amended. These agencies report to their respective courts information concerning pretrial release of persons charged with Federal offenses and supervise such persons who are released to their custody.

Bankruptcy Act The act of Congress approved November 6, 1978 (92 Stat. 2549; 11 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), substantially modified the law of bankruptcy, effective October 1, 1979, and establishes a bankruptcy court as an adjunct to the United States district court on April 1, 1984, after which bankruptcy judges are to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to 14-year terms. Between October 1, 1979, and January 3, 1983, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is to conduct a survey of the number of bankruptcy judges needed throughout the country on and after April 1, 1984. The Director is also required to maintain lists of qualified persons to serve as trustees in all districts, except 18 districts specifically designated as pilot courts to test the feasibility of a United States trustee system under the Department of Justice. The Director continues to maintain general supervision over the administrative matters for the bankruptcy courts.

Federal Magistrates Under the Federal Magistrates Act approved October 17, 1968 (82 Stat. 1107), as amended by the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 643; 28 U.S.C. 631), the Director of the Administrative Office, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference, exercises general supervision of the administrative matters of offices of United States magistrates, and compiles and evaluates statistical and other information relating to such offices and

submits reports thereon to the Conference. The Director reports annually to Congress on the business which has come before United States magistrates and also prepares legal and administrative manuals for the use of the magistrates. The act provides for surveys to be conducted by the Administrative Office, at such time as the Judicial Conference deems expedient, of the conditions in the judicial districts in order to make recommendations as to the number, location, and salaries of magistrates. The Director exercises his responsibility through the Magistrates Division of the Administrative Office.

Federal Defenders The Criminal Justice Act (84 Stat. 916; 18 U.S.C. 3006A) establishes the procedure for the appointment of counsel in criminal cases for individuals who are unable to afford adequate representation. The act also provides for the establishment of Federal

Public Defender and Federal Community Defender Organizations by the district courts in districts where at least 200 persons annually require the appointment of counsel. Two adjacent districts may be combined to reach this total.

Each defender organization submits to the Director of the Administrative Office an annual report of its activities along with a proposed budget or, in the case of Community Defender Organizations, a proposed grant for the coming year. The Director is responsible for the submission of the proposed budgets and grants to the Judicial Conference of the United States for approval. The Director also makes payments to the defender organizations out of appropriations in accordance with the approved budgets and grants.

For further information, contact the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C. 20544. Phone, 202-633-6097.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

*Dolley Madison House,
1520 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone, 202-633-6011*

A. LEO LEVIN	<i>Director</i>
Charles W. Nihan	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Russell R. Wheeler	<i>Assistant Director</i>
William B. Eldridge	<i>Director of Research</i>
Gordon Bermant	<i>Director of Innovations and Systems Development</i>
Kenneth C. Crawford	<i>Director of Continuing Education and Training</i>
Alice L. O'Donnell	<i>Director of Inter-Judicial Affairs and Information Services</i>
Jane M. Gafuert	<i>Information Specialist</i>

The Federal Judicial Center is the judicial branch's agency for policy research, systems development, and continuing education. It was created by an act of Congress, approved December 20, 1967 (81 Stat. 664; 28 U.S.C. 620), to serve the goal of improved judicial administration in the United States courts.

The Center's basic policies and activities are determined by its Board, which is composed of the Chief Justice of the United States, who is, by statute, permanent Chairman of the Board, and two judges of the United States courts of appeals, three judges of the United States district courts, and one bankruptcy judge,

who are elected for 4-year terms by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is also a permanent member of the Board.

Congress assigned the Center the following basic functions:

To conduct research on the operation of the United States courts, and to stimulate and coordinate such research on the part of other public and private persons and agencies;

To stimulate, create, develop, and conduct programs of continuing education and training for judges and support personnel of the judicial branch;

To study and determine ways in which automatic data processing and systems procedures may be applied to the administration of the courts;

To provide staff, research, and planning assistance to the Judicial Conference and its committees, consistent with the performance of the other functions set forth above; and

To develop recommendations for improvement in the administration and management of the courts.

For further information, contact the Information Specialist, Federal Judicial Center, Dolley Madison House, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone, 202-633-6011.

Executive Branch





EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

RONALD REAGAN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that “the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, * * * together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term * * *.” In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the 13 executive departments.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet, a creation of custom and tradition dating back to George Washington’s administration, functions at the pleasure of the President. Its purpose is to advise the President upon any subject on which he requests information (pursuant to Article II, section 2, of the Constitution).

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the 13 executive departments—the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury, and the Attorney General—and certain other executive branch officials to whom the President accords Cabinet rank. The Vice President participates in all Cabinet meetings, and from time to time, other individuals are invited to participate in discussions of particular subjects. A Secretary to the Cabinet is designated to provide for the orderly handling and followup of matters brought before the Cabinet.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U.S.C. 133–133r, 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the Executive Office of the President by the President’s Reorganization Plans I and II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, established the divisions of the Executive Office and defined their functions. Subsequently, Presidents have used Executive orders, reorganization plans, and legislative initiatives to reorganize the Executive Office to make its composition compatible with the goals of their administrations.

The White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20500

Phone, 202-456-1414

Edwin Meese III	<i>Counsellor to the President</i>
James A. Baker III	<i>Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President</i>
Michael K. Deaver	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President</i>
James S. Brady	<i>Assistant to the President and Press Secretary</i>
William P. Clark	<i>Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs</i>
Richard G. Darman	<i>Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff</i>
Elizabeth H. Dole	<i>Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
Kenneth M. Duberstein	<i>Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
Fred F. Fielding	<i>Counsel to the President</i>
Craig L. Fuller	<i>Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs</i>
David R. Gergen	<i>Assistant to the President for Communications</i>
Edwin L. Harper	<i>Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Edward V. Hickey, Jr.	<i>Assistant to the President and Director of Special Support Services</i>
E. Pendleton James	<i>Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel</i>
James E. Jenkins	<i>Deputy Counsellor to the President</i>
Edward J. Rollins	<i>Assistant to the President for Political Affairs</i>
Richard S. Williamson	<i>Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
Lee Atwater	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs</i>
Aram Bakshian, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Speechwriting</i>
Michael Baroody	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs</i>
Red Cavaney	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr.	<i>Assistant Counsellor to the President</i>
Edwin J. Gray	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Policy Information</i>
Richard A. Hauser	<i>Deputy Counsel to the President</i>
Alan F. Holmer	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
Robert C. McFarlane	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs</i>
Michael A. McManus	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Deputy Chief of Staff</i>
M. B. Oglesby	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (House)</i>
Roger B. Porter	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Director of the Office of Policy Development</i>

John F. W. Rogers	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration</i>
James S. Rosebush	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President</i>
Larry M. Speakes	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary to the President</i>
Karna Small Stringer	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Media Relations and Planning</i>
Pamela J. Turner	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (Senate)</i>
Charles P. Tyson	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs</i>
Helene A. von Damm	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel</i>
Lyndon K. Allin	<i>Deputy Press Secretary to the President</i>
Richard S. Beal	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Director of Planning and Evaluation</i>
Joanna E. Bistany	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Communications</i>
Morton C. Blackwell	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
Danny J. Boggs	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Robert F. Bonitati	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
Wendy H. Borchardt	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
Melvin B. Bradley	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
John F. Burgess	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison and Deputy Director of the Office of Public Liaison</i>
Robert B. Carleson	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
James W. Cicconi	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff</i>
Sherrie M. Cooksey	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
Anthony Dolan	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Chief Speechwriter</i>
John H. Dressendorfer	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
Becky Norton Dunlop	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs</i>
Michael A. W. Evans	<i>Personal Photographer to the President</i>
David C. Fischer	<i>Special Assistant to the President</i>
Wendell W. Gunn	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Anne Higgins	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence</i>
Kevin R. Hopkins	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Robert J. Kabel	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>

Virginia H. Knauer	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
Dennis E. LeBlanc	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Special Support Services</i>
Diana Lozano	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison and Deputy Director of the Office of Public Liaison</i>
A. Morgan Mason	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs</i>
James M. Medas	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
J. Upsher Moorhead	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Private Sector Initiatives</i>
Rick Neal	<i>Special Assistant to the President for International Affairs</i>
Gregory J. Newell	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling</i>
Nancy J. Risque	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
J. Steven Rhodes	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
Peter H. Roussel	<i>Deputy Press Secretary to the President</i>
Paul A. Russo	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs</i>
John F. Scruggs	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
William J. Sittmann	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff</i>
Stephen M. Studdert	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance</i>
David L. Swanson	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
Robert J. Thompson	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>
Margaret D. Tutwiler	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff</i>
Michael M. Uhlmann	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Wayne H. Valis	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison</i>
David L. Wright	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs</i>

The White House Office serves the President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

The staff of the President facilitates and maintains communication with the Congress, the individual Members of the Congress, the heads of executive agencies, the press and other information media, and the general public.

The various Assistants to the President are personal aides and assist the President in such matters as he may direct.

Office of Management and Budget

Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503

Phone, 202-395-3080

DAVID A. STOCKMAN	<i>Director</i>
David Gerson	<i>Assistant Director</i>
Joseph R. Wright	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Maryann Ferko	<i>Executive Assistant to the Deputy Director</i>
Donald W. Moran	<i>Executive Associate Director for Budget</i>
Donald Sowle	<i>Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy</i>
Michael J. Horowitz	<i>Counsel</i>
Edwin Dale	<i>Assistant Director for Public Affairs</i>
J. L. Cullen	<i>Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs</i>
James M. Frey	<i>Assistant Director for Legislative Reference</i>
Lawrence Kudlow	<i>Assistant Director for Economics and Planning</i>
Marialice Williams	<i>Acting Assistant Director for Civil Rights</i>
Carey P. Modlin	<i>Assistant Director for Budget Review</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs</i>
David Sitrin	<i>Deputy Associate Director, National Security Division</i>
Philip Dusault	<i>Deputy Associate Director, International Affairs Division</i>
Daniel H. Taft	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for National Security and International Affairs</i>
Kenneth Clarkson	<i>Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor</i>
David Kleinberg	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Health and Income Maintenance Division</i>
Bernard Martin	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Labor, Veterans and Education Division</i>
Barbara S. Selfridge	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor</i>
Annelise Anderson	<i>Associate Director for Economics and Government</i>
Joyce J. Walker	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Transportation, Commerce and Housing Division</i>
Roger Adkins	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Justice, Treasury and General Management</i>
Howard M. Smolkin	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Economics and Government</i>
Frederick N. Khedouri	<i>Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science</i>
Donald E. Crabill	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Natural Resources Division</i>
Hugh F. Loweth	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Energy and Science Division</i>
Kenneth G. Glozer	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Natural Resources, Energy and Science</i>

Christopher DeMuth	<i>Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs</i>
Jim Tozzi	<i>Deputy Administrator for Information and Regulatory Management</i>
Thomas D. Hopkins	<i>Deputy Administrator for Regulatory and Statistical Analysis</i>
Harold I. Steinberg	<i>Associate Director for Management</i>
Howard M. Messner	<i>Assistant Director, Management Improvement and Evaluation Division</i>
Edward F. Preston	<i>Assistant Director, Federal Personnel Policy Division</i>
James Kelly	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division</i>
L. Nye Stevens	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Organization and Special Projects Division</i>

The Office of Management and Budget was established in the Executive Office of the President pursuant to Reorganization Plan 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App.), effective July 1, 1970.

By Executive Order 11541 of July 1, 1970 (31 U.S.C. 16 note), all functions transferred to the President of the United States by part I of Reorganization Plan 2 of 1970 were delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Such functions are to be carried out by the Director under the direction of the President. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1633; 5 U.S.C. App.) and Executive orders issued pursuant to that plan amended further the functions of the Office. The Office's functions include the following:

To assist the President in his program to develop and maintain effective government by reviewing the organizational structure and management procedures of the executive branch to ensure that they are capable of producing the intended results;

To assist in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand interagency cooperation;

To assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government;

To supervise and control the administration of the budget;

To assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on

proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice;

To assist in the development of regulatory reform proposals and in programs for paperwork reduction, especially reporting burdens of the public;

To assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations;

To plan and develop information systems to provide the President with program performance data;

To plan, conduct, and promote evaluation efforts to assist the President in the assessment of program objectives, performance, and efficiency;

To keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the Government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated, and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the Government all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the Government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner with the least possible overlapping and duplication of effort.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (88 Stat. 796; 41 U.S.C. 401) established the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) within the Office of Management and Budget to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the procurement processes by providing overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms. The establishment of the OFPP implemented the first recommendation made by the Commission on Government Procurement (COGP) in its report to Congress in December 1972. The OFPP authority applies to procurement by executive agencies and recipients of Federal grants or assistance of: property, other than real property in being; services, including research and development; and construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance of real property.

Sources of Information

Contacts Contact the Assistant Director for Public Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503. Phone, 202-395-3080.

Publications *The U.S. Budget in Brief, The Budget of the U.S. Government, The Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, Special Analyses of the United States, and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Employment Various civil service examinations and registers are used for filling positions, such as economist, budget examiner, etc. Inquiries on employment should be directed to the Personnel Division, Office of Administration, Washington, D.C. 20500. Phone, 202-395-3765.

Approved.

David A. Stockman,
Director.

Council of Economic Advisers

*Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20500
Phone, 202-395-5084*

MURRAY L. WEIDENBAUM *Chairman*
Members:

Jerry L. Jordan
William A. Niskanen
James B. Burnham *Special Assistant to the Chairman*

The Council of Economic Advisers was established in the Executive Office of the President by the Employment Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 24; 15 U.S.C. 1023). It now functions under that statute and Reorganization Plan 9 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953.

The Council consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

One of the members is designated by the President as chairman.

The Council analyzes the national economy and its various segments; advises the President on economic developments; appraises the economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; recommends to the President policies for economic growth and stability; and assists in the

preparation of the economic reports of the President to the Congress.

For further information, contact the Council of Economic Advisers, Old Executive Office

Building, Washington, D.C. 20500. Phone, 202-395-5084.

Approved.

Murray L. Weidenbaum,
Chairman.

National Security Council

*Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20506
Phone, 202-395-4974*

Members:

Ronald Reagan (*The President*)
George Bush (*The Vice President*)
George P. Shultz (*Secretary of State*)
Caspar Weinberger (*Secretary of Defense*)

Statutory Advisers:

William Casey (*Director of Central Intelligence*)
Gen. David C. Jones, USAF
(*Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff*)

Officials:

William P. Clark, Jr. (*Assistant to the President*)
Robert C. McFarlane (*Deputy Assistant to the President*)
Michael O. Wheeler (*Staff Secretary*)

The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 496; 50 U.S.C. 402), amended by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 579; 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). By the Reorganization Plan of 1949, the Council was placed in the Executive Office of the President.

The National Security Council is chaired by the President. Its statutory members are the Vice President and the Secretaries of State and Defense. The

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the Council and the Director of Central Intelligence is its intelligence adviser.

The statutory function of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security.

Approved.

Michael O. Wheeler,
Staff Secretary.

Office of Policy Development

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20500

Phone, 202-456-1414

EDWIN L. HARPER	<i>Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Emily H. Rock	<i>Assistant to the Assistant to the President for Policy Development</i>
Roger B. Porter	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Director of the Office of Policy Development</i>
Danny J. Boggs	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Assistant Director for Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources</i>
Robert B. Carleson	<i>Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Assistant Director for Federalism and Health and Human Resources</i>
Wendell W. Gunn	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Assistant Director for Commerce and Trade</i>
Michael M. Uhlmann	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Assistant Director for Legal Policy</i>
Melvin L. Bradley	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Senior Consultant</i>
William P. Barr	<i>Deputy Assistant Director for Legal Policy</i>
Shannon Fairbanks	<i>Deputy Assistant Director for Economic Affairs</i>
Eric I. Hemel	<i>Deputy Assistant Director for Economic Affairs</i>
Dan J. Smith	<i>Deputy Assistant Director for Commerce and Trade</i>
Gary L. Bauer	<i>Senior Staff Member</i>
Burleigh C. W. Leonard	<i>Senior Staff Member</i>
Nancy A. Maloley	<i>Senior Staff Member</i>
Judith A. Johnston	<i>Director of Administration</i>
Office of Drug Abuse Policy	
Carlton E. Turner	<i>Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy</i>
Daniel F. Leonard	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Richard L. Williams	<i>Senior Staff Member</i>
Office of Policy Information	
Edwin J. Gray	<i>Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Policy Information</i>
Kevin R. Hopkins	<i>Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director</i>
Lance L. Lamberton	<i>Senior Policy Analyst</i>
Robert Shuettinger	<i>Senior Policy Analyst</i>

The Office of Policy Development (OPD), formerly the Domestic Policy Staff, was redesignated as such in 1981 to replace the Domestic Policy Staff, which was established in the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective March 26, 1978, pursuant to Executive Order 12045 of March 27, 1978.

The Office of Policy Development assists the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of

economic and domestic policy. In addition, OPD serves as the policy staff for the President's Cabinet Councils.

The Office of Policy Development is responsible to the Assistant to the President for Policy Development. The Office operates under a Director.

Approved.

Roger B. Porter,
Director.

Office of the United States Trade Representative

1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506

Phone, 202-395-4647

WILLIAM E. BROCK	<i>United States Trade Representative</i>
Carol Browning	<i>Confidential Assistant to the U.S. Trade Representative</i>
Dennis Whitfield	<i>Executive Assistant to the U.S. Trade Representative</i>
James Frierson	<i>Special Assistant to the U.S. Trade Representative</i>
David R. Macdonald	<i>Deputy U.S. Trade Representative</i>
Tim Regan	<i>Special Assistant to the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative</i>
Michael B. Smith	<i>Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, Geneva</i>
Warren Lavorel	<i>Deputy Chief of Mission, Geneva</i>
Peter Murphy	<i>Chief Negotiator for Textile Matters</i>
Donald DeKieffer	<i>General Counsel</i>
C. Michael Hathaway	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Geza Feketekuty	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Services and Policy Planning)</i>
Harvey Bale	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Investment)</i>
James Murphy	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Europe and Japan)</i>
Doral Cooper	<i>Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Pacific, Asia, Least Developing Countries, Generalized System of Preferences)</i>
William Krist	<i>Acting Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Industry)</i>
Donald Nelson	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Agriculture and Commodity Policy)</i>
Douglas Newkirk	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)</i>
John E. Ray	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (East-West, Non-Market Economies)</i>
John Rosenbaum	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Americas)</i>

(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Congressional/Public Affairs)</i>
David Demarest	<i>Director, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
William Maroni	<i>Director, Congressional Affairs</i>
John Giacomini	<i>Director, Management</i>
Phyllis Bonanno	<i>Director, Office of Private Sector Liaison</i>
Fred Montgomery	<i>Director, Interagency Affairs</i>

The Office of the United States Trade Representative was created, as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963. Congress, as part of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1999; 19 U.S.C. 2171), established the office as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1351), the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1801), and the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171). Other powers and responsibilities for coordinating trade policy were assigned to the Office by the Trade Act of 1974 and by the President in Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975, as amended.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273), implemented by Executive Order 12188 of January 4, 1980, charged the Office with responsibility for setting and administering overall trade policy. It also provides that the United States Trade Representative shall be chief representative of the United States for all activities of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; for discussions, meetings, and negotiations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when such activities deal primarily with trade and commodity issues; for negotiations in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other multilateral institutions when such negotiations deal primarily with trade and commodity issues; for other bilateral and multilateral negotiations when trade, including East-West trade, or commodities is the primary issue; for negotiations under sections 704 and 734 of the Tariff Act of

1930 and for negotiations concerning direct investment incentives and disincentives and bilateral investment issues concerning barriers to investment.

The Office is headed by the United States Trade Representative, a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador, who is directly responsible to the President. There are two Deputy United States Trade Representatives, who also hold the rank of Ambassador, one located in Washington and one in Geneva. The office is supported by a small professional staff.

The United States Trade Representative chairs the Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee. Established by, and under the chairmanship of, the Office of United States Trade Representative are three other interagency committees: the Trade Policy Review Group, the Trade Negotiations Committee, and the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

The Trade Representative serves as an *ex officio* member of the Boards of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and serves on the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policy.

The United States Trade Representative is responsible for the direction of all trade negotiations of the United States and for the formulation of trade policy for the United States.

**For further information, contact Public Affairs,
Office of the United States Trade Representative,
1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.
Phone, 202-395-4647.**

Approved.

Donald DeKieffer,
General Counsel.

Council on Environmental Quality

722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone, 202-395-5700

A. ALAN HILL	<i>Chairman</i>
W. Ernst Minor	<i>Members:</i>
(1 Vacancy)	
Nancy Nord	<i>General Counsel</i>

The Council on Environmental Quality was established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment. Additional responsibilities were provided by the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 114; 42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.).

The Council consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as Chairman. The Council is located within the Executive Office of the President.

The Council develops and recommends to the President national policies which further environmental quality; performs a continuing analysis of changes or trends in the national environment; reviews and appraises programs of the Federal Government to determine their contributions to sound environmental policy; conducts studies, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality; and assists the President in the preparation of the annual environmental quality report to the Congress.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-395-5700.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20500

Phone, 202-456-7116

GEORGE A. KEYWORTH II	<i>Science Adviser to the President and Director</i>
Ronald B. Frankum	<i>Deputy Science Adviser to the President and Deputy Director</i>
John M. Marcum	<i>Assistant Director for Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Edward McGaffigan	<i>Assistant Director for International Affairs</i>
N. Douglas Pewitt	<i>Assistant Director for General Science</i>
Denis J. Prager	<i>Assistant Director for Life Sciences and Institutional Relations</i>
Victor H. Reis	<i>Assistant Director for National Security and Space</i>
Robert D. Linder	<i>Executive Director</i>
Thomas H. Johnson	<i>Executive Director, White House Science Council</i>

The Office of Science and Technology Policy was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 463; 42 U.S.C. 6611), approved May 11, 1976.

The Office serves as a source of scientific, engineering, and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out this mission, the act provides that the Office shall advise the President of scientific and technological

considerations involved in areas of national concern, including the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, and the environment; evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology; provide advice and assistance to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and assist the President in providing leadership and coordination of the research and development programs in the Federal Government.

Office of Administration

Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20500
Phone, 202-456-7130

JOHN F. W. ROGERS	<i>Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Anne D. Neal	<i>General Counsel</i>
Allen Locke	<i>Associate Director</i>
Mac Sweeney	<i>Associate Director for Operations</i>
Raymond Kogut	<i>Director of Personnel</i>
Ursula Pearson	<i>Director, Financial Management Division</i>
Raymond Barber	<i>Director, Automated Systems Division</i>
Allen Locke	<i>Acting Director, Library and Information Services</i>

The Office of Administration was established within the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1633; 5 U.S.C. App.). The Office was activated, effective December 4, 1977, by Executive Order 12028 of December 12, 1977 (3 U.S.C. note prec. 101).

The Office of Administration, headed by the Director, provides administrative support services to all units within the

Executive Office of the President, except those services which are in direct support of the President. The services provided by the Office of Administration include information, personnel, and financial management; data processing; library services; records maintenance; and general office operations, such as non-Presidential mail, messenger, printing, procurement, and supply services.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20501
Phone, 202-456-2326

GEORGE BUSH	THE VICE PRESIDENT
Adm. Daniel J. Murphy, USN (Ret.)	Chief of Staff
Frederick M. Bush	Deputy Chief of Staff
Chase Untermeyer	Executive Assistant to the Vice President
Jennifer A. Fitzgerald	Assistant to the Vice President for Appointments and Scheduling
Peter E. Teeley	Assistant to the Vice President and Press Secretary
Nancy Bearg Dyke	Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs
Thaddeus Garrett	Assistant to the Vice President for Domestic Policy
C. Boyden Gray	Legal Counsel
Susan Alvarado	Legislative Assistant
Susan Cockrell	Director of Administration
Dan Sullivan	Director of Advance
Susan Porter Rose	Chief of Staff to Mrs. Bush
Barbara Hayward	Personal Secretary to the Vice President
Caren Bateman	Deputy Director of Administration
Shirley Green	Deputy Press Secretary
Mary Sheila Gall	Assistant Domestic Policy Adviser
David Platt	Assistant Domestic Policy Adviser
Rafael V. Capo	Deputy Legal Counsel

Article II, section I, of the Constitution provides that the President “shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years * * * together with the Vice President * * *.” In addition to his role as President of the Senate, the Vice President is empowered to succeed to the Presidency, pursuant to Article II and the 20th and 25th amendments to the Constitution.

The executive functions of the Vice President include participation in all Cabinet meetings, and, by statute, membership in the National Security Council, and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Departments

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20250
Phone, 202-447-2791*

JOHN R. BLOCK	<i>SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE</i>
Richard E. Lyng	<i>Deputy Secretary</i>
Raymond D. Lett	<i>Executive Assistant to the Secretary</i>
James C. Handley	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
James H. Johnson	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Richard Douglas	<i>Assistant Deputy Secretary</i>
John D. Ochs	<i>Confidential Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Christina J. Mosher	<i>Confidential Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Vivian Culp	<i>Confidential Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Gerraine Holcombe	<i>Confidential Assistant to the Deputy Secretary</i>
A. James Barnes	<i>Office of the General Counsel, General Counsel</i>
John E. Noakes	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
John Graziano	<i>Office of the Inspector General, Inspector General</i>
Anthony J. Gabriel	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Auditing</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Investigations</i>
Donald A. Campbell	<i>Judicial Officer</i>
Stephen Dewhurst	<i>Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Director</i>
Lawrence Wachs	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Seeley G. Lodwick	<i>International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Under Secretary</i>
Alan Tracy	<i>Deputy Under Secretary</i>
Joan S. Wallace	<i>Office of International Cooperation and Development, Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
Seeley G. Lodwick	<i>Commodity Credit Corporation, President</i>
Everett G. Rank	<i>Executive Vice President</i>
Edward Hews	<i>Secretary</i>
Rob A. Brammer	<i>Treasurer</i>
John Sikora	<i>Chief Accountant</i>
Everett G. Rank	<i>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Administrator</i>
Chauncey H. Leggett	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Administrator, Management</i>
Richard A. Smith	<i>Foreign Agricultural Service, Administrator</i>
Leo V. Mayer	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
Melvin Sims	<i>Associate Administrator and General Sales Manager</i>
Louis G. Davis	<i>Assistant Administrator, Management</i>

Frank W. Naylor, Jr.	<i>Small Community and Rural Development, Under Secretary</i>
Ruth E. Reister	<i>Deputy Under Secretary</i>
Charles W. Shuman	<i>Farmers Home Administration, Administrator</i>
Michael E. Brunner	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
Charles A. Jewell	<i>Deputy Administrator, Financial and Administrative Operations</i>
Harold V. Hunter	<i>Rural Electrification Administration, Administrator</i>
Jack Van Mark	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Acting Assistant Administrator, Management</i>
Merritt Sprague	<i>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Manager</i>
Robert Sindt	<i>Acting Deputy Manager</i>
William Phillips, Jr.	<i>Office of Rural Development Policy, Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
C. W. McMillan	<i>Marketing and Inspection Services, Assistant Secretary</i>
John Ford	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Randall E. Torgerson	<i>Agricultural Cooperative Service, Administrator</i>
Jack H. Armstrong	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Vern Highley	<i>Agricultural Marketing Service, Administrator</i>
Irving W. Thomas	<i>Deputy Administrator, Management</i>
Billy Jones	<i>Packers and Stockyards Administration, Administrator</i>
James L. Smith	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Harry C. Mussman	<i>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Administrator</i>
James O. Lee	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
Larry B. Slagle	<i>Deputy Administrator, Administrative Management</i>
Kenneth A. Gilles	<i>Federal Grain Inspection Service, Administrator</i>
David R. Galliard	<i>Deputy Administrator, Program Operations</i>
Donald L. Houston	<i>Food Safety and Inspection Service, Administrator</i>
Luverne Gast	<i>Acting Associate Administrator</i>
Joseph A. Powers	<i>Deputy Administrator, Administrative Management</i>
Martin F. Fitzpatrick, Jr.	<i>Office of Transportation, Director</i>
Richard G. Warren	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Mary C. Jarratt	<i>Food and Consumer Services, Assistant Secretary</i>
John Bode	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Isabel Wolf	<i>Office of the Consumer Advisor, Director</i>
Samuel J. Cornelius	<i>Food and Nutrition Service, Administrator</i>
Robert Leard	<i>Acting Associate Administrator</i>
Joseph S. Bennett	<i>Deputy Administrator, Management</i>
Esther Winterfeldt	<i>Human Nutrition Information Service, Administrator</i>
John B. Crowell, Jr.	<i>Natural Resources and Environment, Assistant Secretary</i>
Richard D. Siegel	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>

Douglas W. MacCleery	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
R. Max Peterson	<i>Forest Service, Chief</i>
Douglas R. Leisz	<i>Associate Chief</i>
Jerome A. Miles	<i>Deputy Chief, Administration</i>
Peter C. Myers	<i>Soil Conservation Service, Chief</i>
David G. Unger	<i>Associate Chief</i>
Robert G. Halstead	<i>Deputy Chief, Administration</i>
Claude Gifford	<i>Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Acting Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Michael Masterson	<i>Deputy Director for Congressional Affairs</i>
Leora Day	<i>Deputy Director for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director of Public Affairs</i>
John E. Schrote	<i>Departmental Administration, Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
Richard A. Ashworth	<i>Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
Kristina A. Manuel	<i>Staff Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
Jewell F. Lewis	<i>Board of Contract Appeals, Chairman</i>
John A. Campbell	<i>Office of Administrative Law Judges, Chief Judge</i>
Isidoro Rodriguez	<i>Office of Minority Affairs, Director</i>
Dean K. Crowther	<i>Office of Administrative Systems, Director</i>
Clyde McShan	<i>National Finance Center, Director</i>
Glenn Haney	<i>Office of Information Resources Management, Acting Director</i>
Frank Gearde	<i>Office of Operations, Director</i>
Preston A. Davis	<i>Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Director</i>
John Carson	<i>Office of Finance and Management, Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Office of Personnel, Director</i>
Charles A. Bucy	<i>Deputy Director</i>
William G. Leshner	<i>Economics, Assistant Secretary</i>
J. Dawson Ahalt	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Terry N. Barr	<i>World Agricultural Outlook Board, Acting Chairperson</i>
Terry N. Barr	<i>Deputy Chairperson</i>
William Kibler	<i>Statistical Research Service, Administrator</i>
Wilbert Walther	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
John E. Lee, Jr.	<i>Economic Research Service, Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Earle E. Gavett	<i>Office of Energy, Acting Director</i>
Allan S. Johnson	<i>Economic Management Staff, Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Science and Education, Assistant Secretary</i>
Anson R. Bertrand	<i>Science and Education, Director</i>
Mary Nell Greenwood	<i>Extension Service, Acting Administrator</i>
Walter I. Thomas	<i>Cooperative State Research Service, Acting Administrator</i>
Terry B. Kinney	<i>Agricultural Research Service, Acting Administrator</i>

Richard A. Farley *National Agricultural Library, Acting Administrator*
 Arthur H. Nies *Deputy Director for Administrative Management*

[For the Department of Agriculture statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 2]

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) serves all Americans daily. It works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain our production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. USDA research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and assures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

The act of Congress, approved May 15, 1862, created the Department of Agriculture, which was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until 1889 (12 Stat. 387; 5 U.S.C. 511, 514, 516). By act of February 9, 1889, the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. The Department was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture.

Staff Offices

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all administrative management and related matters. Seven departmental staff offices report to the Assistant Secretary and assist in providing staff support to top policy officials and program agencies to ensure the efficient and effective management and operation of the Department. These are the Office of Personnel, the Office of Finance and Management, the Office of Information Resources Management, the Office of Administrative Systems, the Office of Minority Affairs, the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Office of Operations. These offices coordinate the Department's personnel management program; equal opportunity and civil rights activities; safety and health activities; management

improvement programs; accounting, fiscal, and financial activities; automated data processing administration; procurement and contracts; and management of real and personal property.

In addition, two quasi-judicial agencies, the Office of Administrative Law Judges and the Board of Contract Appeals, report to the Assistant Secretary. Both organizations operate autonomously when adjudicating cases and deciding contract disputes.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the Department's Director of Equal Employment Opportunity and oversees all equal opportunity and civil rights programs within USDA.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department.

Inspector General The Office of Inspector General, established by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), conducts and supervises all audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office also is responsible for coordinating, conducting, or supervising all other activities carried out by the Department for the purpose of promoting program economy and efficiency and preventing and detecting fraud. The investigation of employee

complaints, physical security of the Secretary, review of legislation and regulations for their impact on program efficiency and susceptibility to abuse, and relations with governmental and nongovernmental units concerning program efficiency and prevention of fraud also are responsibilities of the Office. The Office is headed by an Inspector General who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Office of Budget and Program Analysis The Office of Budget and Program Analysis coordinates the preparation of departmental budget estimates and legislative reports; administers systems for the management and control of funds; provides policy, program, and budgetary analysis of USDA proposals; and provides staff

assistance to USDA agencies in meeting their responsibilities for the development and review of regulations.

Office of Governmental and Public Affairs The Office of Governmental and Public Affairs (GPA) provides policy direction, review, and coordination of all information programs of the Department. The Office is assigned responsibility for maintaining the flow of information and providing liaison between the Department of Agriculture and the Congress, the mass communication media, State and local governments, and the public.

Judicial Officer The Judicial Officer serves as the final deciding officer, in the place of the Secretary, in regulatory proceedings and appeals of a quasi-judicial nature where a hearing is statutorily required.

Small Community and Rural Development

Farmers Home Administration

[For the Farmers Home Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 600]

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), an agency within the Department of Agriculture, provides credit for those in rural America who are unable to get credit from other sources at reasonable rates and terms.

The agency operates principally under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921) and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471).

Applications for loans are made at the agency's 2,200 local county and district offices, generally located in county seats. A county or area committee of three individuals, at least two of whom are farmers, certifies or recommends as to eligibility of individual farm loan applicants and reviews borrowers' progress.

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans from three revolving funds (Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, Rural Housing Insurance Fund, Rural

Development Insurance Fund) and with funds derived from sales to the Federal Financing Bank of Certificates of Beneficial Ownership, which represent actual loans made by the agency.

FmHA provides financial and management assistance through the following types of loans:

Operating Loans Operating loans enable operators of not larger than family farms, who cannot get the credit they need from conventional sources, to acquire needed resources, to make improved use of their land and labor resources, and make adjustments necessary for successful farming, recreation, and nonfarm enterprises. Funds may be advanced to pay for equipment, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, other farm and home operating needs; refinance chattel debts; provide operating credit to fish farmers; carry out forestry purposes; and develop income-producing recreation and other nonfarm enterprises.

For loans made directly by FmHA, the interest rate is set periodically, based on the Federal Government's cost of

borrowing. For loans made by other lenders and guaranteed by FmHA, the interest rate is negotiated between the lender and the borrower. The limit on farm operating loans made by FmHA is \$100,000, and on guaranteed loans the limit is \$200,000. Loans may be repaid over 1 to 7 years. Other reliable agricultural credit sources are encouraged to furnish as much as possible of the essential needs of loan applicants with the balance being supplied with operating loan funds from the Farmers Home Administration. Operating loan borrowers are expected to refinance their operating loans and return to conventional credit when able to do so.

Youth Project Loans Farmers Home Administration makes loans to individual rural residents between 10 and 21 years of age to establish and operate income-producing enterprises of modest size, either on the farm or in other locations. The interest rate is determined by formula periodically. Repayment terms depend upon the type of project for which the loan is made.

Emergency Loans FmHA emergency loans are made to eligible farmers, ranchers, and aquaculture operators for losses, major adjustments, operating expenses, and other essential needs arising from natural disasters so that they may continue their operations and return to local sources of credit as soon as possible.

Each loan is scheduled for repayment as rapidly as feasible, in annual installments, consistent with the borrower's reasonable ability to pay. The schedule varies according to the purpose of the loan.

The interest rate for emergency loans offsetting actual losses is 5 percent. Interest rates for other farm real estate purposes and for operating purposes will be those prevailing in the private market for comparable long-term and intermediate credit, based on a determination by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Farm Ownership Loans Farm ownership loans enable farmers and ranchers to buy farms, and owners of inadequate or underimproved farms to enlarge or develop farms. Loans are

limited to farms which are not larger than family size farms. Loans may include funds to construct or repair farm homes and service buildings and facilities; improve land; develop water, forestry, and fish farming resources; establish recreation and other nonfarm enterprises to supplement farm income; and refinance debts.

Repayment is scheduled according to the borrower's ability to repay, but the maximum term is 40 years. The interest rate is set periodically, based on the cost of Government borrowing. The maximum for insured loans is \$200,000 and for guaranteed loans, \$300,000. The loan may not exceed the market value of the farm or other security.

Loans to Limited-Resource Farmers

FmHA makes loans to help low-income farmers and ranchers improve their farming and earn a better living. These loans are made on easier terms than ordinary farm loans and are intended to give the limited-resource farmer a chance to become more successful in farming.

Limited-resource farmers are owners or tenants of small farms that yield low production and low income due to factors such as lack of land, equipment or opportunity to get necessary financing, or limited education in farming or management.

Loans to limited-resource farmers may be made for farm purchases or operating. Loans for the purchase of farm real estate are made at lower interest rates. Production loans also are made at lower interest rates and evaluated every 2 years. The borrower pays whatever he or she can afford as long as it is not less than the initial rate charged or more than the full rate ordinarily charged for FmHA farm loans. Repayment terms vary according to purposes of the loan. While the needs of limited-resource farmers are usually well below FmHA's limits, the agency can make a real estate loan of up to \$200,000 and a production loan of up to \$100,000 under this program.

Soil and Water Conservation Loans

Loans are made to owners or operators of farms and ranches including farming partnerships and domestic corporations to assist them in developing, conserving,

and making proper use of their land and other resources. Loans are repayable in not more than 40 years. Loans may be made by FmHA or by other lenders with a FmHA guarantee.

Recreation Loans Recreation loans enable farmers and ranchers to convert all or a portion of the farms or ranches owned or leased by them to outdoor income-producing recreational enterprises. Loan terms are the same as for soil and water conservation loans.

Loans to Indian Tribes Loans to Indian tribes and tribal corporations are made for the acquisition of lands, including interests therein within the reservation or community. Loans are made for up to 40 years. The interest rate is set periodically, based on the cost of Government borrowing.

Loans to Associations Loans may be made to eligible groups of farmers and ranchers to develop irrigation systems, drain farmland, and carry out soil conservation measures. Loans may be made for the development of recreational facilities and for shifts in land use to develop grazing areas and forest lands.

Rural Housing Loans Loans are made to families of low and moderate income for housing located in open country and small rural communities with populations of not more than 10,000, and in rural towns of 10,000 to 20,000 where there is a lack of housing mortgage credit. Loans are made to build, buy, and repair needed homes and to buy and improve building sites.

The maximum term is 33 years. The basic interest rate is determined periodically. Cosigners on promissory notes are permitted in the case of applicants who are deficient in repayment ability.

Builders may obtain from the agency "conditional commitments" which are assurances to a builder or seller that if their houses meet FmHA lending, design, and construction requirements, then the agency will make loans to qualified borrowers to buy them.

An owner-occupant who cannot qualify for a regular rural housing loan may obtain a loan or, in the case of

senior citizens, a grant of up to \$5,000 to make home repairs and improvements to remove hazards to the health and safety of the family. These loans, available only to very low-income families, are made at 1-percent interest.

Loans are made to private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, State or local public agencies, and individuals or organizations operating on a profit or limited profit basis, to provide rental or cooperative housing in rural areas for persons of low and moderate income. Maximum term is 50 years. Rental assistance may be given to help defray rent paid by low-income families.

The agency is authorized to pay expenses incurred by nonprofit organizations to assist in developing or administering technical and supervisory assistance for low-income persons and families who are helping to build their own homes.

Loans and grants are authorized for housing for farm laborers.

Loans repayable in 2 years are authorized to nonprofit organizations to purchase and develop land for resale as homesites for persons of low-to-moderate income.

Watershed Protection and Flood

Prevention Loans These loans enable local organizations approved by the Soil Conservation Service to finance projects that protect and develop land and water resources in small watersheds.

Loans may be repaid over 50 years at an interest rate based on the average rate paid by the U.S. Treasury on obligations of similar maturity. Total loans outstanding on any one watershed project may not exceed \$5 million. Authority for these loans is contained in section 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1006a).

Resource Conservation and

Development Loans These loans enable sponsors of projects approved for operation by the Soil Conservation Service to finance projects for natural resource conservation and development in designated areas. Such loans may be made for periods up to 30 years with repayment of principal and interest

deferred up to 5 years, if necessary. Authority for these loans is contained in section 32(e) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1011(e)), and subtitle A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921).

Community Facility Loans Loans are authorized to public and quasi-public bodies and nonprofit associations and to certain Indian tribes for essential community facilities, such as water and waste disposal systems and other facilities useful to the entire community. Necessary related equipment may also be purchased.

The interest rate is set periodically and is based on yields of municipal bonds. Water and waste disposal projects may serve residents of open country and rural towns of not more than 10,000 population. Community facility loans may be made in towns of up to 20,000.

Grants may be made for up to 75 percent of the cost for such projects when necessary to bring user costs to a reasonable level.

Business and Industry Loans The agency is authorized to make or guarantee loans to public, private, or cooperative associations organized for profit or nonprofit, to certain Indian tribes or tribal groups, or to individuals for the purpose of improving, developing, or financing business, industry, and employment and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. Grants also may be made for projects to improve water, waste disposal, and industrial site facilities.

The purpose is to develop business enterprises in rural areas and cities of up to 50,000 population, with priority to applications for projects in open country, rural communities and towns of 25,000 and smaller.

Private lenders initiate, process, close, service, and supervise guaranteed loans; the Farmers Home Administration guarantees a lender against loss on up to 90 percent of principal and interest. Interest rates are determined between borrower and lender.

The agency also makes insured and guaranteed loans for alcohol fuel production facilities. There are no

geographical limits for these projects. Equity of 20 to 25 percent is required for loans or guarantees.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4323.

Rural Electrification Administration

[For the Rural Electrification Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 28, 1970, 35 FR 18211]

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) is a credit agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which assists rural electric and telephone utilities to obtain financing. This assistance may include loans from REA, guarantees of loans made by others, and REA approval of security arrangements which permit the borrower to obtain financing from other lenders without a guarantee. About 1,100 rural electric and 980 rural telephone utilities in 47 States have received REA loans, loan guarantees, or other assistance from REA in obtaining financing to construct rural electric and telephone utility systems.

REA was established by Executive Order No. 7037 of May 11, 1935, as part of a general program of unemployment relief. REA was given statutory authority by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901-950b), as amended by an act of May 11, 1973, to permit REA to guarantee loans made by non-REA lenders. Presently these loan guarantees account for most of the loan funds obtained by electrification borrowers.

The REA Administrator is appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation.

Electric Program The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901-950b), as amended, established REA as a lending agency with responsibility for developing a program for rural electrification.

The Act requires that preference be given to nonprofit and cooperative associations and to public bodies. With REA's assistance, rural electric utilities

have obtained financing to construct electric generating plants and transmission and distribution lines to provide initial and continued adequate electric service to persons in rural areas.

Telephone Program In 1949 REA was authorized to make loans to improve and extend telephone service in rural areas. Congress directed that the rural telephone program be conducted to "assure the availability of adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service." About two-thirds of the telephone systems financed by REA are commercial companies, and about one-third are subscriber-owned cooperatives.

REA Loans REA loans are made from the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund (RETRF), established in 1973 in the U.S. Treasury. REA loans are made at a 5-percent interest rate. The REA Administrator may make exceptions to the 5-percent interest rate at his discretion by approving loans at interest rates as low as 2 percent where there is a finding of hardship.

Since 1973 REA has advanced more loan funds to its borrowers than it has received in payments on loans. The RETRF obtains the additional funds necessary to meet its interest expenses and advances on loans to borrowers through the U.S. Treasury, either from direct borrowing or through sales of beneficial ownership in borrowers' notes held in trust by REA. The interest rates on funds obtained from the Treasury are greatly in excess of the interest rates charged to borrowers.

REA Loan Guarantees REA also guarantees loans made by other lenders, mainly for large-scale electric and telephone facilities. Guarantees are considered if such loans could have been made by REA under the Rural Electrification Act, and may be obtained from any legally organized lending agency qualified to make, hold, and service the loan. All policies and procedures of REA are applicable to a guaranteed loan. In 1974 REA entered into an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), whereby FFB agreed to purchase obligations

guaranteed by the REA Administrator. REA acts as the agent for the FFB and all borrower dealings are with REA. In 1981 the Rural Electrification Act was amended to require FFB to make loans under an REA guarantee if requested to do so by a borrower with such a guarantee. Most loans received by REA borrowers under guarantee are provided by FFB.

Supplemental Financing A 1973 amendment of the Rural Electrification Act states that it is the policy of Congress that "rural electric and telephone systems should be encouraged and assisted to develop their resources and ability to achieve the financial strength needed to enable them to satisfy their credit needs from their own financial organizations and other sources."

When REA approves electric loans it requires most borrowers to obtain 30 percent of their loan needs from non-REA sources without an REA guarantee. These non-REA sources include the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC), which was formed by and is owned by electric cooperatives, the Bank for Cooperatives, and other sources.

Telephone borrowers obtain supplemental financing from the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB), an agency of the United States which was established in 1971. RTB loans are made in preference to REA loans to telephone systems able to meet RTB's requirements. Bank loans are made for the same purposes as loans made by REA but bear interest at a rate consistent with the Bank's cost of money.

The Rural Telephone Bank is managed by a 13-member board of directors. The Administrator of REA serves as Governor of the Bank until conversion to private ownership, control, and operation. This will take place when 51 percent of the Class A stock issued to the United States and outstanding at any time after September 30, 1995, has been fully redeemed and retired. The Bank board holds at least four regularly scheduled meetings a year. Activities of the Bank are carried out by REA employees and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-382-1263.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was created within the Department of Agriculture under title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, cited as the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 72; 7 U.S.C. 1501), as amended.

The basic purpose of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is to promote the general welfare by providing crop insurance against loss from unavoidable causes, such as weather, insects, and disease. Thus, the financial position of the farmers and the community is strengthened.

All capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is owned by the United States. The management of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is vested in the Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1312; 7 U.S.C. 1501) lifted many of the previous limitations that restricted the growth of the All-Risk Crop Insurance Program. The most significant areas affected by the Act of 1980 are the expansion of crop insurance availability and the number of crops available, and changes in the delivery system. For 1982 crop insurance is available for 28 crops in nearly 3,000 in 49 States. All-Risk Crop Insurance is available in all of the counties formerly covered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) low-yield disaster payments. Disaster crops are corn, wheat, cotton, grain sorghum, rice, and barley. Recent farm legislation added oats as a disaster crop. FCIC has made crop insurance available on 82 percent of all oat acreage and will expand availability in the next few years.

Crop insurance is available for about 98 percent of all soybean acreage. Since corn and soybeans are the two leading cash crops grown in the United States, the expansion of crop insurance into

nearly all the acreage for these crops represents an important move toward providing farmers with adequate insurance protection for their commodities.

The program delivery system has been shifted largely to the private sector to comply with the mandate in the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980. The Act requires that, to the maximum extent possible, the Corporation contract with private insurance companies and encourage the sale through licensed agents and brokers. In certain areas of the country where an adequate private sales and service force is not available, FCIC will utilize the services of other USDA offices. Under such circumstances, the services of about 80 ASCS county offices will be used for the 1982 crop year.

The Corporation's insurance, which is referred to as All-Risk Crop Insurance, covers unavoidable production losses due to any adverse weather conditions including drought, excessive rain, hail, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes, and lightning. It also covers unavoidable losses due to insect infestation, plant disease, floods, fires, and earthquakes.

All-Risk Crop Insurance does not cover losses due to neglect, poor farming practices, or theft. Nor does it cover financial losses resulting from low prices received for farm products. Participation in the program is voluntary and the producer must pay a premium for the protection.

The flexibility of All-Risk policies offers choices of guaranteed yield amounts and indemnity to be paid for each for each bushel or pound of loss. The cost of insurance, which is a fully deductible business expense, depends on the level of protection selected. Farmers can insure their crops for 50, 65, or 75 percent of the average county yield. If their harvest is less than the insured level because of natural conditions, the insurance pays the difference. Farmers select their own rate of payment by electing one of the three levels of payment when they buy the insurance. Growers get special low-cost premium rates because the Government pays 30

percent of the premium cost up to the 65-percent coverage level.

Crop insurance can be more specifically tailored to an individual farmer's needs by the new Individual Yield Coverage Plan (IYCP). In the past, many farmers felt that crop insurance area average yields guaranteed by FCIC did not accurately reflect their own production experiences. The IYCP improves that situation by allowing calculation into the policy of the individual's verifiable production history.

The Corporation is testing an experimental prevented planting program. The prevented planting program assures a producer that a selected percentage of the cropland intended for planting will be cultivated. The insurance provides protection against unavoidable prevention of planting of

insured acreage due to excessive moisture conditions. The program is currently being tested in 10 counties in 5 States.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980 directs the Corporation to develop this insurance so that the premiums will cover indemnities paid and build a reasonable premium reserve. Administrative costs are financed by annual appropriations. The legislation does not permit the inclusion of administrative costs in the premium rates. Premium rates vary throughout the Nation and even within counties reflecting differences in productivity and the risk of loss. As insurance experience is gained, it is incorporated into the rate structure. Over \$5.8 billion of crop investments were protected for the 1981 crop year.

Field Operations Offices—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Office	Address	Director	Telephone
BILLINGS, MONT. (Montana, Wyoming)	4th Floor, 2401 Grand Ave., Billings, Mont. 59102.	E. Burdette Lortz	406-657-6196
BISMARCK, N. DAK. (North Dakota)	Rm. 234, P.O. Box 1157, 220 E. Rosser Ave., Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.	Harold G. Schonberger	701-255-4011
COLLEGE STATION, TEX. (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	USDA Bldg., College Station, Tex. 77840.	F. W. Crouch, Jr.	713-846-8821
COLUMBIA, MO. (Missouri)	Rm. 201, 700 E. Cherry, Columbia, Mo. 65201.	Howard H. Sjogren	314-875-5287
COLUMBIA, S.C. (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)	Rm. 1065, Federal Bldg., 1835 Assembly St., Columbia, S.C. 29201.	J. Porter Bull	803-765-5766
DES MOINES, IOWA (Iowa)	509 Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309.	Eugene R. Grimsley, Acting	515-284-4316
DAVIS, CALIF. (Arizona, California, Nevada)	Suite A, Alamo W. Center Bldg., 133 D St., Davis, Calif. 95616.	Leo A. Verville	916-753-7880
HARRISBURG, PA. (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont)	3555 N. Progress Ave., Harrisburg, Pa. 17110.	Joseph G. Schmidt	717-782-4803
HURON, S. DAK. (South Dakota)	Rm. 210, Huron Federal Bldg., 200 4th St. SW., Huron, S. Dak. 57350.	Luther R. Overgaard	605-352-8651, ext. 385
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio)	Suite 1501, Atkinson Square W., 5610 Crawfordsville Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46224.	William A. Badgley	317-248-4141
JACKSON, MISS. (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi)	Suite 1201, 100 W. Capitol, Jackson, Miss. 39201.	Everett LeJeune	601-960-4328
LINCOLN, NEBR. (Nebraska)	Rm. 443, Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, 100 Centennial Mall, Lincoln, Nebr. 68508.	Vernon E. Overbeck	402-471-5531
MANHATTAN, KANS. (Colorado, Kansas)	2601 Anderson Ave., Manhattan, Kans. 66502.	Forrest H. Boerner	913-537-4980
NASHVILLE, TENN. (Kentucky, Tennessee)	Rm. 508, U.S. Courthouse, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.	J. Bruce Joyner	615-251-5591
RALEIGH, N.C. (North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia)	Rm. 608, Federal Office Bldg., 310 New Bern Ave., Raleigh, N.C. 27601.	R. T. Forrest	919-755-4470

Field Operations Offices—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—Continued

Office	Address	Director	Telephone
SPOKANE, WASH. (Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington)	Rm. 294, U.S. Courthouse, W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99201.	O. D. Christiansen	509-456-3763
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (Illinois)	Rm. 607, 320 W. Washington St., Springfield, Ill. 62701.	Leo F. Crawford	217-492-4280
ST. PAUL, MINN. (Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 222, Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, 316 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.	Wilmer J. Dufresne	612-725-5871

Field Actuarial Offices—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Office	Address	Director	Telephone
BILLINGS, MONT. (Montana, North Dakota, half of Wyoming)	4th Floor, 2401 Grand Ave., Billings, Mont. 59102.	Richard E. Dyrness	406-657-6447
HARRISBURG, PA. (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania)	3555 N. Progress Ave., Harrisburg, Pa. 17110.	Richard E. Moore	717-657-1480
JACKSON, MISS. (half of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee)	Suite 401, 656 N. State St., Jackson, Miss. 39201.	Thomas J. Smith, Acting	601-969-4771
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. (Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	Suite 210, 5701 N. Shartel, Two Grand, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73116.	John B. Blankenship	405-231-5057
RALEIGH, N.C. (North Carolina, Virginia)	Rm. 121, Century Federal Bldg., 300 Fayetteville St. Mall, Raleigh, N.C. 27601.	C. Dewey Botts	919-755-4040
SPOKANE, WASH. (Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington)	Suite 200, N. 112 University Rd., Spokane, Wash. 99206.	Leroy F. Knox	509-456-2147
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio)	Suite 675, Lincoln Towers Plaza, 524 S. 2d St., Springfield, Ill. 62701.	Clarence E. Manning	217-492-4186
ST. PAUL, MINN. (Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 827, U.S. Postal Service Bldg., 180 E. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.	William R. Archer	612-725-5804
TOPEKA, KANS. (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, half of Wyoming)	Rm. 310, Federal Office Bldg. and Courthouse, 444 SE. Quincy, Topeka, Kans. 66603.	Paul W. Mecham	913-295-2570
VALDOSTA, GA. (half of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)	Rm. M-113, Federal Bldg., 401 N. Patterson St., Valdosta, Ga. 31601.	Jerry D. Scheuerman	8-912-242-3044
DAVIS, CALIF. (Field Actuarial Sub-office)	Suite 101, 1340 Covell Blvd., Davis, Calif. 95616.	Terry Ward	8-916-753-1006

For further information, contact the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4603.

Office of Rural Development Policy

The Office of Rural Development Policy (ORDP), formerly the Office of Rural Development Policy Management and Coordination, within the Farmers Home Administration, was established by Secretarial Memorandum 1020-3 of October 26, 1981. The Office assists the Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development in carrying out

the Secretary's responsibilities for rural development leadership, coordination, and strategy preparation and implementation.

The Office operates under the Rural Development Act of 1972 as amended by the Rural Development Policy Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 2204b; 7 U.S.C. 1926(a) (11)).

Rural Development Strategy Formulation

The Office assists the Secretary and the Under Secretary in meeting the national rural development strategy requirements specified by the Rural Development Policy Act of 1980. The Office formulates the strategy for the

Secretary's final decisions and then oversees implementation and provides for annual strategy updates. In carrying out this responsibility, the Office uses input from the National Advisory Council on Rural Development; local and State governments; local, State, and regional public and private interest groups; local citizens; and other Federal agencies and departments.

Rural Development Coordination The Office provides liaison with other rural development agencies and offices within the Department, other Federal departments and agencies, and selected public and private interest groups; fosters cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies and departments, intergovernmental cooperation, and joint efforts of the Government and the private sector; stimulates more efficient and effective Federal attention toward rural areas and involvement by the private sector and State and local governments in rural development.

Rural Development Policy Research The Office identifies major rural issues and needs to assist in the development of rural policy and program guidelines. The Office prepares or assembles syntheses of available research and analyses on major rural issues and programs,

encourages research on rural issues, and helps disseminate research information to appropriate rural interests. The Office also analyzes selected Federal programs to identify any rural-urban inequities in program administration or allocations and develops recommendations to address the problems.

Secretariat Functions The Office serves as the Executive Secretariat for the National Advisory Council on Rural Development and as secretariat or staff for a range of interagency coordination structures, including the Rural Development Committee of the Secretary's Policy and Coordination Council. The Office also provides staff assistance to the Under Secretary in connection with rural development matters brought before the President's Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture and with the rural development committees of the USDA Food and Agriculture Councils in each State.

Area Development Assistance The Office is responsible for maintaining and monitoring the remaining Area Development Assistance Planning grant program.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-382-0044.

Marketing and Inspection Services

Agricultural Cooperative Service

The Agricultural Cooperative Service helps farmers to help themselves through the use of cooperative organizations. Studies are conducted to support cooperatives that market farm products, purchase production supplies, and perform related business services. These studies concentrate on the financial, organizational, legal, social, and economic aspects of cooperative activity in U.S. agriculture. The Service provides technical assistance and research provides to improve cooperative

performance in organizing new cooperatives, the merits of merging cooperatives, the changing business structure, and developing strategies for growth. Applied research is conducted to give farmers relevant and expert assistance pertaining to their cooperatives.

The Service also collects and publishes basic statistics regarding the role and scope of cooperative activity in U.S. agriculture. Its monthly magazine, *Farmer Cooperatives*, reports current developments and research for cooperative management.

For further information, contact the Agricultural Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-8870.

Agricultural Marketing Service

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (67 Stat. 633) and other authorities. AMS administers standardization, grading, inspection, market news, marketing orders, and research and regulatory programs.

Market News This service provides current, unbiased information to producers, processors, distributors, and others to assist them in the orderly marketing and distribution of farm commodities. Information is collected and disseminated on supplies, demand, prices, movement, location, quality, condition, and other market data on farm products in specific markets and marketing areas.

Standardization, Grading, Classing, and Testing AMS develops grade standards for agricultural commodities to help buyers and sellers trade on agreed-upon quality levels. U.S. grade standards have been established for more than 300 agricultural products. Standards are developed with the benefit of input from those in the industries directly affected and others interested. Grading and classing services also are provided to certify the grade and quality of products. These services are provided to buyers and sellers of live cattle, swine, sheep, meat, poultry, eggs, rabbits, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, tobacco, wool, and mohair. Classing and testing services are provided to buyers and sellers of cotton and cotton products. These services are mainly voluntary and are provided upon request and for a fee. AMS also is responsible for the certification of turpentine and other naval stores products, and the standardization and testing of seed.

Food Quality Assurance Under a Government-wide quality assurance program, AMS is responsible for the development and revision of specifications used by Federal agencies in

food procurement for military and civilian uses. AMS coordinates and approves certification programs designed to ensure conformity of purchased products with the specification requirements.

Section 32 Programs Under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), 30 percent of customs receipts collected during each calendar year are automatically appropriated for expanding outlets for various commodities. Portions of these funds are transferred to the Food and Nutrition Service of USDA and to the Department of Commerce. Remaining funds are used to purchase commodities for the National School Lunch Program and other feeding programs, for diversion to other outlets, and for administering agreement and order programs.

Regulatory Programs AMS administers several regulatory programs designed collectively to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices.

AMS regulatory programs encourage fair trading practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables (Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 46 Stat. 531; 7 U.S.C. 499a-499s); require truth in seed labeling and advertising (Federal Seed Act, 53 Stat. 1275; 7 U.S.C. 1551-1611), cover the licensing, bonding, and examination of warehouses operating under provisions of the U.S. Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241-273) and the examination of warehouses operating under storage agreements or contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation; and protect farmers' rights to organize cooperatives (Agricultural Fair Practices Act, 82 Stat. 93; 7 U.S.C. 2301-2506).

Under the Egg Products Inspection Act (84 Stat. 1620 et seq.; 21 U.S.C. 1031-1056), AMS provides mandatory inspection for wholesomeness in all plants processing liquid, dried, or frozen egg products, and controls the disposition of restricted shell eggs—eggs that are a potential health hazard.

Marketing Agreements and Orders

These programs, under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), help to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for certain commodities. Milk marketing orders establish minimum prices that handlers or distributors are required to pay producers. Programs for fruits, vegetables, and related specialty crops like nuts and hops help stabilize supplies and market prices. In some cases, they also authorize research and market development activities, including advertising supported by assessments that handlers pay. Through orderly marketing, adjusting the supply to demand, and avoiding unreasonable fluctuations during the marketing season, the income of producers is increased by normal market forces, and consumer interests are protected through quality and quantity control.

Plant Variety Protection Program

Under authority of the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.), AMS administers a program which provides for the issuance of "certificates of plant variety protection." These certificates afford developers of novel varieties of sexually reproduced plants exclusive rights to sell, reproduce, import, or export such varieties, or use them in the production of hybrids or different varieties for a period of 18 years.

Research and Promotion Programs

AMS monitors certain industry-sponsored research, promotion, and information programs authorized by Federal laws. These programs provide farmers with a means to finance and operate various research, promotion, and information activities for cotton, potatoes, eggs, wheat, wool, lamb, and mohair.

Other Marketing Services Other marketing service activities of AMS include financial grants to States for marketing improvement projects. AMS also has responsibility for the conduct of studies of the facilities and methods used in the physical distribution of food and other farm products; for research designed to improve the handling of all agricultural products as they move from

farm to consumers; and for increasing marketing efficiency by developing improved operating methods, facilities, and equipment for processing, handling, and distributing dairy, poultry, and meat products.

Field Organization AMS programs and activities in the field are carried out through a variety of different types of organizations reporting to their respective Washington components.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-6766.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[For the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Chapter 3, Part 371]

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was reestablished by the Secretary of Agriculture March 14, 1977, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.

APHIS was established to conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of man and his environment. In cooperation with State governments, the Service administers Federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs

Plant protection officials are responsible for programs to control or eradicate plant pests and diseases. These programs are carried out in cooperation with the States involved, other Federal agencies, farmers, and private organizations. Programs are carried out in cooperation with Canada and Mexico when the pest is a joint problem or presents a threat to this country. Pest control programs use a single tool or a combination of pest control techniques, both chemical and nonchemical, that are both effective and safe.

Agricultural quarantine inspection officials administer Federal regulations that prohibit or restrict the entry of foreign pests and plants, plant products, animal products and byproducts, and other materials that may harbor pests. Inspection service is maintained at all major ocean, air, border, and interior ports of entry in the continental United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Virgin Islands, Bahamas, and Bermuda. Services are also provided on a regular or on-call basis at some 500 outlying ports and military installations throughout the country. In addition, inspectors work in several foreign countries. Another responsibility is the inspection and certification of domestic commodities for export.

Veterinary Services Programs

Veterinary services officials are responsible for determining the existence and extent of outbreaks of communicable diseases and pests affecting livestock and poultry. They organize and conduct control and eradication programs in cooperation with State officials, and cooperate with animal health officials in other countries in planning and conducting disease control efforts in those countries. Veterinary services officials maintain inspection and quarantine service at designated ports of entry for imported animals. They are responsible for the health certification of livestock and poultry exported to other countries. Veterinary services also administers Federal laws concerned with the humane handling of livestock and poultry in interstate commerce and governing the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, circus and zoo animals, and other animals intended to be used in laboratory research or for exhibition. Veterinary services is responsible for enforcement of the Horse Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1404; 15 U.S.C. 1821 note), a Federal law which prohibits "soring" of horses shipped interstate to be shown or sold.

Veterinary services officials are also responsible for administering a Federal law intended to assure that all biological products shipped or sold in interstate commerce for use in the diagnosis,

prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective. This responsibility is met through a program regulating biologics manufacturers that produce products subject to the act. This includes licensing the manufacturing establishment and its products; inspecting production facilities and production methods; and testing surveillance by veterinary services.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3977.

Federal Grain Inspection Service

The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) was established in the U.S. Department of Agriculture on November 20, 1976. The primary task of the agency is to carry out the provisions of the U.S. Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), to assure integrity in the inspection, weighing, and handling of American grain. An administrator, appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation, heads the agency.

FGIS is responsible for establishing official U.S. standards for grain and other assigned commodities and administration of a nationwide system of official inspection and weighing. In addition to FGIS, private and State agencies may, upon application, be authorized to perform official services under the authority contained in the Act.

FGIS is headquartered in Washington, D.C., with most employees working in field offices around the Nation.

Inspection The U. S. Grain Standards Act requires that, with some exceptions, all U.S. export grain be officially inspected. At export port locations, inspection is performed by FGIS or by State agencies that have been delegated export inspection authority by the Administrator.

For domestic grain, marketed at inland locations, the Administrator designates private and State agencies to provide official inspection services on request and payment of a fee.

To ensure that the official U.S. grain standards are applied uniformly

nationwide, FGIS field offices supervise the inspection work of all non-Federal agencies, both at export and inland inspection points.

Buyers and sellers dissatisfied with inspection results can request appeal inspections, first from a FGIS field office and then, if desired, from the Board of Appeals and Review. In addition to performing appeal inspections, the Board provides technical supervision over the FGIS field offices, making sure that all field offices apply uniformly the U.S. standards for grain.

Weighing At export port locations, official weighing is performed by FGIS or by State agencies that have been delegated export weighing authority by the Administrator.

For domestic grain marketed at inland locations, the weighing services may be provided by FGIS or by designated private or State agencies. Such services would be provided on request and payment of a fee.

As with inspection, FGIS field offices supervise the official weighing services provided by non-Federal agencies.

Standardization Establishing and maintaining official U.S. standards, when needed, is the responsibility of FGIS. Such standards exist for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, sorghum, soybeans, triticale, and mixed grain. FGIS has been given authority to perform applied research for the purpose of developing methods to improve accuracy and uniformity in grading grain.

When the Secretary of Agriculture established FGIS, he assigned the agency standardization and inspection responsibilities for rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, hay, straw, and hops under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1082; 7 U.S.C. 1621), as amended.

For further information, contact the Information Officer, Department of Agriculture, Federal Grain Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-382-0225.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture June 17, 1981, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and

Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953. The Service is responsible for assuring that meat and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce for human consumption are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled.

Meat and Poultry Inspection Federal inspection is provided for all meat, poultry, and related products processed by plants shipping in interstate and foreign commerce as mandated by law. The work includes inspection of poultry and animals at the time of slaughter and of processed products during various stages of production and handling to assure wholesomeness of products and truthfulness in labeling. Plant facilities and equipment are checked for adherence to Federal sanitation standards. Federal inspectors also conduct surveillance of foreign inspection systems and establishments producing meat and poultry products for export to the United States (21 U.S.C. 451-470 and 601-691).

Other activities include:

Monitoring livestock slaughter activities to ensure that humane slaughter techniques are effectively applied under the Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901-1906);

Providing voluntary Meat and Poultry Inspection and Certification Service relating to wholesomeness of edible products not subject to Federal meat inspection laws and certification of meat and poultry products for use as food for dogs, cats, and other carnivores (7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624); and

Cooperating with State agencies in the performance of meat and poultry inspection in federally inspected establishments (7 U.S.C. 450).

Office of Transportation

The Office of Transportation (OT) is responsible for development of USDA transportation policies for agriculture and rural development, including coordination of USDA programs in education, information, loans, grants, and research to meet policy goals, and representation of agricultural and rural

transportation interests before regulatory bodies.

Regulatory Representation OT is delegated the authority under section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203(j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622) to assist in obtaining equitable transportation facilities for agricultural products and farm supplies by making complaint or petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or other Federal or State transportation regulatory bodies with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, practices and services, or by working directly with individual carriers or groups of carriers.

Facilities Research and Development OT conducts research to improve the physical distribution of agricultural products between farms and consumers, to maintain quality and prevent spoilage of products in marketing channels, to reduce costs, and improve transportation services for agricultural commodities moving to markets. This research includes evaluation and improvement of facilities, equipment, procedures, and operations of shippers, carriers, and receivers.

Economic Analysis OT conducts economic and market analysis to help develop new transportation and physical distribution systems and to improve existing systems for farmer cooperatives. The Office also provides technical assistance to improve cooperative performance.

Foreign Market Development OT identifies transportation problems in areas of export and foreign trade and initiates remedial actions. It conducts seminars involving shippers and carriers to focus on transportation problems associated with exports.

Rural Development The Office advises local communities of Federal programs available for improvement or continued operation of local transportation services and provides liaison and coordination between Farmers Home Administration

and DOT concerning financial assistance for local rail service facilities.

For further information, contact the Office of Transportation, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3963.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

[For the Packers and Stockyards Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of December 10, 1981, 46 FR 60414]

The Packers and Stockyards Administration administers the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181-229), as amended, and the Truth in Lending and Fair Credit Billing Acts (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) with respect to firms subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Packers and Stockyards Act is an antitrust, trade practice, and financial protection law. Its principal purpose is to maintain effective competition and fair trade practices in livestock, meat, and poultry marketing so as to bring farmers and ranchers the true market value of their livestock and poultry. Members of the livestock, poultry, and meat industries are also protected against unfair or monopolistic practices of competitors. The Act also protects consumers against unfair business practices in marketing of meats and poultry and against restrictions of competition which could unduly raise meat and poultry prices.

The provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act are enforced by investigations of complaints and violations of the Act with emphasis on detecting instances of commercial bribery, fraud in livestock marketing and false weighing; requiring adequate bond coverage for commission firms, dealers, and packers; and the surveillance of marketing methods at public markets and in geographical market areas of the country.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-7051.

Food and Consumer Services

Food and Nutrition Service

[For the Food and Nutrition Service statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 6, 1970, 35 FR 8835]

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is the agency of the Department that administers the programs to make food assistance available to people who need it. These programs are operated in cooperation with States and with local governments.

FNS was established on August 8, 1969, by the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.

Family Nutrition Program Principal of these food assistance activities is the Food Stamp Program which, through State and local welfare agencies, provides food coupons to needy persons to increase their food purchasing power so they may feed their families properly. The coupons are used by program participants to buy food in any retail store which has been approved by FNS to accept and redeem the food coupons.

Special Nutrition Programs FNS administers several programs designed to improve the nutrition of children, and particularly those who come from low-income families.

Principal of these is the National School Lunch Program which provides financial assistance to public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, with tuitions of \$1,500 or less, in operating nonprofit school lunch programs.

The School Breakfast Program provides cash assistance to State educational agencies to help schools in operating nonprofit breakfast programs meeting established nutritional standards. It is especially important in improving the diets of needy children who may receive breakfast free or at reduced prices.

The Summer Food Service Program for Children helps to get nutritious meals to needy preschool and school-aged children in schools, residential summer camps, or during vacations in areas operating under a continuous school

calendar. Through grants-in-aid and other means, States can initiate, maintain, and expand nonprofit food service programs for children through cooperating service institutions.

The Child Care Food Program is a companion activity that helps to get nutritious meals to preschool and school-aged children in child care facilities. Through grants-in-aid States can initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit food service programs for children in institutions providing child care.

The Special Milk Program for Children, administered in schools and institutions that do not participate in any other Federal food program, is designed to help child nutrition by paying a share of the cost of increased servings of fluid milk made to children.

Food Distribution The Food Distribution Program makes foods available, in kind, to eligible recipients. Foods purchased by the Department are made available principally to children in school lunch and breakfast programs, in summer camps and child care centers, and to the nutrition program for the elderly.

The program on Indian reservations provides Indians on or near reservations with access to a wide range of donated foods, including meat, fruit, vegetables, and dairy and grain products.

Supplemental Food Programs The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children—the WIC Program—provides specified nutritious food supplements to pregnant and nursing women up to 6 months postpartum, and to children up to 5 years of age. Participants are determined by competent professionals (physicians, nutritionists, nurses, and other health officials) to be health risks because of inadequate nutrition and low income.

Cash grants are made available to participating State health departments or comparable State agencies, or recognized Indian tribes, bands, or groups. The State agencies distribute funds to the local agencies, and the funds are used to

provide foods for WIC recipients and to pay specified administrative and clinical costs.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides supplemental foods to infants and children and to pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women with low incomes who are vulnerable to malnutrition and reside in approved project areas. The Department purchases the foods for distribution through State agencies. The program is currently operating in 26 project areas in 11 States and the District of Columbia.

Nutrition Education and Training Under this program funds are granted to the States for the dissemination of nutrition information to children and for in-service training of food service and teaching personnel.

No person may be discriminated against—in the operation of any of the programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service—because of race, color, sex, creed, or national origin.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, Va. 22302. Phone, 703-756-3276.

Human Nutrition Information Service

The Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS) performs research in human nutrition to improve professional and public understanding of the nutritional adequacy of diets and food supplies as well as the nutritive value of food. It helps develop knowledge needed to improve the nutritional quality of diets, thereby improving the general health of the American public. HNIS also collects and disseminates technical, educational and nonprint material and information on food use, food management, and human nutrition problems.

Activities in HNIS fall into two broad categories: research, analysis, and technical assistance; and information collection and dissemination. The National Food Consumption Surveys and the Nutrient Data Bank publish nutrient values in *Agriculture Handbook No. 8, Composition of Foods*. Additional activities include nutrition education research, dissemination of information through technical and nontechnical publications, teleconferences, professional journals, and responses to individual requests.

For further information, contact the Human Nutrition Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md. 20782. Phone, 301-436-7725.

Office of Consumer Advisor

The Office of Consumer Advisor (OCA) serves as the focal point for coordinating USDA actions on problems and issues of importance to consumers. The Office consults and advises USDA policymakers on issues and questions of importance to consumers; represents the Department in policy discussions related to consumer-oriented issues before Congress, in meetings with other departments and agencies and in various public forums; monitors the policies, practices, and procedures of USDA programs in the area of consumer affairs; assists in informing consumers of USDA's functions, policies, and procedures so that consumers may know where services are to be found, what regulations consist of, and how to participate in these activities; develops and monitors procedures for handling consumer complaints and followup actions; and analyzes consumer complaints for policy and program evaluation purposes.

For further information, contact the Office of Consumer Advisor, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-382-9681.

International Affairs and Commodity Programs

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) was established June 5, 1961, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of revised statutes (5 U.S.C. 301), and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953, as well as all other statutes and prior reorganization plans vesting authority in the Secretary of Agriculture.

ASCS is the agency of the Department of Agriculture that administers commodity and related land use programs designed for voluntary production adjustment, resource protection, and price, market, and farm income stabilization.

In each State, operations are supervised by a State committee of three to five members appointed by the Secretary. A State Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary, and staff carry on day-to-day operations of the State office. The State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service is an ex-officio member of the State committee.

In each of approximately 3,050 agricultural counties, a county committee of three farmer members is responsible for local administration. While two are held over, one is elected yearly by farmer-elected delegates to a county convention. The county agricultural Extension agent is a nonvoting ex officio member or secretary of the county committee. A county executive director, with other necessary staff, is employed to carry on day-to-day operations of the county office, usually located in the county seat.

Commodity Programs ASCS administers commodity stabilization programs for wheat, corn, cotton (upland and extra long staple), soybeans, peanuts, rice, tobacco, milk, wool, mohair, barley, oats, sugarbeets, sugarcane, sorghum, rye, and honey.

Commodity stabilization is achieved through commodity loans, purchases, and payments to eligible producers.

For most commodities, loans are made directly to producers on the unprocessed

commodity through ASCS county offices. Smaller quantities of some commodities are also purchased from producers. The price of milk is stabilized through purchases of processed dairy products. Price stabilization programs for tobacco and peanuts are carried out through loans to producer associations that, in turn, make program benefits available to producers. Price support loans can also be made available through cooperative marketing associations for cotton, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, rice, and honey. Stabilization of sugarbeet and sugarcane prices is carried out through purchases from or loans to sugar processors, who in turn make program benefits available to producers.

Loans to producers, except for seed cotton, are "nonrecourse." If market prices rise above loan levels, producers or their agents can pay off their loans and market their commodity. If market prices fail to rise above loan levels, producers or their agents can forfeit or deliver the commodity to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and discharge their obligations in full.

Commodity stabilization for wool and mohair is accomplished through the Wool and Mohair Incentive Payment Program which promotes a sound and profitable domestic wool and mohair industry by making payments to producers to bring the national average of prices received by all producers up to a predetermined support level.

Indemnity Program The Dairy Indemnity Payment Program provides indemnity payments to dairy farmers whose milk has been removed from the commercial market because it contained residues of chemicals or toxic substances, including nuclear radiation or fallout.

Eligibility for commodity loans, purchases, and payments is, in most cases, conditioned on participation in acreage reduction, set-aside, allotment, or quota programs in effect for the particular crop.

Diversion and deficiency payments protect growers' incomes. Under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1213; 7 U.S.C. 1281), payments are limited to an annual ceiling of \$50,000 per person on the total payments of upland cotton, wheat, rice, and feed grain programs for the 1982 through 1985 crops.

Emergency Assistance Emergency assistance programs offered farmers in emergency-designated areas may include any or all of the following:

Providing assistance to livestock owners of up to 50 percent of the cost, not to exceed 3 cents per pound, of purchasing feed to replace that which normally is produced on the farm but which was not because of a natural disaster;

Furnishing CCC-owned feed grains to eligible livestock producers when available at reduced prices, and, in some instances, by donation; and

Cost-sharing with farmers who carry out emergency conservation practices to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disaster.

When Federal Crop Insurance is not available, the 1981 Act provides for making disaster payments to producers who are prevented from planting feed grains, rice, wheat, or upland cotton because of a natural disaster or conditions beyond the producers' control or who, because of the disaster or condition, harvest less than a specified quantity. Payments for disaster loss are limited to \$100,000 per person per year.

Farm Facility Loan Program Under the Farm Facility Loan Program, the CCC offers loans to producers needing on-farm storage for various agricultural commodities. The program is designed to encourage farmers to have adequate on-farm storage facilities to improve their crop handling and marketing.

Farmer-Owned Reserve Program

ASCS has implemented an extended loan (reserve) program for farmer-owned barley, corn, oats, sorghum, and wheat which are under CCC loan and purchase agreements as provided for under the 1981 Act. The program isolates excess supplies of grain from the market for 3 to 5 years or until the national average

market price reaches a specified trigger-release price, at which time the producer may redeem the reserve loan without penalty.

ASCS also administers programs prescribed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a result of a Presidential declaration of disaster or emergency.

ASCS is responsible for defense preparedness plans and programs relating to farmer production, conservation, and stabilization; food processing, storage, and wholesale distribution; controlled distribution of farm machinery and equipment, spare parts, distribution of fertilizer, feed, and seed; and the handling, storage, and distribution of all grains before export or processing.

ASCS also provides services relating to expansion of productive capacity, materials, and facilities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. 2061), as amended; plans for management, control, and allocation of water to be used for agricultural production and food processing; and guarantees payments or makes loans, as needed, for the continuation of food and agriculture activities in a national defense emergency.

ASCS provides the accounting and budget support for the General Sales Manager of the Foreign Agricultural Service in administering CCC export credit sales and guarantee programs and Food for Peace programs.

To carry out the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) of 1978 (92 Stat. 1263; 7 U.S.C. 3501), the Department assigned ASCS the primary responsibility of collecting information through a reporting system involving all States and most counties.

ASCS assesses penalties on late filed information and refusals to file. The Administrator of ASCS rules on appeals resulting from penalties assessed for violations of the AFIDA.

Resource Conservation Programs The Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP) provides cost-sharing up to 75 percent with farmers to carry out needed conservation and environmental measures under annual and long-term

agreements. The emphasis of the program is to meet some of the more pressing farm-related conservation and environmental problems; to practice long-range preservation of the environment, which will provide substantial benefits to the public at the least possible cost; and to increase forest production.

The Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), authorized in 1973, provides for the cost-sharing of tree planting and timber stand improvement with private landowners. The Federal share of these costs ranges up to 65 percent. The maximum cost-share is \$10,000 annually. The aims of the program are to increase the production of timber and improve the environment.

The Water Bank Program, authorized in 1970, provides that persons having eligible wetlands in important migratory waterfowl nesting and breeding areas could enter into 10-year agreements and receive annual payments for the purpose of preventing the serious loss of wetlands and of preserving, restoring, and improving inland fresh water and designated adjacent areas.

The Experimental Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP), authorized in agricultural appropriations legislation for 1980 (93 Stat. 821) and 1981 (94 Stat. 3095), provides cost-sharing and technical assistance for the installation of measures to control non-point source pollution from agricultural lands to improve water quality in rural America. The Federal cost-share level for project areas is not to exceed 75 percent unless waived. The participants enter into long-term (3 to 10 years) contracts with the Government.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-5237.

Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was organized October 17, 1933, pursuant to Executive Order 6340 of October 16, 1933, under the laws of the State of Delaware, as an agency of the United States. From October 17, 1933,

to July 1, 1939, the CCC was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1, 1939, the CCC was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1939. Approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act on June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1070; 15 U.S.C. 714), subsequently amended, established the CCC, effective July 1, 1948, as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal charter.

The purpose of CCC is to stabilize and protect farm income and prices, to assist in maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and their products, and to facilitate the orderly distribution of commodities.

The CCC is managed by a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members (in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture), who are appointed by the President of the United States.

The CCC is capitalized at \$100 million and has authority to borrow up to \$20 billion.

The CCC utilizes the personnel and facilities of the ASCS and, in certain foreign trade operations, the Foreign Agricultural Service.

A commodity office in Kansas City, Mo., has specific responsibilities for the acquisition, handling, storage, and disposal of commodities and products held by the CCC.

Commodity Stabilization Loan, purchase, and/or payment programs are administered by CCC for wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, milk, wool, mohair, honey, barley, oats, grain sorghum, rye, soybeans, sugarbeets, and sugarcane.

Commodities acquired under the stabilization program are disposed of through domestic and export sales, transfers to other Government agencies, and donations for domestic and foreign welfare use. The CCC is also authorized to exchange surplus agricultural

commodities acquired by the CCC for strategic and other materials and services produced abroad.

Foreign Assistance Under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, CCC carries out assigned activities. Major emphasis is also being directed toward meeting the needs of developing nations under the Food for Peace Act of 1966 which further amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Under these authorities, agricultural commodities are procured and exported to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the export promotion and service agency for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was created in 1953 (7 CFR, Part 1520) to stimulate overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products. In fiscal year 1982, shipments of U.S. farm products abroad are expected to reach about \$42 billion.

FAS fulfills its role as the promotional agency for the world's largest agricultural export business through its network of agricultural counselors, attachés, and trade officers stationed overseas and its backup team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and related specialists.

The work of FAS covers several broad areas:

FAS maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting system through its attaché service. This service consists of a team of about 100 U.S. professional agriculturalists, posted at approximately 70 American embassies around the world. Their areas of responsibility encompass more than 110 countries. They represent the Secretary of Agriculture and handle all matters of trade, information needs, food aid, technical programs, and other agricultural endeavors.

The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1685; 7 U.S.C. 1761) established the diplomatic title of counselor for agricultural representatives abroad. Thirty such counselors are now in place.

Attaché reporting includes information and data on foreign government agricultural policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. Attachés report not only on more than 200 farm commodities but also on weather, economic factors, and related subjects affecting agriculture.

In FAS/Washington, commodity experts and economists analyze these reports. This analysis is supplemented by accumulated background information and by the Crop Condition Assessment (CCA) system, which analyzes Landsat satellite, weather, and other data. The CCA facility is located at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Tex., with a small liaison group in Washington, D.C.

FAS also has a continuing market development program to develop, service, and expand commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural products. FAS marketing activities involve work with nonprofit commodity groups, called cooperators, trade associations, State agriculture departments and their regional associations, and promotional and trade-servicing operations, such as trade fairs and sales teams.

By virtue of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, FAS received authority to open at least 6 and not more than 25 agricultural trade offices overseas to develop, maintain and expand international markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. Ten of these offices have been established and are located in such key markets as West Germany, Singapore, and Venezuela.

To improve access for U.S. farm products abroad, FAS international trade policy specialists coordinate and direct USDA's responsibilities in international trade agreement programs and negotiations. They maintain an ongoing effort to reduce foreign trade barriers and practices that discourage the export of U.S. farm products.

To maintain watch on foreign governmental actions that affect the market for U.S. agricultural commodities, FAS relies on its agricultural counselors and attachés. Special offices are maintained to work with the

headquarters of the European Community in Brussels, Belgium; the International Negotiations Center in Geneva, Switzerland; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, Italy.

In Washington, a staff of international trade specialists analyzes the activities of international trade conducted under regional economic organizations and bilateral agreements. During international negotiations, FAS provides the staff and support work for U.S. agricultural representation.

FAS also manages the Public Law 480 Program, titles I, II, and III (Food for Peace Program), and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Program. Public Law 480 is aimed at long-range improvement in the economies of developing countries. The credit program provides exporter-risk insurance for financing the agricultural products purchased by countries with market growth potential.

Title I, the concessional sales section of Public Law 480, provides for low-interest, long-term credit to recipients of U.S. farm commodities. Payment is made in dollars, and proceeds from sales into commercial channels are used by the recipient country for agricultural self-help measures and general economic development.

Title II of Public Law 480 provides for direct donations of U.S. farm products in cases of natural disaster or other crises and through voluntary relief agencies and the World Food Program.

New provisions under title III permit multi-year programming and forgiveness of dollar payments, provided the recipient country undertakes specific agricultural and economic development projects for commodities delivered under title I agreements.

The CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) encourages the development or expansion of overseas markets for U.S. agricultural commodities by providing guarantees on private financing of U.S. exports to foreign buyers purchasing on credit terms.

The foreign buyer contracts for the purchase of U.S. commodities on a deferred payment basis of 3 years or less

and the foreign buyer's bank issues a letter of credit to guarantee payment to the U.S. exporter or an assignee U.S. bank. To receive the payment guarantee, the exporter registers the sale with the CCC and pays a guarantee fee. The payment guarantee is implemented only if the foreign bank fails to pay the exporter or the assignee bank.

The CCC will consider coverage on sales of any agricultural commodities which have the potential of expanding U.S. export markets. A U.S. exporter, private foreign buyer, or foreign government may submit requests for coverage.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3448.

Office of International Cooperation and Development

The Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) coordinates, plans, and directs the Department's efforts in international development and technical cooperation in food and agriculture, including international cooperative research. OICD also coordinates international organization affairs and scientific exchange programs, and facilitates investment by private U.S. agribusiness companies in other countries.

The objective of OICD is to provide liaison and coordination for the Department of Agriculture and, to a limited extent, the land-grant university system in planning agricultural development policy, formulating international technical assistance and training programs, reviewing and evaluating agricultural assistance efforts, and providing greater departmental emphasis on scientific exchanges and international research with other countries and the international research centers.

OICD works closely with other U.S. and international organizations to assist them in utilizing the scientific and institutional resources of American agriculture in carrying out development

assistance programs, and develops and maintains effective relationships with international and U.S. organizations in planning and coordinating departmental activities designed to support U.S. programs to reduce world hunger and malnutrition.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3157.

Science and Education

Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) administers a basic, applied, and developmental research program in animal and plant protection and production; the use and improvement of soil, water, and air; the processing, storage, and distribution of farm products; and human nutrition. The research applies to a wide range of goals, commodities, natural resources, fields of science, and geographic, climatic, and environmental conditions.

Research activities are carried out at 147 locations nationwide, in Puerto Rico,

the Virgin Islands, and in 8 foreign countries. Much of this research is conducted in cooperation with State partners in the universities and experiment stations, other Federal agencies, and private organizations. A national program staff, headquartered at Beltsville, Md., is the focal point in the overall planning and coordination of the ARS national research programs. The focal point for day-to-day management of the various national research programs assigned to specific field locations is the regional/area structure comprised of 4 regional offices, 14 area offices, and 7 major research centers.

Regional Offices—Agricultural Research Service

Region	Address
NORTHEASTERN—Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia.	Bldg. 003, Agricultural Research Center—West, Beltsville, Md. 20705.
NORTH CENTRAL—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio.	2000 W. Pioneer Pkwy., Peoria, Ill. 61614.
SOUTHERN—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.	P.O. Box 53326, New Orleans, La. 70153.
WESTERN—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska.	1333 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. 94612.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3998.

Cooperative State Research Service

The Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) participates in a nationwide system of research program planning and coordination between the States and the Department of Agriculture which encourages and assists in the

establishment and maintenance of cooperation within and among the States and between the States and their Federal research partners. The primary function of the Service is the administration of Acts of Congress that authorize Federal appropriations for agricultural research carried on by the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Micronesia, and the District of Columbia; approved schools of forestry; the 1890 land-grant

institutions and Tuskegee Institute; colleges of veterinary medicine; and other eligible institutions.

Research programs administered by the Cooperative State Research Service include the formula-funded program, the Hatch Act research program for agricultural experiment stations, the cooperative forestry research program, the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee Institute research program, the Animal Health and Disease research program, a Special Research Grants program, on specific problems in agriculture, and a basic Competitive Research Grants program. The scientific staff reviews research proposals received from the institutions and individuals, conducts on-site reviews of research in progress, gives leadership in planning and coordinating research, and encourages cooperation by and between the cooperating institutions.

The administration of payments and grants involves the approval in advance of each individual research proposal submitted by a State agricultural experiment station or other institution to be financed in whole or in part from Federal grant funds and the disbursement of the funds. The research programs and expenditures are continuously reviewed and evaluated.

The program coordination and planning is performed by CSRS staff, located in Washington, D.C.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4423.

Extension Service

The Extension Service is the educational agency of the Department of Agriculture. It is one of three partners in the Cooperative Extension System. State governments, through their land-grant universities, and county governments are the other partners. All three share in financing, planning, and conducting the Extension's educational programs.

The Extension Service was created by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), as amended. Its program responsibilities have been broadened and

strengthened by amendments to the original act and other legislation, including the second Morrill Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321-326, 328), the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (91 Stat. 920; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), the District of Columbia Public Education Act (92 Stat. 25), the Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2661-2668, 2670), the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 349; 16 U.S.C. 1671); and the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as amended (91 Stat. 981; 7 U.S.C. 3101-3336).

The Extension Service helps the public learn about and apply to everyday activities, the latest technology developed through research by land-grant universities, the Department of Agriculture, and other sources. Major areas of assistance are agricultural production, marketing, natural resources, home economics and human nutrition, 4-H youth development, rural development, and related subjects.

The Extension Service has a small staff that provides national level policy formulation, program leadership and management, organization, coordination and representation, and accountability and evaluation systems in support of the Cooperative Extension System.

The State land-grant universities' Cooperative Extension Services have State specialists, area staffs, and staffs located in nearly every county nationwide. State specialists provide technical assistance to county and area staffs and organizations. They interpret research and prepare educational materials for use in Extension programs. Area and county agents work directly with individuals, families, and groups to help them apply the most recent proven technology to their everyday lives.

There are Extension programs for farmers and ranchers to demonstrate new and improved production and marketing technology to their operations; agribusiness, involving processing and marketing farm products and those selling supplies to producers; producer

cooperatives and groups considering the formation and operation of cooperatives; families to assist in improving their nutrition, resource management, energy conservation, and health safety; 4-H Club youth to develop leadership skills, explore careers, and other development activities; homeowners to demonstrate lawn and garden care, the use of pesticides and herbicides, and ornamental horticulture; community groups and local officials to assist in analyzing needs and resources needed for community development and organizing to secure facilities and services for economic and human development.

Special programs are conducted for low-income people. Low-income families and youth are given individual assistance through paid aides and volunteers. The primary focus in low-income and minority programs is to help families improve their nutritional level.

Extension programs are currently available in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Micronesia.

For further information, contact the Director, Information and Communications, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3029

National Agriculture Library

The National Agriculture Library, with 1.7 million volumes, is one of the largest U.S. Government libraries. It is the largest agricultural library in the United States, covering botany, zoology,

chemistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, plant pathology, livestock, poultry, entomology, and general agriculture.

Information in the library's collection is disseminated through loans, photocopies, and reference services. Bibliographic data is stored in the AGRICOLA (Agricultural OnLine Access) system, a group of data bases which consists of indexes to information on general agriculture, food and nutrition, and agricultural economics. The Current Awareness Literature Service (CALS) provides selective dissemination of information from nine multidisciplinary bibliographic data bases, including AGRICOLA, to more than 3,000 USDA and land-grant scientists.

The products and services of the Library are available to Department of Agriculture personnel, the agricultural community worldwide, other Federal Government agencies, land-grant universities, and others with an interest in the Library's resources.

The main Library is located at 10301 Baltimore Blvd., Beltsville, Md. 20705. Branch locations are as follows: D.C. Branch, Room 1052, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, which has an extensive collection covering agricultural economics, statistics, management, and administration; National Arboretum Branch Library, 24th and R Sts. NE., Washington, D.C. 20002, which has an extensive collection of botanical and horticultural literature.

For further information, contact the Educational Resources Staff, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md. 20705. Phone, 301-344-3778.

Natural Resources and Environment

Forest Service

[For the Forest Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 200.1]

The Forest Service was created by the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628; 16 U.S.C. 472), which transferred the Federal forest reserves, and the responsibility for their management, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The forest

reserves were established by the President from the public domain under authority of the creative act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; 16 U.S.C. 471). The protection and development of the reserves (which became the national forests in 1907) are governed by the organic act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34-36; 16 U.S.C. 473-478), as amended, and the multiple use-sustained yield act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215; 16

U.S.C. 528–531), the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C. 1601–1610), and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2947). The Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961–963; 16 U.S.C. 480), as amended, allowed the Government to purchase and exchange land for national forests.

Objectives The Forest Service has the Federal responsibility for national leadership in forestry. To do this it has adopted the following objectives and policies:

Promotion and achievement of a pattern of natural resource uses that will best meet the needs of people now and in the future;

Protection and improvement of the quality of air, water, soil, and natural beauty;

Protection and improvement of the quality of the open space environment in urban and community areas;

Generation of forestry opportunities to accelerate rural community growth;

Encouragement of the growth and development of forestry-based

enterprises that readily respond to consumers' changing needs;

Encouragement of optimum forest landownership patterns;

Improvement of the welfare of underprivileged members of society;

Involvement of the public in forestry policy and program formulation;

Encouragement of the development of forestry throughout the world;

Expansion of public understanding of environmental conservation; and

Development and availability of a firm scientific base for the advancement of society.

National Forest System The Forest Service manages 154 national forests and 19 national grasslands comprising 188 million acres in 41 States and Puerto Rico, under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The Nation's tremendous need for wood and paper products is balanced with the other vital renewable resources or benefits which the national forests and grasslands provide: recreation and natural beauty, wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and water supplies. The guiding principle is the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

Field Offices—Forest Service

National Forest System Regions—Regional Forester

Region ¹	Address
1. Northern.....	Federal Bldg., Missoula, Mont. 59807.
2. Rocky Mountain.....	11177 W. 8th Ave. (P.O. Box 25127), Lakewood, Colo. 80225.
3. Southwestern.....	517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87102.
4. Intermountain.....	324 25th St., Ogden, Utah 84401.
5. Pacific Southwest.....	630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111.
6. Pacific Northwest.....	319 SW. Pine St. (P.O. Box 3623), Portland, Ore. 97208.
8. Southern.....	1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
9. Eastern.....	633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.
10. Alaska.....	Federal Office Bldg. (P.O. Box 1628), Juneau, Alaska 99802.

Forest and Range Experiment Stations—Director

Station	Address
Intermountain.....	507 25th St., Ogden, Utah 84401.
North Central.....	1992 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55108.
Northeastern.....	370 Reed Rd., Broomall, Pa. 19008.
Pacific Northwest.....	809 NE. 6th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97232.
Pacific Southwest.....	1960 Addison St. (P.O. Box 245), Berkeley, Calif. 94701.
Rocky Mountain.....	240 W. Prospect St., Fort Collins, Colo. 80526.
Southeastern.....	Post Office Bldg. (P.O. Box 2570), Asheville, N.C. 28802.
Southern.....	701 Loyola Ave., U.S. Postal Service Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70113.
Forest Products Laboratory.....	P.O. Box 5130, N. Walnut St., Madison, Wis. 53705

¹ There is no Region 7.

Field Offices—Forest Service—Continued

State and Private Forestry Areas ²—Director

Area	Address
Northeastern.....	370 Reed Rd., Broomall, Pa. 19008.
Southeastern.....	1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

² In Regions 1 through 6 and 10, State and private forestry activities are directed from regional headquarters.

These lands are protected as much as possible from wildfire, epidemics of disease and insect pests, erosion, floods, and water and air pollution. Burned areas get emergency seeding treatment to prevent massive erosion and stream siltation. Roads and trails are built where needed to allow for closely regulated timber harvesting and to give the public access to outdoor recreation areas and provide scenic drives and hikes. Picnic, camping, water-sport, skiing, and other areas are provided with facilities for public convenience and enjoyment. Timber harvesting methods are used which will protect the land and streams, assure rapid renewal of the forest, provide food and cover for wildlife and fish, and have minimum impact on scenic and recreation values. Local communities benefit from the logging and milling activities. Rangelands are improved for millions of livestock and game animals. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Some 12.6 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 3.1 as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

Cooperation With the States The Forest Service provides national leadership and financial and technical assistance to non-Federal forest landowners, operators, processors of forest products, and urban forestry interests. Through its cooperative State and private forestry programs, the Forest Service protects and improves the quality of air, water, soil, and open space and encourages uses of natural resources on non-Federal lands which best meet the needs of the Nation, while protecting the environment.

Cooperative programs are carried out through the State foresters or equivalent State officials, who receive grant funding

under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 365; 16 U.S.C. 2101). Cooperators at the State and local level provide the delivery system for most State and private forestry programs.

Grant funds and technical assistance are available for rural forestry assistance, forestry incentives, insect and disease control, urban forestry assistance, rural fire prevention and control, organization management assistance, State forest resource planning, and technology implementation.

The Forest Service also cooperates with the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and other USDA agencies in providing leadership and technical assistance for the forestry aspects of conservation programs.

State and private forestry also is responsible for ensuring that the Forest Service and its cooperators keep abreast of the best knowledge and technology in carrying out Forest Service programs, and helping to develop technology transfer plans for implementing research results for a broad range of potential users.

Forest Research The Forest Service carries on basic research throughout the country, often in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, under the authority of the McSweeney-McNary act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 699; 16 U.S.C. 581–581i), as amended and supplemented. Research is carried on in all the fields previously mentioned in addition to many others including genetics, nutrition, improved methods of harvesting, prevention, detection, and mapping of lightning fires, better processing methods for forest products, and environmental improvement.

Human Resource Programs The Forest Service operates the Youth

Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and participates with the Department of Labor on several human resource programs that involve the Nation's citizens, both young and old, in forestry-related activities. Included in these programs are the Job Corps, the Young Adult Conservation Corps, and the Senior Community Service Employment Program. These programs annually accomplish millions of dollars worth of conservation work, while providing participants with such benefits as training, paid employment, and meaningful outdoor experience.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013. Phone, 202-447-3760.

Soil Conservation Service

[For the Soil Conservation Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Parts 600 and 601]

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) was established under authority of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590a-f). It has responsibility for developing and carrying out a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners and operators and other land users and developers, with community planning agencies and regional resource groups, and with other Federal, State, and local government agencies. The SCS also assists in agricultural pollution control, environmental improvement, and rural community development.

The soil and water conservation program is carried on through technical help to locally organized and operated conservation districts; local sponsors of watershed protection projects and resource conservation and development projects; and consultive assistance to other individuals and groups. About 2,950 conservation districts cover more than 2 billion acres in all the States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Conservation Operations SCS provides technical assistance through conservation districts to landowners and

operators in carrying out locally adapted soil and water conservation programs.

Technical assistance is given to district cooperators and other landowners in the development of conservation plans and application of conservation treatment. Assistance to district cooperators (individuals and communities) includes: providing a soil map and other resource data; providing information about practical alternatives for treating and using the land; developing a plan for installing the treatment measures and making the land use changes needed; and helping to apply parts of the plan that require special skills or knowledge.

Soil surveys are made to determine soil use potentials and conservation treatment needs, and publication of soil surveys with interpretations useful to cooperators, other Federal agencies, and State and local organizations. One important basis for conservation planning is the National Cooperative Soil Survey for which the SCS has the Federal part of the responsibility. The work is carried out in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations and other State and Federal agencies.

Plant materials centers are operated to assemble, test, and encourage increased use of promising plant species in conservation programs; and snow surveys in the Western States are made to develop stream-flow forecasts.

Under the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1407; 16 U.S.C. 2001), the Service is responsible for appraising the status and condition of soil, water, and related resources and trends in their use; designing long-range conservation programs with the aid of local soil conservation districts and the public; and evaluating progress in meeting conservation needs. SCS inventory and monitoring data are used at all governmental levels for conservation, use and development of land, and for protecting environmental quality. The Service also publishes maps showing the location of important farmlands, usually on a county basis.

River Basin Surveys and Investigations The Service, along with the Economics,

Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Forest Service, and Science and Education Administration, cooperates with other Federal, State, and local agencies in studying the watersheds of rivers and other waterways. These studies include cooperative river basin surveys that serve as a basis for developing coordinated water resource programs; flood plain management studies that furnish technical data, assistance, and information for State and local governments to use in flood plain management programs; joint investigations and reports with the Department of the Army under Public Law 87-639; special studies in the Colorado River Basin to identify opportunities for reducing salt load to the river from agricultural activities; and interagency coordination under the aegis of the Water Resources Council.

Watershed Planning The Service has general responsibility for administration of activities consisting of investigations and surveys of proposed small watershed projects in response to requests made by sponsoring local organizations, and for assisting sponsors in the development of watershed plans.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations The Service has general responsibility for administration of activities which include cooperation with local sponsors, State, and other public agencies in the installation of planned works of improvement to reduce erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; conserve, develop, utilize, and dispose of water; plan and install works of improvement for flood prevention including the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat; and loans to local organizations to help finance the local share of the cost of carrying out planned watershed and flood prevention works of improvement. The Farmers Home Administration administers the loan program.

The SCS also has responsibility for carrying out emergency watershed protection under section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 170; 33 U.S.C. 701b-1) and section 403 of

the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 420; 16 U.S.C. 2203).

Great Plains Conservation Program

The Service has general responsibility for administration of the program designed to promote conservation and greater agricultural stability in the Great Plains area. Activities include cost-sharing of conservation practices under 3- to 10-year contracts with farmers and ranchers in designated counties of the 10 Great Plains States, and technical services to help make needed land use adjustments and install conservation measures specified in conservation plans in accordance with contract schedules.

Resource Conservation and Development Program

The Service has general responsibility for assisting local units of government accelerate planning and development of land and water resources in multiple county areas. Projects include work for such things as erosion control, flood prevention, farm irrigation, water-based recreation, fish and wildlife facilities, agriculture-related pollutant control, and water quality. Efforts also are directed toward improving recreation facilities, including historic and scenic attractions; encouraging new industries to locate in the area and to process products of the area; improving markets for crop and livestock products; upgrading and protecting the quality of the environment; and long-range planning to coordinate public efforts in the area.

Activities include investigations and surveys to help develop programs and plans of land conservation and utilization, technical services and financial assistance to sponsors, local groups, and individuals, and making loans for resource improvements and developments in approved projects. The Farmers Home Administration administers the loans.

Rural Abandoned Mine Program

The Service has USDA leadership for administration of the program to assist land users in reclaiming abandoned or inadequately reclaimed coal-mined lands and water, provided there is no continuing reclamation responsibility on the part of the mine operator, permit

holder, or agent. The program provides cost-sharing aid ranging from 25 to 100 percent, as well as technical assistance to land users, under contracts of 5 to 10 years. The goal is to reclaim, conserve, and develop unreclaimed coal lands that are adversely affecting people or their environment.

Under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 445; 30 U.S.C. 1201), the Service also has responsibilities in helping identify areas of prime farmland within areas that may be surface mined in the future, providing technical assistance to mine operators for reclaiming coal-mined lands, reviewing and commenting on permits for surface mining which involve prime farmland, and reviewing and commenting on State reclamation plans.

Other Programs SCS gives technical help to the Farmers Home Administration

in making soil and water conservation loans to landowners and operators. SCS assists landowners and operators in developing recreation areas and facilities on private land.

SCS gives technical assistance to participants in the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP), and the Waterbank Program (WBP). Under ACP, RCWP, and WBP, SCS provides technical assistance in developing conservation plans that are the basis of long-term agreements between the Department and landowners and operators. SCS assists in the design, layout, and certification of some conservation practices installed under these programs.

For further information, contact the Public Information Staff, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013. Phone, 202-447-4543.

Economics

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service formulates, develops, and administers a program of economic, statistical, and other social science research, analysis, and information related to food, agriculture, and rural resources and communities. The results of these activities are made available to users through research and statistical reports and through outlook and situation reports on major commodities, rural areas, and the national and international economies.

Research Specifically, the Service carries out a national program of research relating to the production and marketing of farm commodities. It includes evaluations of the organization and performance of major commodity subsectors; costs and returns to farmers and marketers; situation and outlook; commodity projections; price spreads; and analysis of U.S. farm commodity programs. The Service deals with the entire agriculture sector on issues related to consumer demand; agricultural

finance; farm inputs; pricing policies and programs; structure and adjustments in the agriculture sector; long-run projections; and overall performance measures in agriculture such as farm income, the marketing bill, and others. It focuses on worldwide supply and demand conditions; the impact of U.S. and foreign policies on world farm trade.

The Service also conducts research on the use, conservation, development, and control of natural resources and their contribution to local, regional, and national economic growth. Analysis of environmental issues is an important element of this responsibility. In addition, the Service maintains current information on the principal social and economic factors affecting life in nonmetropolitan areas and identifies and evaluates alternative public and private actions which impact on these areas.

Statistical Reporting Service

The Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) prepares estimates and reports on

production, supply, price, and other items necessary for the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy.

The reports include statistics on field crops, fruits and vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, and related commodities or processed products. Other estimates concern prices received by farmers for products sold and prices paid for commodities and services, indexes of prices received and paid, parity prices, farm employment, and farm wage rates.

SRS prepares these estimates through a complex system of sample surveys of producers, processors, buyers, and others associated with agriculture. Information is gathered by mail, telephone, personal interviews, and field visits.

The 44 State-Federal offices, serving all States, and the national office prepare weekly, monthly, annual, and other periodic reports for distribution to the news media and the general public. Data on crop and livestock products appears in over 300 reports issued each year. Cooperative agreements with State agencies also permit preparation and publication of estimates of individual crops and livestock by counties in most States.

SRS reviews USDA plans and questionnaires related to the collection of statistical data for use in research, service, regulatory, and other Department programs. This procedure assures acceptable statistical standards and eliminates duplication of effort in data collection. SRS assists other USDA agencies with statistical methods and techniques and provides consultation and support for U.S. technicians overseas. SRS provides liaison for the Department with the Office of Management and Budget and Federal agencies on matters pertaining to the plans, coordination, development, and maintenance of standards for Federal statistical programs.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

Economic Analysis Staff

The Economic Analysis Staff assists in developing, organizing, coordinating, and

synthesizing economic and statistical analyses to be used as a basis for planning and evaluating short- and intermediate-range agricultural policy. The Staff also develops economic and statistical analyses to evaluate complex interagency domestic and foreign agricultural problems and issues.

The Staff reviews and evaluates recommendations submitted by USDA agencies, task forces, and study groups for their impact upon the agricultural economy. It analyzes the economic policy implications of legislative proposals of the Department. The Staff also represents the Department in meetings with agriculture, industry, and consumer groups to discuss the economic impact of existing and proposed Department policies.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

Office of Energy

The Office of Energy serves as the focal point for all energy-related matters within the Department. The Office is responsible for developing and coordinating all USDA energy policies, reviewing and evaluating all USDA energy and energy-related programs, and providing liaison with the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies and departments.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

World Agricultural Outlook Board

The World Agricultural Outlook Board coordinates and reviews all commodity and aggregate agricultural and food data and analyses used to develop outlook and situation material prepared within the Department. The Board's objective is to improve the consistency, objectivity, and reliability of the material provided to the public.

The Board provides a focal point for the Department's economic intelligence effort by gathering, interpreting, and

summarizing developments affecting domestic and world agriculture. The Board brings together interagency experts to develop official estimates of supply, utilization, and prices for commodities.

The Board provides direction in methods used for making estimates and forecasts of domestic and world agriculture, while overseeing remote sensing activity particularly as it relates to food and fiber estimates. The Board participates in planning and developing research programs related to improving departmental forecasting and objective analyses, and coordinates the Department's weather, climate, and related crop monitoring activities.

Through liaison with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Board ensures that the futures market serves the best interests of both agriculture and the public.

The Board also plans and participates in departmental, interdepartmental,

regional, and international outlook conferences and briefings.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

Economics Management Staff

The Economics Management Staff provides management services to the Statistical Reporting Service, the Economic Research Service, the World Agricultural Outlook Board, and the Office of Energy. These services include budget, financial management, personnel and related programs, administrative services, information, equal opportunity and civil rights, and general management assistance.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Educational, organizational, and financial assistance is offered to consumers and their families in such fields as rural housing and farm operating programs, improved nutrition, family living and recreation, food stamp, school lunch programs, and other food programs.

Environment Educational, organizational, technical, and financial assistance is offered to local citizens, their organizations and communities in such fields as watershed protection, flood prevention, soil and water conservation practices to reduce erosion and sedimentation, community water and waste disposal systems, safe use of pesticides, and the development of pesticide alternatives.

Contact the nearest county Extension agent or USDA office, or write to the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, for information on consumer activities and environment, as described above.

Reading Rooms Located at each agency, address indicated in text.

Speakers Contact nearest Department of Agriculture office or county Extension agent or in the District of Columbia, contact the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Films Motion pictures on a variety of agricultural subjects are available for loan through various State Extension Service film libraries. Contact Broadcasting and Film, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, for a listing of cooperating film libraries.

Color filmstrips and slide sets on a variety of subjects are available for purchase. For titles, prices, and sources of supply, request AF-1107 from Photography, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Employment Most jobs in the Department are in the competitive service and are filled by applicants who

have established eligibility under an appropriate examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management or Department Special Examining Units.

General employment inquiries may be sent to the Staffing and Personnel Information Systems Staff, Office of Personnel, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Persons interested in employment in the Food and Nutrition Service should contact the Regional Offices located in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, and Princeton, N.J., or the national headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Persons interested in employment in the Office of Inspector General should contact the Office of Inspector General Personnel Management Staff, Washington, D.C. 20250.

In addition, all Forest Service field units, listed on pages 119 and 120, will accept employment applications.

Contracts and Small Business Activities

Contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Investigations Persons wishing to register complaints of alleged improprieties concerning the Department should contact one of the Regional Offices or the Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-3306.

Complaints may also be reported to the Inspector General's "Whistleblower Hot Line"—outside Washington, D.C., phone toll free, 800-424-9121; within Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, phone, 472-1388.

For further information, contact the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-2791.

Related Organization

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture

*Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20250
Phone, 202-447-4419*

EDMUND N. FULKER	<i>Director</i>
John B. Holden	<i>Director Emeritus</i>
Kenneth R. Dickerson	<i>Business Manager</i>
L. Scott Varner	<i>Special Programs, Head</i>
Lynn M. Edwards	<i>Career Planning and Development Programs, Head</i>
Norma Harwood	<i>Correspondence Study Programs, Head</i>
Karen Niles	<i>Evening Programs, Head</i>
Susan Eggerman	<i>Information Officer</i>
Frank Quinn	<i>Interagency Auditor Training Programs, Head</i>
Arthur F. Byrnes	<i>International Programs, Head</i>
Carolyn Fisher	<i>Registrar</i>

The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is a nonprofit school for adults. It is self-supporting and does not receive direct appropriated funds from Congress or the Department of

Agriculture. Fees charged individuals and Government agencies are nominal. Courses are planned with the help of Government professionals and specialists.

The faculty is mostly part-time and is drawn from throughout Government and the community at large. They are selected because of their professional and specialized knowledge and experience and thus bring a practicality and currency to their classrooms. Faculty members are paid an honorarium and take annual leave or leave without pay when they teach during their normal working hours. The school does not grant degrees but does provide planned sequences of courses leading to certificates of accomplishment in a number of occupational fields important to Government. It offers occasional free public lectures on current affairs of special interest to Government employees and supports a press which publishes some of those lectures, films, video tapes, and other manuscripts.

The Graduate School's objective is to help improve Government services by providing needed continuing education and training opportunities for Government employees and agencies. The Graduate School, administered by a Director and governed by a General Administration Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 2, 1921, pursuant to the act of May 15, 1862 (R.S. 520; 7 U.S.C. 2201), the Joint Resolution of April 12, 1892 (27 Stat. 395), and the Deficiency Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1039; 20 U.S.C. 91).

For further information, contact the Information Office, U. S. Graduate School, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone, 202-447-4419.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Fourteenth Street Between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20230
Phone, 202-377-2000*

MALCOLM BALDRIGE	<i>SECRETARY OF COMMERCE</i>
Helen Robbins	<i>Executive Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Otto Wolff	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Guy W. Fiske	<i>Deputy Secretary of Commerce</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Michael J. Bayer	<i>Associate Deputy Secretary</i>
Rebecca F. Lambert	<i>Associate Deputy Secretary for Strategic Policy and Planning</i>
Sherman M. Funk	<i>Inspector General</i>
Francis D. DeGeorge	<i>Acting Deputy Inspector General</i>
Frederic A. Heim, Jr.	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Auditing</i>
Michael Ryman	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Investigations</i>
Eileen Siedman	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Vulnerability Assessment and Management Services</i>
John R. Szpanka	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Planning and Evaluation</i>
Francine Kerner	<i>Counsel to the Inspector General</i>
Mary A. Nimmo	<i>Director, Public Affairs</i>
Lee Gray	<i>Director, Office of Consumer Affairs</i>
Mary Jo Jacobi	<i>Director, Office of Business Liaison</i>
Terry Chambers	<i>Special Assistant for Regional Development</i>
William J. Wheeler	<i>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
Sherman Unger	<i>General Counsel</i>
Irving P. Margulies	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Paul Vander Myde	<i>Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
James L. Bayless, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs</i>
MaryAnn Knauss	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs</i>
Arlene Triplett	<i>Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
Kay Bulow	<i>Special Assistant</i>
David S. Nathan	<i>Controller</i>
Nancy A. Richards	<i>Director, Office of Budget</i>
Sonya Gilliam	<i>Director, Office of Financial Assistance</i>
Leo E. Palensky	<i>Director, Office of Financial Management</i>
Clifford J. Parker	<i>Executive Director for Planning, Personnel and Management Systems</i>

Charlie F. Treat	<i>Director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation</i>
Hugh L. Brennan	<i>Director, Office of Organization and Management Systems</i>
Joseph Brown	<i>Acting Director, Office of Personnel</i>
JoAnn Sondey-Hersh	<i>Director, Office of Personnel Operations</i>
Gerald Lucas	<i>Director, Office of Civil Rights</i>
Richard M. Hadsell	<i>Executive Director for Operations</i>
William M. Burns	<i>Director, Office of Property and Building Services</i>
Dave Faber	<i>Director, Office of Information Services</i>
Robert A. Welch	<i>Director, Office of Procurement Services</i>
William H. Randolph	<i>Director, Office of Security Services</i>
Dennis Boyd	<i>Executive Director for Information Resources Management</i>
Phillip B. Ladd	<i>Director, Office of Information Management</i>
Jimmie D. Brown	<i>Director, Office of Information Systems</i>
John V. Byrne	<i>Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>
Anthony J. Calio	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
James W. Winchester	<i>Associate Administrator</i>
Martin Belsky	<i>Assistant Administrator for Policy and Planning</i>
William G. Gordon	<i>Assistant Administrator for Fisheries</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Administrator for Research and Development</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Services</i>
John H. McElroy	<i>Assistant Administrator for Satellites</i>
Samuel A. Lawrence	<i>Assistant Administrator for Management and Budget</i>
Lionel Olmer	<i>Under Secretary for International Trade</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade</i>
Michael Doyle	<i>Director of Administration</i>
Raymond J. Waldmann	<i>Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy</i>
Clyde Prestowitz	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy</i>
Ann Hughes	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Western Hemisphere</i>
Franklin J. Vargo	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe</i>
Joseph F. Dennin	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Africa, the Near East and South Asia</i>
Eugene K. Lawson	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and the Pacific</i>
Lawrence J. Brady	<i>Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration</i>
Gary Horlick	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration</i>
Bohdan Denysyk	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration</i>
Theodore W. Wu	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement</i>

William H. Morris, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary for Trade Development</i>
J. Mishell George	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Development</i>
Donald V. Earnshaw	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Development</i>
Stephen B. Strauss	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Information and Analysis</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Industry Projects</i>
Paul T. O'Day	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Textiles and Apparel</i>
Lyle Ryder	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Adjustment Assistance</i>
Richard T. McElheny	<i>Director General of the Commercial Service</i>
Kenn George	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Commercial Services</i>
Carlos C. Campbell	<i>Assistant Secretary for Economic Development</i>
Charles S. Warner	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
John E. Carrigan	<i>Acting Director for Operations</i>
Henry C. Kramer	<i>Acting Director, Office of Management and Administration</i>
Ernest Ambler	<i>Director, National Bureau of Standards</i>
Raymond G. Kammer, Jr.	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Gerald J. Mossinghoff	<i>Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks</i>
Donald Quigg	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
Peter McCoy	<i>Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism</i>
John K. Snyder, Jr.	<i>Deputy Under Secretary</i>
Martin J. Darity	<i>Assistant Secretary for Tourism Marketing</i>
Bernard J. Wunder, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information</i>
Susan G. Stuebing	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Dennis Connors	<i>Director, Planning and Policy Coordination</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Administrator for Telecommunication Applications</i>
Donald Jansky	<i>Associate Administrator for Federal System and Spectrum Management</i>
Richard H. Shay	<i>Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis Development</i>
William F. Utlaut	<i>Associate Administrator for Institutes for Telecommunications Science</i>
Richard H. Shay	<i>Chief Counsel</i>
Robert G. Dederick	<i>Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs</i>
Robert Ortner	<i>Chief Economist</i>
Bruce Chapman	<i>Director, Bureau of the Census</i>
George Jaszi	<i>Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>
Beatrice N. Vaccara	<i>Director, Bureau of Industrial Economics</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation</i>
Joseph F. Caponio	<i>Acting Director, National Technical Information Service</i>
Victor M. Rivera	<i>Director, Minority Business Development Agency</i>
Theron J. Bell	<i>Deputy Director</i>

Allan A. Stephenson	<i>Associate Director for Policy and Market Development</i>
Luis Encinias	<i>Acting Assistant Director for Enterprise Development</i>
James Sexton	<i>Assistant Director for Planning, Budget, and Evaluation</i>
Herbert S. Becker	<i>Assistant Director for Research and Information</i>

The Department of Commerce encourages, serves, and promotes the Nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. Within this framework and together with a policy of promoting the national interest through the encouragement of the competitive, free enterprise system, the Department provides a wide variety of programs. It offers assistance and information to help increase exports, administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition, provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners, assists in the development and maintenance of the U.S. merchant marine, provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, grants patents and registers trademarks, provides assistance to promote domestic economic development, seeks to improve understanding of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic life, promotes travel to the United States by residents of foreign countries, and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department was designated as such by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 15 U.S.C. 1501), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor, created by the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 15 U.S.C. 1501), by transferring all labor activities into a new, separate Department of Labor. The Department of Commerce is composed of the Office of the Secretary and the operating units.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary is responsible for the administration of all functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce and for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy.

Deputy Secretary The Deputy Secretary of Commerce serves as the principal deputy of the Secretary, performing continuing and special duties as the Secretary may assign. The Deputy Secretary serves as acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for

conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership and coordination for, and recommends policies and corrective actions concerning activities designed to promote economy and efficiency and prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in departmental programs and operations. The Office provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies in the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

General Counsel The Office of the General Counsel supervises all legal activities and coordinates the development of the legislative program of the Department.

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for the administrative management functions of the Department, including program planning, budget, organization and management systems, personnel, finance, ADP management and administrative

services, as well as for equal employment activities.

International Trade The Department's international trade, investment, and related economic activities are the responsibility of the Under Secretary for International Trade.

Economic Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs advises the Secretary and other departmental officials on economic affairs and supervises the Department's statistical programs and economic policy coordination activity. The Assistant Secretary also supervises, through the Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation, the Department's programs designed to increase private sector productivity, technological innovation, and market competitiveness.

Economic Development The domestic economic development activities of the Department are the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, who serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on economic development affairs.

Tourism The Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism advises the Secretary on all matters related to tourism, establishes and maintains relations with government and industry officials to facilitate tourism policies and programs, serves as Vice Chairman of the Tourism Policy Council, and serves as a member of the Travel and Tourism Advisory Board.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs directs both the Office of Congressional Affairs and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, advising the Secretary on matters of concern to the Department relating to Congress and/or State and local officials. The Assistant Secretary is also responsible for advising

Congress and State and local officials on the Department's programs.

Public Affairs The Director of Public Affairs is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Commerce on all public affairs matters and is responsible for the overall public information program of the Department, supervising the information activities of the 14 bureaus and offices within the Department. The Director supervises the Office of Business Liaison, the Office of Consumer Affairs, and serves as the primary departmental liaison with other Federal departments and the White House.

Communications and Information

The Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information advises the Secretary on telecommunications policies pertaining to the Nation's economic and technological advancement and to the regulation of the telecommunications industry and authorizes radio frequencies and develops procurement policies relating to Federal telecommunications systems. The Assistant Secretary, who also is Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), is responsible for the development and implementation of these policies and programs for NTIA.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged

Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is established under authority of the Small Business Act (92 Stat. 1757), as amended. This Office is responsible for carrying out the Department's Federal procurement goals in accordance with that law. It helps the Deputy Secretary set procurement goals for small businesses, firms owned by minorities and women, and firms in depressed areas. The Office also works with eligible firms and the Department's agencies to accomplish approved goals.

International Trade Administration

[For the International Trade Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Feb. 22, 1980, 45 FR 11862, as amended at 46 FR 13537, Feb. 23, 1981]

The International Trade Administration (ITA) was established on January 2, 1980, by the Secretary of Commerce to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States. In February of 1982, the Under Secretary realigned ITA, creating strengthened geographic and industry sector elements reporting to the Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy and the Assistant Secretary for Trade Development, respectively. In addition, management of the U.S. Commercial Service and the Foreign Commercial Service was combined under a single Director General.

ITA is headed by the Under Secretary for International Trade. The Under Secretary coordinates all issues concerning trade administration, international economic policy and programs, and trade development. The Office of the Under Secretary includes a planning and evaluation staff and the Director of Administration who is responsible for providing administrative management and support services for ITA. The Under Secretary is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries and the Director General of the Commercial Services.

International Economic Policy The Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy advises on the analysis, formulation and implementation of international economic policies of a bilateral, multilateral, or regional nature. Reporting to the Assistant Secretary are four Deputy Assistant Secretaries (for Europe; the Western Hemisphere; East Asia and the Pacific; and Africa, the Near East and South Asia) who have responsibility for trade and investment issues with particular countries and regions of the world. These officials maintain in-depth commercial and economic information on the countries and regions for which they are responsible.

Trade Administration The Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration is responsible for development of policies pertaining to, and the implementation of departmental programs dealing with import and export administration issues, including industrial resource administration and foreign boycotts. The Assistant Secretary exercises the functions of the "administering authority" and "Secretary" of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws within the meaning of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590), as amended. The Assistant Secretary also administers programs dealing with foreign trade zones, watch quotas, and other statutory import programs.

District Offices—International Trade Administration

District Office	Director	Phone
Albuquerque, N. Mex. Suite 1015, 505 Marquette Ave. NW., 87102.	William E. Dwyer	505-766-2386
Anchorage, Alaska 701 C St., P.O. Box 32, 99513.	Blaine D. Porter	907-271-5041
Atlanta, Ga. Suite 600, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30309.	Daniel M. Paul	404-881-7000
Baltimore, Md. 415 U.S. Customhouse, Gay and Lombard Sts., 21202.	Carroll F. Hopkins	301-962-3560
Birmingham, Ala. Suite 200-201, 908 S. 20th St., 35205.	Gayle C. Shelton, Jr.	205-254-1331
Boston, Mass. 10th Floor, 441 Stuart St., 02116.	Francis J. O'Connor	617-223-2312
Buffalo, N.Y. 1312 Federal Bldg., 111 W. Huron St., 14202.	Robert F. Magee	716-846-4191
Charleston, W. Va. 3000 New Federal Office Bldg., 500 Quarrier St., 25301.	Roger L. Fortner	304-343-6181
	Lowell O. Burns	307-772-2151

District Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

District Office	Director	Phone
Cheyenne, Wyo. 8007 O'Mahoney Federal Center, 2120 Capitol Ave., 82001.		
Chicago, Ill. 1406 Mid-Continental Plaza Bldg., 55 E. Monroe St., 60603.	Gerald M. Marks	312-353-4450
Cincinnati, Ohio 10504 Federal Office Bldg., 550 Main St., 45202.	Gordon B. Thomas	513-684-2944
Cleveland, Ohio Room 600, 666 Euclid Ave., 44114.	Zelda W. Milner	216-522-4750
Columbia, S.C. Suite 172, Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg., 1835 Assem- bly St., 29201.	Margaret A. Patrick	803-765-5345
Dallas, Tex. Room 7A5, 1100 Commerce St., 75242.	C. Carmon Stiles	214-767-0542
Denver, Colo. Room 177, New Customhouse, 721 19th St., 80202.	Donald L. Schilke	303-837-3246
Des Moines, Iowa 817 Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., 50309.	Jesse N. Durden	515-284-4222
Detroit, Mich. 445 Federal Bldg., 231 W. Lafayette, 48226.	Raymond R. Riesgo	313-226-3650
Greensboro, N.C. 203 Federal Bldg., W. Market St., P.O. 1950, 27402.	Joel B. New	919-378-5345
Hartford, Conn. Room 610-B, Federal Office Bldg., 450 Main St., 06103.	(Vacancy)	203-244-3530
Honolulu, Hawaii 4106 Federal Office Bldg., P.O. Box 50026, 300 Ala Mona Blvd., 96850.	(Vacancy)	808-546-8694
Houston, Tex. 2625 Federal Bldg., Courthouse, 515 Rusk St., 77002.	Felicito C. Guerrero	713-226-4231
Indianapolis, Ind. 357 U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Bldg., 46 E. Ohio St., 46204.	Mel R. Sherar	317-269-6214
Jackson, Miss. Suite 3230, Jackson Mall Office Center, 300 Woodrow Wilson Blvd., 39213.	Mark E. Spinney	601-960-4388
Kansas City, Mo. Room 1840, 601 E. 12th St., 64106.	James D. Cook	816-374-3142
Little Rock, Ark. Suite 635, Savers Federal Bldg., 320 W. Capitol Ave., 72201.	Robert E. Kistler	501-378-5794
Los Angeles, Calif. Room 800, 11777 San Vicente Blvd., 90049.	Paul W. Leinenbach	213-824-7591
Louisville, Ky. Room 636B, U.S. Post Office and Court House Bldg., 40202.	Donald R. Henderson	502-582-5066
Memphis, Tenn. Room 710, 147 Jefferson Ave., 38103.	Bradford H. Rice	901-521-3213
Miami, Fla. Room 821, City National Bank Bldg., 25 W. Flagler St., 33130.	Ivan A. Cosimi	305-350-5267
Milwaukee, Wis. Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., 53202.	Russell H. Leitch	414-291-3473
Minneapolis, Minn. 218 Federal Bldg., 110 S. 4th St., 55401.	Glenn A. Matson	612-725-2133
Trenton, N.J. 8th Floor, Capital Plaza, 240 W. State St., 08608.	Thomas J. Murray	609-989-2100
New Orleans, La. 432 International Trade Mart, 2 Canal St., 70130.	Raymond E. Eveland, Jr.	504-589-6546
New York, N.Y. Room 3718, Federal Office Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, Foley Square, 10007.	Arthur C. Rutzen	212-264-0634
Omaha, Nebr. 1st Floor, Empire State Bldg., 300 S. 19th St., 68102.	George H. Payne	402-221-3665
Philadelphia, Pa. 9448 Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., 19106.	Patrick P. McCabe	215-597-2866
Phoenix, Ariz. Suite 2950, Valley Bank Center, 201 N. Central Ave., 85073.	Donald W. Fry	602-261-3285
Pittsburgh, Pa. 2002 Federal Bldg., 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222.	William M. Bradley	412-644-2850
Portland, Oreg. Room 618, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., 97204.	Lloyd R. Porter	503-221-3001

District Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

District Office	Director	Phone
Reno, Nev. Room 120, 777 W. 2d St., 80503.	Joseph J. Jeremy	702-784-5203
Richmond, Va. 8010 Federal Bldg., 400 N. 8th St., 23240.	Philip A. Ouzts	804-771-2246
St. Louis, Mo. 120 S. Central Ave., 63105.	Donald R. Loso	314-425-3302, 3304
Salt Lake City, Utah U.S. Courthouse, 350 S. Main St., 84101.	Stephen P. Smoot	801-524-5116
San Francisco, Calif. Federal Bldg., Box 36013, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102.	Betty D. Neuhart	415-556-5860
San Juan, Puerto Rico (Hato Rey) Room 659, Federal Bldg., 00918.	J. Enrique Vilella	809-753-4555, ext. 555
Savannah, Ga. 222 U.S. Courthouse, P.O. Box 9746, 125-29 Bull St., 31412.	James W. McIntire	912-944-4204
Seattle, Wash. Room 706, Lake Union Bldg., 1700 Westlake Ave. N., 98109.	Eric C. Silberstein	206-442-5616

Trade Development The Assistant Secretary for Trade Development advises on international trade and investment policies pertaining to domestic business sectors and carries out programs to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States. The Assistant Secretary serves as the National Export Expansion Coordinator; directs the Department's programs for participation in international trade fairs, trade missions, and other overseas trade promotions; conducts programs to expand the export-consciousness of American firms and facilitate entry into international trade; implements and monitors the sectoral aspects of the Multilateral Trade

Negotiations (MTN); and manages ITA's trade-related information and research gathering and dissemination functions.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Services The Director General of the Commercial Services manages the delivery of ITA programs through the U.S. Commercial Service (USCS) and the Foreign Commercial Service (FCS). The USCS, through 47 district offices located nationwide, carries out ITA programs to expand U.S. export efforts. The FCS is the overseas operational arm of ITA. It operates through 120 posts located in 67 countries.

For further information, contact the International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-3808.

Economic Development Administration

[For the Economic Development Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 301, Subpart C]

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was established September 1, 1965, by the Secretary of Commerce to carry out most of the provisions of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79

Stat. 552; 42 U.S.C. 3121), as amended.

The primary function of EDA is the long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems. It aids in the development of public facilities and private enterprise to help create new, permanent jobs.

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

Regional Offices	Economic Development Representative Addresses
Philadelphia, Pa. (600 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., 105 N. 7th St., 19106) Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia.	450 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06106. 40 Western Ave., Augusta, Maine 04330. 441 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. 02116. 514 Federal Bldg., 402 E. State St., Trenton, N.J. 08608. 55 Pleasant St., Concord, N.H. 03301. Room 758, Federal Office Bldg., Calle Carlos Chardon, Hato Rey, San Juan, P.R. 00918. 304 New Post Office Bldg., W. Pike St., Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301. Room B-020, Federal Courts Bldg., Beckley, W. Va. 25801. Room 103, 1419 Forest Dr., Annapolis, Md. 21401.
Atlanta, Ga. (Suite 700, 1365 Peachtree St. NE. 30309) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	732 Aronov Bldg., 474 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. Suite 700, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309. 210 E. 9th St., P.O. Box 241, Hopkinsville, Ky. 42240. Room 204, 333 Waller Ave., Lexington, Ky. 40504. 308 Federal Bldg., 100 W. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. 39201. Room 572, Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg., Columbia, S.C. 29201. Suite A-903, Federal Bldg., U.S. Court House, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.
Chicago, Ill. (Suite A-1630, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Room 125, 600 E. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill. 62701. Room 221, 315 W. Allegan St., Lansing, Mich. 58933. 515 W. First St., Duluth, Minn. 55802. 405 Security Bank Bldg., Athens, Ohio 45701.
Denver, Colo. (Trenton Center, 333 W. Colfax Ave., 80206) Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	333 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 80206. Room 648, 1114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101. 332 Old Federal Office Bldg., Bismarck, N. Dak. 58502. 346 Federal Bldg., Pierre, S. Dak. 57501. 2414 Federal Bldg., 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.
Austin, Tex. (221 W. 6th St., 78701) Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Room 2509, 700 W. Capitol St., Little Rock, Ark. 72201. Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 2662, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. NW. 3d and Harvey Sts., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102. 221 W. 6th St., Austin, Tex. 78701. P.O. Drawer 2896, Main Post Office Bldg., Lubbock, Tex. 79408.
Seattle, Wash. (1700 Westlake Ave. N., 98109) Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 99513. 241 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Ariz. 85073. 1313 P St., Fresno, Calif. 93721. Suite K, 77 Jack London Sq., Oakland, Calif. 94607. Room W-1446, New Federal Bldg., 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95825. Room 304, 2404 Bank Dr., Boise, Idaho 83705. Room 611, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., Portland, Oreg. 97204. 1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98109.

The EDA program includes public works grants and loans; economic adjustment assistance grants; business loans for industrial and commercial facilities and working capital; guarantees of leases for private industry and of

private loans for industrial and commercial facilities and working capital; and technical, planning, and research assistance for areas designated as Redevelopment Areas by the Assistant Secretary.

Redevelopment Areas in designated multicounty Economic Development Districts are eligible for bonus grants for public works projects. Cities designated as Growth Centers and other nondesignated areas for such districts are eligible for EDA assistance for projects which provide employment opportunities and services for residents of Redevelopment Areas.

EDA technical assistance is available to help alleviate or prevent excessive unemployment, underemployment, or outmigration in any area confronted by any of these problems.

For further information, contact the Assistant for Public Affairs, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-5113.

Minority Business Development Agency

[For the Minority Business Development Agency statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 17, 1972, 37 FR 5650, as amended]

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), formerly the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on November 1, 1979, and operates under the authority of Executive Order 11625 of October 13, 1971. MBDA's purpose is to develop and coordinate a national program for minority business enterprise.

The Agency was created to assist minority business in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic

disadvantages that have limited their participation in the past. MBDA provides national policies and leadership in forming and strengthening a partnership of business, industry, and government with the Nation's minority businesses.

Management and technical assistance is provided to minority firms on request, primarily through a network of local business development organizations funded by the Agency. Specialized business assistance is available to firms exhibiting growth potential or involved in growth or high technology sectors of the economy. The Agency also funds centers throughout the Nation which assist minority firms in the commercialization of new technologies.

Regional Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

Regional Office	Director	Phone
Atlanta, Ga., 30309..... Suite 505, 1371 Peachtree St. NE.	Charles McMillan.....	404-881-4091
Chicago, Ill., 60603..... Suite 1440, 55 E. Monroe St.	Stanley Tate.....	312-353-0182
Dallas, Tex., 75242..... Room 7B19, 1100 Commerce St.	Richard Sewing.....	214-767-8001
New York, N.Y., 10007..... Room 1307, 26 Federal Plaza	Ralph Perez.....	212-264-3262
San Francisco, Calif., 94102..... Room 15043, Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 36114, 450 Golden Gate Ave.	Ray Romero.....	415-556-7234
Washington, D.C., 20006..... Suite 420, 1730 K St. NW.	Luis Encinias.....	202-634-7897

District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

District Office	Officer	Phone
Albuquerque, N. Mex., 87101..... Suite 1001, 505 Marquette NW.	Rita Gonzales.....	505-766-3379
Atlanta, Ga., 30309..... Suite 300, 1365 Peachtree St. NE.	Beverly Hargrove.....	404-881-7609

District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency—Continued

District Office	Officer	Phone
Baltimore, Md., 21201..... Box 286, Fallon Federal Bldg., 31 Hopkins Plaza.	Robert Sewall.....	301-962-3231
Birmingham, Ala., 35205..... Suite 215, 908 S. 20th St.	Eddie Blankenship.....	205-254-0698
Boston, Mass., 02116..... c/o Office of the Secretary of Commerce, 441 Stuart St.	R. K. Schwartz.....	617-223-3726
Buffalo, N.Y., 14202..... 500 Federal Bldg., 111 W. Huron St.	Dolores McCarley.....	716-846-4387
Chicago, Ill., 60605..... Room 223, 536 S. Clark St.	Jessie DeLoch.....	312-353-2410
Cincinnati (See Cleveland).		
Cleveland, Ohio 44199..... Room 747, c/o FEB, AJC Federal Bldg.	Sandra Suliman.....	216-522-2070
Dallas, Tex., 75242..... Room 7B19, 1100 Commerce St.	Tom Hawkins.....	214-767-0793
Denver, Colo. 80202..... Room 401, 1531 Stout St.	Emma Buck.....	303-837-2767
Detroit, Mich., 48226..... 231 W. Lafayette St., Federal Courthouse Bldg.	Carol Raymond.....	313-226-3534
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817..... HEDCO, 1505 Dillingham Bldg.	Yosef Patel.....	808-546-3796
Houston, Tex., 77002..... Suite 2521, 515 Rusk	Bennie Hubbard.....	713-527-5732
Kansas City, Mo., 64109..... Room 501, Federal Bldg., 911 Walnut St.	Chester Stovall.....	816-374-3381
Little Rock, Ark., 72203..... Room 234, 600 W. Capitol Ave.	Bobby Jefferson.....	501-318-6169
Los Angeles, Calif., 90049..... Department of Commerce, Suite 908, 2500 Wilshire Blvd.	Larry Burton.....	213-688-7157
Miami, Fla., 33130..... Room 216, Federal Bldg., 51 SW. 1st St.	Michael Wallach.....	305-350-5054
Minneapolis, Minn., 55401..... 108 Federal Court Bldg., 110 South 4th St.	Otto Murry.....	612-725-2044
Nashville, Tenn., 37219..... Room 747, Federal Bldg., 801 Broadway, P.O. Box CH 31.	Audrey Smith.....	615-251-5722
Newark, N.J., 07012..... Room 1635, 970 Broad St.	John W. Alexander, Jr.....	201-645-6497
New Orleans, La., 70130..... Suite 616, 600 South St.	Thomas Burress.....	504-589-2935
New York, N.Y., 10007..... 29th Floor, SBA Regional Office, 26 Federal Plaza.	Louis Muniz.....	212-264-4382
Philadelphia, Pa., 19106..... Room 9436, William H. Green Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St.	Alfonso Jackson.....	215-597-2766
Phoenix, Ariz., 85073..... Suite 2940, Valley Bank Center.	Liz Embry.....	602-261-3502
Pittsburgh, Pa., 15222..... 614 Federal Bldg.	Robert L. Boulden.....	412-644-5882
Portland, Oreg. (See Seattle, Wash.).		
Richmond, Va., 23240..... Room 420, HUD Area Office, 701 E. Franklin St.	Freddie L. Jones.....	804-771-2050
St. Louis, Mo., 63101..... Room 633, 1114 Market St.	Richard Anderson.....	314-425-6426
San Antonio, Tex., 78206..... Room B-412, Federal Bldg., 727 E. Durango.	Jesse Rios.....	512-229-6205
San Francisco, Calif., 94102..... Room 15043, Box 36114, 450 Golden Gate Ave.	Linda Marmolejo.....	415-556-6733
Seattle, Wash., 98174..... 3206 Federal Bldg., 915 Second Ave.	Rosa McDaniel.....	206-442-2437
Washington, D.C., 20006..... Suite 420, 1730 K St. NW. (Washington Regional Office)	Luis Encinias.....	202-634-7897

MBDA promotes and coordinates the efforts of other Federal agencies in assisting or providing market opportunities for minority business, primarily through the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise (IAC) and its affiliate network of local Minority

Business Opportunity Committees (MBOC's). The Agency coordinates opportunities for minority firms in the private sector of business and industry primarily through the National Minority Purchasing Council and its affiliate network. Through such public and

private cooperative activities, MBDA promotes the participation of Federal, State, and local governments, and business and industry in directing resources for the development of strong minority businesses. The Agency also provides an Information Clearinghouse for catalogs, publications, and other information for and about the Nation's minority businesses.

The Minority Business Development Agency conducts most of its activities through its six Regional Offices (Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, San Francisco, Washington) and 39 District Offices.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-5997 or 1936.

National Bureau of Standards

Headquarters: Gaithersburg, Md. (Route I-270 and Quince Orchard Road)

Mailing address: Washington, D.C. 20234

Phone, 301-921-1000

[For the National Bureau of Standards statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 13, 1978, 43 FR 15473]

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1901. The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and to facilitate their effective application for public benefit. To this end, the Bureau conducts research and provides a basis for the Nation's physical measurement system, scientific and technological services for industry and government, a technical basis for increasing productivity and innovation, promoting international competitiveness in American industry, ensuring U.S. involvement in domestic and international product standardization activities, maintaining equity in trade, and technical services promoting public safety. The Bureau's technical work is performed by the National Measurement Laboratory, the National Engineering

Laboratory, and the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology.

Measurements The National Measurement Laboratory provides the national system of physical, chemical, and materials measurement; coordinates the system with measurement systems of other nations and furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical and chemical measurement throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce; conducts materials research leading to improved methods of measurement, standards, and data on the properties of materials needed by industry, commerce, educational institutions, and Government; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials; and provides calibration services. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Absolute Physical Quantities, Radiation Research, Chemical Physics, Analytical Chemistry, and Materials Science.

Major Field Organizational Units and Stations—National Bureau of Standards

Units and Stations	Address
Organizational units at Boulder, Colo.:	
Director, NBS/Boulder Laboratories	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303.
Time and Frequency Division	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303.
Quantum Physics Division	JILA, University of Colorado, 80302.
Electromagnetic Field Division	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303.
Electromagnetic Technology Division	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303.
Center for Chemical Engineering	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303.

Major Field Organizational Units and Stations—National Bureau of Standards—
Continued

Units and Stations	Address
Thermophysical Properties Division Standard Frequency Stations, WWV and WWVB Standard of Frequency Station WWVH Master Railway Track Scale Depot	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80303. 2000 E. County Rd. 58, Fort Collins, Colo. 80524. Box 417, Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaii 96752. 5800 W. 69th St., Chicago (Clearing), Ill. 60638.

Engineering The National Engineering Laboratory provides technology and technical services to users in the public and private sectors to address national needs and to solve national problems in the public interest; conducts research in engineering and applied science in support of objectives in these efforts; builds and maintain competence in the necessary disciplines required to carry out this research and technical service; develops engineering data and measurement capabilities; provides engineering measurement traceability services; develops test methods and proposes engineering standards and code changes; develops and proposes new engineering practices; and develops and improves mechanisms to transfer results of its research to the user. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Applied Mathematics, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering, Building Technology, Fire Research, Consumer Product Technology, and Chemical Engineering.

Computer Sciences and Technology
The Institute for Computer Sciences and

Technology, in accordance with the act of October 30, 1965 (40 U.S.C. 759), develops and recommends Federal information processing standards and participates in the development of voluntary commercial ADP standards; conducts research in the science and technologies of automatic data processing, computers, and related systems; provides scientific and technical advisory services to the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration to support the formulation of Federal automatic data processing policies; provides advisory services and technical assistance to other Government agencies; and builds and maintains the competence in computer science and engineering necessary to carry out these programs. The Institute consists of the following centers: Programming Science and Technology, and Computer Systems Engineering.

For further information, contact the Technical Information and Publications Division, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20234. Phone, 301-921-2318.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230
Phone, 202-377-2985

[For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Feb. 13, 1978, 43 FR 6128]

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970, by Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970. Its principal functions are authorized by title 15, chapter 9, United

States Code (National Weather Service); title 33, chapter 17, United States Code (National Ocean Survey); and title 16, chapter 9, United States Code (National Marine Fisheries Service). NOAA's mission was further defined by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Marine Mammals Protection Act of

1972, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the Weather Modification Reporting Act of 1972, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973, and the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

The mission of NOAA is to explore, map, and chart the global ocean and its living resources, to manage, use, and conserve those resources and to describe, monitor, and predict conditions in the atmosphere, ocean, Sun, and space environment, issue warnings against impending destructive natural events, develop beneficial methods of environmental modification, and assess

the consequences of inadvertent environmental modification over several scales of time.

Among its principal functions and activities, NOAA reports the weather of the United States and its possessions and provides weather forecasts to the general public, issues warnings against such destructive natural events as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and tsunamis and provides special services in support of aviation, marine activities, agriculture, forestry, urban air-quality control, and other weather-sensitive activities. The agency also monitors and reports all non-Federal weather modification activities conducted in the United States.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Field Organizations	Address
1. National Weather Service:	
Eastern region	585 Stewart Ave., Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. 11530.
Central Region	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
Southern region	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
Western region	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84147.
Alaska region	Box 23, 701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 99513.
Pacific region	Room 4110, Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg., 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.
National meteorological center	5200 Auth Rd., Camp Springs, Md. 20233.
National hurricane center	Gable One Tower, 1320 S. Dixie Hwy., Coral Gables, Fla. 33146.
2. National Ocean Survey:	
Atlantic marine center	439 W. York St., Norfolk, Va. 23510.
Pacific marine center	1801 Fairview Ave. E., Seattle, Wash. 98102.
3. National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Northeast region	14 Elm St., Gloucester, Mass. 01930.
Southeast region	9450 Koger Blvd., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33702.
Northwest region	7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, Wash. 98115.
Southwest region	300 S. Ferry St., Terminal Island, Calif. 90731.
Alaska region	P.O. Box 1668, Juneau, Alaska 99802.
4. Environmental Data and Information Service:	
National climatic center	Federal Bldg., Asheville, N.C. 28801.
National oceanographic data center	2001 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20235.
National geophysical and solar-terrestrial data center	3100 Marine Ave., Boulder, Colo. 80302.
5. Environmental Research Laboratories	3100 Marine Ave., Boulder, Colo. 80302.

NOAA conducts an integrated program of management, research, and services related to the protection and rational use of living marine resources, and protects marine mammals. The agency prepares and issues nautical and aeronautical charts, provides the Nation's precise geodetic surveys, and conducts broad research programs in marine and atmospheric sciences, solar-terrestrial physics, and experimental meteorology, including weather modification. NOAA also predicts tides, currents, and the state

of the oceans, conducts research and development aimed at providing alternatives to ocean dumping, and developing sound national policies in the areas of ocean mining and energy. It provides Federal leadership in promoting wise and balanced management of the Nation's coastal zone, including the award of grants to States for developing and carrying out plans for the management of their coastal zones.

In addition, NOAA provides satellite observations of the environment by

establishing and operating a national environmental satellite system; and conducts an integrated program of research and services relating to the oceans and inland waters, the lower and upper atmosphere, space environment, and the Earth to increase understanding of man's geophysical environment. NOAA acquires, stores, and disseminates worldwide environmental data through a system of meteorological, oceanographic, geodetic, and seismological data centers.

NOAA also administers and directs the National Sea Grant program by providing

grants to institutions for marine research, education, and advisory services; develops a system of data buoys for automatically obtaining and disseminating marine environmental data; and promotes the development of technology to meet future needs of the marine community.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-4190.

National Technical Information Service

[For the National Technical Information Service statement of organization, see the Federal Register of May 5, 1976, 41 FR 18538]

As a cornerstone of the technological publishing structure in the United States, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is a key participant in the development of advanced information products and services for the achievement of U.S. productivity and innovational goals in the 1980's.

Among the principal areas in which development is well underway are the public availability of Federal computer software, programs, and data files; the planned systematic acquisition of generally unpublished foreign technology of particular interest to U.S. industrialists; the promotion of U.S. Government-owned patents for licensing by U.S. manufacturers; and the public availability of U.S. Patent and Trademark Office data files on magnetic tape.

NTIS is the central source for the public sale of U.S. Government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, as well as foreign technical reports and other analyses prepared by national and local government agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is the central source for federally generated machine processable data files and manages the Federal Software Center for intragovernmental distribution. NTIS is one of the world's

leading processors of specialty information.

The NTIS information collection exceeds 1.3 million titles, about 200,000 of which contain foreign technology or marketing information. All are permanently available for sale, either directly from the 80,000 titles in shelf stock or from the microfiche masters of titles less in demand. Seventy thousand new reports of completed research are added to the data base annually. Each year, NTIS supplies its customers with more than 6 million documents and microforms. It ships about 23,500 information products daily.

Full summaries of current U.S. and foreign research reports and other specialized information, in hundreds of subject categories, are published regularly by NTIS in a wide variety of weekly newsletters, a biweekly journal, an annual index, and in various subscription formats for other Federal agencies. The complete texts of the reports cited are sold in printed form and microform.

Anyone seeking the latest technical reports or wanting to compile unique subject groups of abstracts may search the NTIS Bibliographic Data Base online, using the services of organizations that maintain the data base for public use through contractual relationships with NTIS. The entire data base may also be

leased in machine readable form directly from NTIS. The more timely abstracts are continually grouped by NTIS into paperbound "Published Searches," covering some 2,200 topical subject areas.

Customers with well-defined, continuing interests subscribe to a standing order microfiche service (SRIM), which enables them automatically to receive the full texts of only those documents relating to their individual requirements. A similar service provides the automatic distribution of paperbound reports.

NTIS sells its technical information products and services under the provisions of title 15 of the United States Code. The law establishes a clearinghouse for scientific, technical,

and engineering information and directs NTIS to be self-supporting.

NTIS, therefore, is a unique Government agency sustained only by its customers. It operates very much as a business, but in the public service. All the costs of NTIS products and services, including rent, telephone, salaries, marketing, postage, and all other usual costs of doing business are paid from sales income, not from tax-supported congressional appropriations.

An Information and Sales Center for NTIS services and products is located at 425 Thirteenth Street NW., Room 620 (Phone, 202-724-3382). The NTIS operations center is in Springfield, Va.

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161. Phone, 703-487-4600.

Patent and Trademark Office

[For the Patent and Trademark Office statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1975, 40 FR 16707]

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) was established by Congress "... to promote the progress of ... the useful arts. ..." under Article I, section 8, U.S. Constitution (see also 66 Stat. 792, 35 U.S.C. 1-293; 88 Stat. 1949, 35 U.S.C. 1 note; 89 U.S.C. 351-376; 60 Stat. 427, 15 U.S.C. 1051; 94 Stat. 3015, 35 U.S.C. 301-307).

The PTO examines applications for three kinds of patents: design patents (issued for 3½, 7, or 14 years), plant patents (issued for 17 years), and utility patents (issued for 17 years). Reexamination of patents still in force began July 1, 1981. PTO also processes international applications for patents under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. More than 70,000 patents are issued annually which provide inventors with exclusive rights to the results of their creative efforts. The patent system is intended to give incentive to invent, to invest in research and development, to commercialize new technology, and to make public

inventions that otherwise would be kept secret.

About 31,000 trademarks are registered each year and 5,800 renewed. A trademark is made up of any distinctive word, name, symbol, or device and used by a manufacturer, merchant, or businessman to identify his goods or services and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others. Trademarks, registered for 20 years with renewal rights, are examined by the PTO for compliance with various statutory requirements to prevent unfair competition and consumer deception.

In addition to the examination of patent and trademark applications, issuance of patents, and registration of trademarks, the PTO sells printed copies of issued documents; records and indexes documents transferring ownership; maintains a scientific library and search files containing over 20 million documents, including U.S. and foreign patents and U.S. trademarks; provides search rooms for the public to research their applications; hears and decides appeals from prospective

inventors and trademark applicants; participates in legal proceedings involving the issue of patents or trademark registrations; helps represent the United States in international efforts to cooperate on patent and trademark policy; compiles the Official Gazettes—a weekly list of all patents and trademarks issued by the PTO; and maintains a roster of

agents and attorneys qualified to practice before the PTO.

For further information, contact the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231. Phone, 703-557-3158. PTO operations are centered at 2021 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va.

Bureau of the Census

[For the Bureau of the Census statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Sept. 16, 1975, 40 FR 42765]

The Bureau of the Census was established as a permanent office by act of Congress on March 6, 1902 (32 Stat. 51). The major functions of the Bureau are authorized by the Constitution, which provides that a census of population shall be taken every 10 years, and by laws codified as title 13, United States Code. The law also provides that the information collected by the Bureau from individual persons, households, or establishments be kept strictly confidential and be used only for statistical purposes.

The Bureau is a general purpose statistical agency which collects, tabulates, and publishes a wide variety of statistical data about the people and the economy of the Nation. These data are utilized by the Congress, by the executive branch, and by the public generally in the development and evaluation of economic and social programs.

In addition to its headquarters at Suitland, Md., the Bureau includes a Data Preparation Division at Jeffersonville, Ind., a Personal Census Service Branch at Pittsburg, Kans., 12 regional offices, and 2 temporary processing offices.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census

Office	Address
Regional Offices:	
ATLANTA: Alabama, Florida, Georgia (all counties except Richmond), Tennessee (all counties except Dyer, Lake, Obion, and Shelby).	1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
BOSTON: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, Yates), Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County), Rhode Island, Vermont.	441 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. 02116.
CHARLOTTE: District of Columbia, Georgia (Richmond County), Indiana (counties of Clark and Floyd), Kentucky (all counties except Boone, Campbell, Henderson, Kenton), Maryland (counties of Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges, St. Mary's), North Carolina, Ohio (Lawrence County), South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia (counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming).	230 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28202.
CHICAGO: Illinois (all counties except Madison and St. Clair), Indiana (all counties except Clark, Dearborn, De Kalb, Floyd, Steuben), Iowa (Scott County), Kentucky (Henderson County).	55 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
DALLAS: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma (counties of Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), Tennessee (Shelby County), Texas.	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census—Continued

Office	Address
DENVER: Arizona, Colorado, Iowa (Pottawattamie County), Kansas (all counties except Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wyandotte), Montana (all counties except Lincoln), Nebraska, North Dakota (all counties except Cass), Oklahoma (all counties except Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	7655 W. Mississippi Ave., Denver, Colo. 80266.
DETROIT: Indiana (counties of Dearborn, De Kalb, Steuben), Kentucky (counties of Boone, Campbell, Kenton), Michigan, Ohio (all counties except Lawrence), Pennsylvania (Mercer County), West Virginia (counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio).	231 W. Lafayette, Detroit, Mich. 48226.
KANSAS CITY: Illinois (counties of Madison and St. Clair), Iowa (all counties except Pottawattamie and Scott), Kansas (counties of Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wyandotte), Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota (Cass County), Tennessee (counties of Dyer, Lake, Obion), Wisconsin.	4th and State Sts., Kansas City, Kans. 66101.
LOS ANGELES: California (counties of Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Tulare, Ventura), Hawaii, Nevada (Clark County).	11777 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.
NEW YORK: New Jersey (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Union), New York (counties of Bronx, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester).	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278.
PHILADELPHIA: Delaware, Maryland (counties of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore City, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester), New Jersey (counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Sussex, Warren), Pennsylvania (all counties except Mercer and Susquehanna), West Virginia (all counties except Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Ohio, Wayne, Wyoming).	600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
SEATTLE: Alaska, California (counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba), Idaho, Montana (Lincoln County), Nevada (all counties except Clark), Oregon, Washington.	1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98109.
Data Preparation Division	1201 E. 10th St., Jeffersonville, Ind. 47132.
Personal Census Service Branch	Walnut and Pine Sts., Pittsburg, Kans. 66762.

The principal functions of the Bureau include: decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of agriculture, State and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; current surveys which provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals; and compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping.

In addition, the Bureau conducts special censuses at the request and expense of States and local government units; publishes estimates and projections

of the population; provides current data on population and housing characteristics; and issues current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, State and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

The principal products of the Bureau are its printed reports, computer tapes, and special tabulations. However, it also produces statistical compendia, catalogs, guides, and directories which are useful in locating information on specific subjects. Upon request, the Bureau makes searches of decennial census records and furnishes certificates to individuals for use as evidence of age,

relationship, or place of birth. A fee is charged for such searches.

For further information, contact the Public

Information Office, Bureau of the Census,
Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
20233. Phone, 301-763-4051.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

[For the Bureau of Economic Analysis statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 29, 1980, 45 FR 85496]

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), formerly the Office of Business Economics, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on December 1, 1953, and presently operates under authorities contained in Department Organization Order No. 35-1A.

The goal of BEA is to provide a clear picture of the U.S. economy through the preparation, development, and interpretation of the national income and product accounts, summarized by the gross national product (GNP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; the U.S. balance of payments accounts and

associated foreign investment accounts; and measures relating to environmental change within the framework of the national economic accounts.

The work on the national economic accounts is supplemented by the preparation and analysis of other measures of business activity, including various tools for forecasting economic developments, such as surveys of investment outlays and plans of U.S. business, econometric models of the U.S. economy, and a system of leading, coincident, and lagging economic indicators. The data and analyses prepared by BEA are disseminated mainly through its monthly publications, the *Survey of Current Business*, including periodic supplements to the *Survey*, and *Business Conditions Digest*.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-523-0777.

Bureau of Industrial Economics

The Bureau of Industrial Economics was established by the Secretary of Commerce on January 2, 1980, in conjunction with Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273). The Bureau operates under Department Organization Order 35-5B.

The mission of the Bureau is to provide government and business decisionmakers with the data, objectives, and analytical support needed to assess the individual industry implications of major policy decisions and worldwide

economic developments. The Bureau engages in industrial forecasting and conducts studies on important issues related to the industrial sector, such as productivity developments, impact of Government regulations, capacity and capital formation needs, energy conservation trends, and international competitive developments.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office of the Bureau of Industrial Economics, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-4356.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was formed on March 26, 1978, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977.

The reorganization combined the resources of the Office of Telecommunications within the Department of Commerce and the Office of Telecommunications Policy from the Executive Office of the President. Executive Order 12046 of March 27, 1978, which implemented the reorganization plan, also provides a broad national role in telecommunication and information issues for the Department of Commerce.

NTIA's broad goals include formulating policies to support the development, growth and regulation of telecommunications, information, and related industries; furthering the efficient development and use of telecommunications and information services; providing policy and management for the use of the electromagnetic spectrum; and providing telecommunications facilities grants to public service users.

For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-1551.

United States Travel and Tourism Administration

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) was established by the National Tourism Policy Act of 1981 that amended the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129; 22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.).

USTTA advises the Secretary of Commerce on the formulation and execution of national tourism policy. Its primary objectives are to: fully utilize the contribution of the tourism and recreation industries to economic prosperity, full employment, and the international trade balance; eliminate unnecessary trade barriers to the U.S. tourism industry operating throughout the world; ensure the compatibility of tourism and recreation with other national interests; and assist in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of tourism data.

USTTA conducts a marketing program to expand tourism exports and to strengthen the international trade position of the United States. The principal elements are to: educate and motivate travel agents and operators abroad to select and market U.S. destinations; provide information and services to prospective individual consumers; coordinate U.S. and overseas tourism interests for international marketing projects and programs; stimulate demand for travel in the United States abroad; and assist international associations in the selection of U.S. locations for future meetings.

USTTA has six field offices, located in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City.

For further information, contact the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-3811.

Sources of Information

Reading Room Locations See address of specific operating unit.

Age and Citizenship Age search and citizenship information is available from the Personal Census Service Branch, Walnut and Pine Streets, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762.

Small Business and Minority Business Activities See statement on page 137.

Environment The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration monitors the conditions in the ocean, atmosphere, and Earth-Sun environment; provides Federal leadership in managing the living resources of the sea and the Nation's coastal zone; and ensures that marine mammals are protected under the law. It also conducts research aimed at remote sensing of the physical environment and provides a variety of environmental quality control services, including those for urban air-borne pollution control, estuarine water movement, and water resources management. Write to the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852.

The Patent and Trademark Office has priority programs for the processing of applications for patents which could aid in curbing environmental abuses and which relate to energy. Write to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Telephone Directory The Department of Commerce telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Publications

The titles of selected publications are listed below with the operating units responsible for their issuance. These and other publications dealing with a wide range of business, economic, environmental, scientific, and technical matters are announced in the weekly *Business Service Checklist*, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Further information on Commerce publications is available at any of the Department's International Trade Administration district offices, and at the Information Center of the National Technical Information Service, 425 Thirteenth St. NW., Room 620.

International Trade Administration

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and at ITA District Offices.

Business America (published biweekly)

Minority Business Development

Agency Available from MBDA, Information Center, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

OMBE Funded Organizations
Franchise Opportunity Handbook
Federal Procurement and Contracting
Training Manual for Minority
Entrepreneurs
How to Build an Export Business

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Hurricanes
Tornadoes
Space Environmental Vantage Point
The NOAA Story
NOAA, the Marine Environment, and
Oceanic Life
NOAA Magazine

Also available from NOAA are Technical Memoranda, Technical Reports, and Monographs, nautical and aeronautical charts, coastal zone maps, magnetic tape, and a wide variety of raw and processed environmental data.

Patent and Trademark Office

Available from the Commissioner of

Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

General Information Concerning Patents

General Information Concerning Trademarks

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Patents and Inventions—An Information Aid for Inventors Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

National Technical Information Service

Available from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Guidelines for Automatic Data Processing, Physical Security and Risk Management

Patent Data and Information on Magnetic Tape

National Bureau of Standards

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Journal of Research
What About Metric?

Handbook of Mathematical Functions
Facts About Hearing and Hearing Aids

Special Technical Facilities at the National Bureau of Standards

Energy Conservation Program Guide for Industry and Commerce (EPIC)

Bureau of the Census Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The Bureau of the Census Catalog
Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

Pocket Data Book, U.S.A.

Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Available from the Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The Survey of Current Business
Business Conditions Digest
Business Statistics, 1979 Biennial Ed.
Area Economic Projections
The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929–76, Statistical Tables
Local Area Personal Income
Handbook of Cyclical Indicators

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

Available from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, or the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Department of Commerce, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

Publications: Several hundred Technical Reports, Technical Memoranda, special publications, contractor reports, and other information products have been published by the Office since 1970.

Field Employment

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAA has field employment offices at the Northwest Administrative Service Office, 1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98109; and at all National Weather Service Regional Offices, the National Climatic Center, the Northeast and Southeast Regional Offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Atlantic Marine Center, and the Environmental Research Laboratories (see page 141 for addresses).

For further information concerning the Department of Commerce, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone, 202-377-4901.

Approved.

Arlene Triplett,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for
Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Phone, 202-545-6700

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Graydon I. Lose	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Maj. Carroll W. Dennis, USA	<i>Appropriations Liaison Officer</i>
John R. Quetsch	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Clyde O. Glaister	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program/Budget)</i>
Emanuel Rosen	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Systems)</i>
Joseph Kammerer	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Cost and Audit)</i>
D. O. Cooke	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Administration) and Director, Washington Headquarters Services</i>
John F. Beary III, M.D.	<i>Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)</i>
John F. Beary III, M.D.	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Philip C. Armstrong	<i>Special Assistant to Principal Deputy</i>
Lt. Col. Donald E. Gabriel, USA	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Theodore D. Wood	<i>Director, OCHAMPUS</i>
Carol Galaty	<i>CHAMPUS Washington Liaison</i>
Vernon McKenzie	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health Resource Management)</i>

John Dexter	<i>Acting Staff Director</i>
Col. Jay C. Bisgard, USAF, MC	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (Medical Readiness)</i>
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Chester, USAF	<i>Staff Director</i>
John H. Johns	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention)</i>
John F. Mazzuchi	<i>Staff Director</i>
Maj. Gen. William S. Augerson, MC, USA	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health Policy, Planning and Systems)</i>
Col. John J. Mealey, Jr., USA	<i>Staff Director</i>
Col. John McGinnis, USA	<i>Director, TRIMIS Program Office</i>
Russell A. Rourke	<i>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Plans and Operations)</i>
Ernest E. Garcia	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Senate Affairs)</i>
Col. Grant Miller, USAF	<i>Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Senate Affairs)</i>
Albert Barry	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (House Affairs)</i>
Lt. Col. John R. Cady, USAF	<i>Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary (House Affairs)</i>
Margaret R. Haberstroh	<i>Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs, East Asia and Pacific Region, Prisoner of War/ Missing in Action Affairs</i>
Jerry Kennedy	<i>Special Assistant for Public Affairs, Energy and Environment</i>
Denise Painter	<i>Assistant for Health Affairs, Civilian Personnel Matters</i>
George H. Seymour	<i>Special Assistant for Defense Research and Engineering, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, House Appropriations</i>
Rick Horanburg	<i>Assistant for Budget, Comptroller, Program Analysis and Evaluation</i>
Lt. Col. James Secrist, USMC	<i>Assistant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs</i>
Mike Andricos	<i>Assistant for Defense Policy, International Security Affairs, Defense Security Assistance Agency, NATO</i>
Comdr. Paul B. Thompson, USN	<i>Assistant for Defense Legislation, Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Telecommunications, Defense Investigative Service</i>
Lt. Col. Fred E. Moss, USA	<i>Assistant for Procurement/Acquisition Policy, Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Mapping Agency</i>
Lt. Col. Dean Dowling, USA	<i>Assistant for Military Construction, Defense Nuclear Agency, Installations</i>
Lt. Tim Milbrath, USAF	<i>Director for Research and Administration</i>
Lawrence J. Korb	<i>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics)</i>
James N. Juliana	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Col. Howard W. Randall, USA	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Maj. Charles L. Fox, USAF	<i>Military Assistant</i>

Alma R. Esparza	<i>Executive Assisant to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Jerry L. Calhoun	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy)</i>
Sharon B. Lord	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Equal Opportunity and Safety Policy)</i>
Lt. Gen. R. Dean Tice, USA	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Military Personnel and Force Management)</i>
W. Beth Stephens	<i>Director, Department of Defense Dependents Schools</i>
Robert A. Stone	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Facilities, Environment and Economic Adjustment)</i>
Richard Webster	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics and Materiel Management)</i>
Charles W. Groover	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program Integration)</i>
Edward J. Philbin	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)</i>
Richard Ellis	<i>Executive Director, National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserves</i>
	<i>Reserve Forces Policy Board:</i>
Louis Conti	<i>Chairman</i>
Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Zink, USAF	<i>Military Executive</i>
	<i>Armed Forces Chaplains Board:</i>
Rear Adm. Ross H. Trower, USN	<i>Chairman</i>
Col. Harold C. Lamm, USA	<i>Executive Director</i>
Henry E. Catto, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)</i>
Marylou Sheils	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Lt. Col. Michael I. Burch, USAF	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Brig. Gen. Walter C. Cousland, USA	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Donald R. Pollock	<i>Acting Director for Management</i>
Capt. Ralph L. Slawson, USN	<i>Director for Defense Information</i>
Col. Charles H. Senn, USAF	<i>Director for Community Relations</i>
Charles W. Hinkle	<i>Director for Freedom of Information and Security Review</i>
Col. Vernon L. Peterson, USAF	<i>Director for Audiovisual Management Policy</i>
David E. C. Chu	<i>Director (Program Analysis and Evaluation)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Principal Deputy Director</i>
John E. Coon	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Thomas P. Christie	<i>Deputy Director (General Purpose Programs)</i>
Milton A. Margolis	<i>Deputy Director (Resource Analysis)</i>
Michael Leonard	<i>Deputy Director (Theater Assessments and Planning)</i>
Philip L. Major	<i>Deputy Director (Strategic Programs)</i>
William Howard Taft IV	<i>General Counsel and Director, Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)</i>
Leonard Niederlehner	<i>Deputy General Counsel and Deputy Director, DLSA</i>
Walter A. Baker	<i>Assistant General Counsel (International)</i>
Manuel Briskin	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Fiscal Matters)</i>
Kathleen A. Buck	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Legal Counsel)</i>
Robert L. Gilliat	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Manpower and Health Affairs)</i>
Dennis Trosch	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Logistics)</i>

Joseph H. Sherick	<i>Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Review and Oversight)</i>
Derek J. Vander Schaaf	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense</i>
John W. Melchner	<i>Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Audits)/Director, Defense Audit Service</i>
Brian Bruh	<i>Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Criminal Investigations)/Director, Defense Criminal Investigative Service</i>
Charles D. Woehrle	<i>Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Oversight, Evaluation and Criminal Policy)</i>
Richard D. Lieberman	<i>Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Follow-up, Reports, and Management)</i>
Laurence J. Legere	<i>Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission to NATO</i>

Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Gen. John W. Vessey, USA	<i>Chairman</i>
Gen. Edward C. Meyer, USA	<i>Chief of Staff, Army</i>
Gen. Charles A. Gabriel, USAF	<i>Chief of Staff, Air Force</i>
Adm. James D. Watkins, USN	<i>Chief of Naval Operations</i>
Gen. Robert H. Barrow, USMC	<i>Commandant, Marine Corps</i>
Lt. Gen. Paul F. Gorman, USA	<i>Assistant to the Chairman, JCS</i>
Col. Robert C. Watson, USMC	<i>Secretary</i>

Organization of the Joint Staff:

Lt. Gen. James E. Dalton, USAF	<i>Director</i>
Maj. Gen. George B. Crist, USMC	<i>Vice Director</i>
Col. Thomas S. Wiley, USAF	<i>Acting Director for Manpower and Personnel</i>
Lt. Gen. Philip C. Gast, USAF	<i>Director for Operations</i>
Lt. Gen. Oren E. DeHaven, USN	<i>Director for Logistics</i>
Vice Adm. Thomas J. Bigley, USN	<i>Director for Plans and Policy</i>
Lt. Gen. Hillman Dickinson, USA	<i>Director for Command, Control, and Communications Systems</i>
Rear Adm. Kleber S. Masterson, Jr., USN	<i>Chief, Studies, Analysis and Gaming Agency</i>
Col. Wayne M. Duncan, USA	<i>Director of Administrative Services</i>
Col. Raymond E. Gunderson, USA	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>

[For the Department of Defense statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Chapter I, Parts 40–372a]

The Department of Defense is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, consisting of about 2 million men and women on active duty. Of these, some 475,000—including about 50,000 on ships at sea—are serving outside the United States. They are backed, in case of emergency, by the 2.5 million members of the reserve components. In addition, there are about 1 million civilian employees in the Defense Department.

Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises direction, authority, and control over the Department, which includes the

separately organized military departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff providing military advice, the unified and specified combatant commands, and various defense agencies established for specific purposes.

Every State in the Union has some defense activities. Central headquarters of the Department is at the Pentagon, the "world's largest office building."

The Department of Defense is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495). It was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, with the Secretary of Defense as its head (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 101). Since that time, major amendments have been made to the act by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (67 Stat. 638; 72 Stat. 514). The act of October 21, 1977 (91 Stat. 1172), provided for the establishment of the two new positions of Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

Structure

The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and such other agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

In providing immediate staff assistance and advice to the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, though separately identified and organized, function in full coordination and cooperation.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense, the Assistant to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense,

the General Counsel, and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. The heads of these offices are civilian staff advisers to the Secretary for such functions as he assigns to them.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the Secretary of Defense as well as the President and the National Security Council. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is the senior military officer of his respective service and is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department (the Department of the Navy includes naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of a military department is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation of his department as well as its efficiency. Orders to the military departments are issued through the Secretaries of these departments, or their designees, by the Secretary of Defense or under authority specifically delegated in writing by the Secretary of Defense or provided by law.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the accomplishments of the military missions assigned to them. The chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of unified and specified commands. Orders to such commanders are issued by the President or the Secretary of Defense, or by the Joint Chiefs of Staff by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. These commanders have full operational command over all forces assigned to them.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

The Department of Defense is administered by the Secretary of Defense who is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Secretary of Defense exercises control over the Department of Defense. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Defense who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Defense and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department of Defense as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Executive Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense The Executive Assistant performs a variety of assignments of importance to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary. The Executive Assistant examines a wide range of Defense programs and issues to evaluate their effectiveness and efficiency and serves as Executive Secretary of the Defense Resources Board and the DOD Council on Integrity and Management Improvement, and Director of the Office of Management Policy.

Executive Secretary As head of the Executive Secretariat, the Executive Secretary provides support to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary by managing and controlling all correspondence, information, and action documents; serving as the point of contact for all interagency matters involving national security or defense policy, programs, and resources for the Department with the White House, National Security Council, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies as appropriate; serving as Secretary to the Armed Forces Policy Council; acting as liaison to the White House Military Office, including

Presidential support activities; processing routine requests for Department support from the White House and other departments and agencies; and processing special air transportation requests.

Comptroller This functional area includes advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and Defense components in the performance of the Secretary's programming, budgeting, auditing, fiscal management, organizational and management planning, and administrative functions and the design and installation of resource management systems throughout the Department of Defense. Resource management information is collected, analyzed, and reported for the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, the General Accounting Office, and other agencies outside the Department of Defense. Supervision, direction, and review of the preparation and execution of the Defense budget is provided, and services pertaining to automatic data processing and central data services are administered. The Comptroller directs the planning, development, and issuance of policies and procedures for the guidance and direction of DOD audits of interservice and Defense-wide programs, the Security Assistance Program, and other significant areas concerning either DOD activities or contractor costs. The Comptroller provides assistance in identifying, diagnosing, and correcting organizational or management problems. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Contract Audit Agency and the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) through the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), who has collateral responsibility as Director, WHS.

Health Affairs Department of Defense health and sanitation matters include the care and treatment of patients,

preventive medicine, clinical investigations, hospitals and related health facilities, medical material, nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse control, and health personnel and the procurement, education and training, and retention of such personnel.

Legislative Affairs This functional area includes maintenance of direct liaison with the Congress, the Executive Office of the President and other Government agencies with regard to legislative investigations and other pertinent matters affecting the relations of the Department of Defense with the Congress; advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and other officials of the Department of Defense on congressional aspects of departmental policies, plans and programs; coordination of departmental actions relating to congressional consideration of the legislative program of the Department; coordination of the development, clearance, and furnishing of information in response to requests received in the Office of the Secretary of Defense from Members of the Congress and the committees of the Congress and their staffs; and arrangements for witnesses from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense agencies, and the military departments at congressional hearings on Defense matters.

Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) is responsible for the following functional areas:

Civilian and military personnel policy, including force structure analysis as related to quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements, manpower utilization, manpower programs development, and control of military and civilian manpower strengths; civilian and military personnel management programs and systems, including attraction and retention of military personnel; personnel utilization; compensation; retired pay; per diem, travel and transportation allowances; civilian and military personnel career development, training, and education; labor-management relations; morale, discipline, and welfare;

community services; nonappropriated fund activities; commercial affairs, credit unions, commissaries, and post exchanges;

National Guard and Reserve affairs, including facilities and construction, logistics, training, mobilization readiness and other related aspects of Reserve affairs;

Equal opportunity, including employment and utilization of personnel, education in race and human relations, and contractor compliance with equal opportunity requirements of Defense contracts; safety and accident prevention;

Logistics and materiel management, including supply systems, transportation management and maintenance policy; review of weapon system development programs for adequacy of support plans, goals, and resources; energy management and conservation; sealift and airlift readiness; international logistics and coproduction arrangements; postal policy; customs, warehousing;

Program integration, including the provision of Department resources to other agencies for drug and narcotics enforcement efforts; coordination of Department efforts for mobilization of conventional forces; Federal-State relations; force readiness and sustainability; goal-setting and management supervision for the manpower, reserve affairs and logistics research program; and

Facilities and environmental quality, including installations and real property acquisition, maintenance, and disposal; military base structure and utilization; military construction; family housing; economic adjustment assistance to impacted communities.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) also exercises direction, authority, and control over the Armed Forces Chaplains Board, Defense Logistics Agency, DOD Dependents Schools, Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment, DOD Explosives Safety Board, Equal Opportunity Management Institute, Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services,

National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserves, Defense Manpower Data Center, Defense Management Journal, Defense Logistic Systems Information Exchange, and Manpower Research Digest.

Policy The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense for policy matters relating overall to international security policy and political military affairs. Functional areas include NATO affairs; net assessments; foreign military sales; arms limitation agreements; regional security affairs; intelligence analysis and collection requirements; communications, command and control; integration of departmental plans and policies with overall national security objectives; and issuance of policy guidance affecting departmental programs. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy exercises direction, authority, and control over the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy; Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and the Director of Net Assessment.

The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy provides advice and recommends policies, validates requirements, establishes priorities, and issues guidance to DOD components with respect to activities and programs in the areas of intelligence (including arrangements with foreign countries); counterintelligence; outer space; command, control, and associated communications; electronic warfare and C³ countermeasures; nuclear targeting policy; personnel, information, physical and industrial security; and investigative program management and resource control. The Deputy Under Secretary also develops organization and procedures for the discharge of Office of the Secretary of Defense functions in national emergencies, and provides support to DOD and other U.S. Government or State agencies on civil defense and related matters.

International Security Affairs The Assistant Secretary of Defense

(International Security Affairs) provides advice and recommends policies, formulates programs, develops plans, and issues guidance to DOD components regarding political-military activities related to international affairs, excluding NATO, other European countries and the USSR. Oversight is provided over DOD activities related to law of the sea. The Assistant Secretary provides supervision in the areas of security assistance (i.e., foreign military sales and military assistance programs), Military Assistance Advisory Groups and Missions, and the negotiation and monitoring of agreements with foreign governments, excluding NATO, other European countries, and the USSR. Direction, authority, and control is exercised over the Defense Investigative Service and the Defense Security Assistance Agency. In the area of international economic and energy affairs, the Assistant Secretary provides advice and recommends policies, formulates programs, develops plans, and issues guidance to DOD components. The Assistant Secretary formulates plans and policy related to general purpose forces, non-European regional security requirements and related budget considerations.

International Security Policy The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy) serves as the focal point for long and mid-range policy planning on strategic international security matters, with responsibility for developing and recommending policy positions and coordinating all matters concerning disarmament and arms control and East-West security negotiations. The Assistant Secretary formulates policy related to strategic offensive and defensive forces, theater nuclear matters and capabilities, arms control negotiations, and the relationship between strategic and theater force planning and budgets. Responsibilities also include oversight of DOD activities related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and East-West economic policy, including East-West trade, technology transfer issues, and issues affecting the defense industrial mobilization base.

Net Assessment The Director of Net Assessment is under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy but maintains a direct channel to the Secretary of Defense while keeping the Under Secretary for Policy so informed. The Director formulates, plans, conducts, and prepares net assessments for the Secretary of Defense.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

With the direction of the Secretary of Defense, this staff formulates the force planning, fiscal, programing, and policy guidance upon which DOD force planning and program projections are to be based. From the Secretary's guidance the staff defines the Defense objectives, policies, and fiscal constraints to be used as the basis for force planning and for developing changes to the Defense program. The staff analyzes and evaluates military forces, weapons systems, and equipment in relation to projected threats, U.S. objectives, resource constraints, and priorities established by the Secretary of Defense. This staff also identifies issues and analyzes and evaluates alternative programs in terms of how well the programs meet objectives; proposes, guides, monitors, and evaluates studies and analyses by other DOD components; and conducts or participates in special studies as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Public Affairs This functional area includes Defense public and internal information and audiovisual activities, community relations, and programs in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Liaison is maintained with and assistance is provided to information media and national and civic organizations with respect to matters relating to activities of the Department of Defense. Approvals are required for military participation in public exhibitions, demonstrations, and ceremonies of national or international significance. Security review, under the provisions of Executive Order 12065 of December 1, 1978, is accomplished for all material for public release and publication originated by the Department

of Defense, including testimony before congressional committees, or by its contractors, departmental personnel as individuals, and material submitted by sources outside the Department for such review. Also, reviews are made of officials speeches, press releases, and other information originating within the Department of Defense for public release, or similar material submitted for review by other executive agencies of the Government, for conflict with established policies or programs of the Department of Defense or of the Federal Government. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Audiovisual Agency and the American Forces Information Service.

Research and Engineering The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering is the principal advisor and assistant to the Secretary of Defense for DOD scientific and technical matters; basic and applied research; environmental services; and the development and acquisition of weapons systems. The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering is also the Defense Acquisition Executive. This functional area has responsibility for research, development, testing and procurement of all DOD weapons systems. It provides for the coordinated resource and policy management of the closely related functions of telecommunications, command and control systems, and intelligence. The Under Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Nuclear Agency, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy.

Review and Oversight The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Review and Oversight) serves as the principal advisor and assistant to the Secretary of Defense for matters related to combating fraud, waste, and abuse in DOD programs and operations; and exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense

Audit Service and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Defense with responsibility for all legal services performed within or involving the Department of Defense. In addition, the General Counsel is responsible for the preparation and processing of legislation, executive orders, and proclamations, and reports and comments thereon. In addition, the General Counsel serves as Director of the Defense Legal Services Agency, providing legal advice and service for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and its field activities, and the Defense agencies.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) Under the direction of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the SADBU administers Department responsibilities under the Small Business Act (92 Stat. 1760; 15 U.S.C. 631), as amended. The Director, SADBU, assures that a fair share of Department procurements are placed with small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses, and women-owned small businesses; conducts surveillance reviews of selected Department contracting activities' small business programs as well as those of major Department prime contractors; establishes and reviews policies, procedures, and initiatives for inclusion in the Defense Acquisition Regulation for the improvement of Department small business and small disadvantaged business programs; manages the Department's Labor Surplus Program; develops and reviews legislative initiatives for increased small business participation in Department procurements; and manages the Small Business Research and Development Program.

Other Activities Activities which are also the responsibility of the Office of the Secretary include: policies and guidance for safeguarding classified information and activities and related personnel and physical security; implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974; Department of Defense participation in the continuity of

Government and military participation in civil and domestic emergencies and related emergency planning in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and the coordination and monitoring of atomic energy matters affecting the Department of Defense.

Field Activities

American Forces Information Service

The American Forces Information Service (AFIS) was established in 1977 under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). The AFIS mission is to provide information, through print and audiovisual products, to DOD and other appropriate personnel in support of DOD policies and programs. Prior to 1977, AFIS was known as the Office of Information for the Armed Forces.

(American Forces Information Service, Room 210, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209. Phone, 202-696-5284)

Department of Defense Dependents Schools

The Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) was established in 1974. Under the policy guidance of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics), the DODDS is charged with providing quality education, from kindergarten through grade twelve, to eligible minor dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense stationed overseas. The DODDS, in turn, advises the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) on all matters pertaining to Dependents Schools.

(Department of Defense Dependents Schools, Room 152, Hoffman Building, Alexandria, Va. 22331. Phone, 202-325-0188)

Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services

The Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS) was established in 1974 under the policy guidance and operational direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs). The

mission of OCHAMPUS is to administer a civilian health and medical care program for spouses and dependent children of active duty, retired, and deceased service members. Also included are spouses and dependent children of active members of the Armed Forces of NATO nations who are stationed in or passing through the United States and spouses and dependent children of totally disabled veterans. OCHAMPUS also maintains a program for payment of medical/dental services provided service members by civilian medical personnel when such services are not available from military facilities.

(Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, Denver, Colo. 80240. Phone, 303-341-8606)

Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment The Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment is responsible for planning and managing DOD economic adjustment programs and for assisting Federal, State, and local officials in cooperative efforts to alleviate any serious social and economic side effects resulting from major DOD realignments or other actions. The Office also supports the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as Chairperson of the Economic Adjustment Committee, an interagency group established by Executive Order 12049 of March 27, 1978, to coordinate Federal economic adjustment activities. In addition, the Director of the Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment also serves as the economic adjustment policy advisor on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics).

(Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment, Room 3D968, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-9155)

Tri-Service Medical Information System The Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS) program,

under the policy guidance and operational direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), was established in 1976. The TRIMIS mission is to improve health care delivery administered by the military departments by applying automatic data processing techniques to health care information systems. To accomplish this TRIMIS undertakes programs to centralize and coordinate existing technology, develop standardized automated systems to meet tri-service medical requirements, and modernize DOD medical information systems.

(Tri-Service Medical Information System, Room 4H089, State National Bank Building, 6917 Arlington Road, Bethesda, Md. 20014. Phone, 202-295-2243)

Washington Headquarters Services

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) was established in 1977. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) serves in a dual capacity as the Director, WHS. The WHS mission is to provide administrative and operational support to certain Department of Defense activities in the National Capital region. Such support includes budget and accounting, personnel management, office services, security, correspondence, directives and records management, travel, building administration, computer services, information and data systems, voting assistance program, and other administrative support as required.

(Washington Headquarters Services, Room 3E843, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-695-4436)

Joint Tactical Communications (TRI-TAC) Program The TRI-TAC program's objectives are to achieve interoperability among tactical and other DOD telecommunications systems; ensure that the most effective technology is reflected in new tactical communications equipment; and, where feasible, eliminate duplication in the development of military communications equipment.

The Director, TRI-TAC, receives resource management guidance and tasking from the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). The Director works closely with the military departments, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Defense agencies in the performance of functions and receives policy guidance from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

The program includes responsibility for such equipment and systems as trunking,

access, and switching equipment for mobile and transportable multichannel systems; mobile and transportable tactical single-channel switched systems; and interface devices for connection of TRI-TAC equipped systems to other military systems and the Defense Communications System.

(Joint Tactical Communications (TRI-TAC) Program, Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703. Phone, 201-532-8222).

Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. They constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense, serving in the chain of command that extends from the President to the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the commanders of unified and specified commands.

Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in addition to such other duties as the President and the Secretary of Defense may direct, have the following responsibilities:

- Preparation of strategic plans and provision for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces, including the direction of operations conducted by commanders of unified and specified commands;

- Preparation of integrated plans for military mobilization and integrated logistic plans;

- Recommending to the Secretary of

Defense the establishment and force structure of unified and specified commands and the assignment to the military departments of responsibility for providing support to such commands;

- Review of plans and programs of commanders of unified and specified commands;

- Review of major personnel, materiel, and logistic requirements of the Armed Forces in relation to strategic and logistic plans;

- Establishment of doctrines for unified operations and training and for coordination of the military education of members of the Armed Forces;

- Providing the Secretary of Defense with statements of military requirements and strategic guidance for use in the development of budgets, foreign military aid programs, industrial mobilization plans, and programs of scientific research and development;

- Recommending to the Secretary of Defense the assignment of primary responsibility for any function of the Armed Forces requiring such determination and the transfer,

reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of such functions; and

Providing the United States representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and when authorized, on other military staffs, boards, councils, and missions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Commandant of the Marine Corps; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are assisted in the performance of their responsibilities by the Joint Staff and the other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff while holding such office takes precedence over all other officers of the armed services. Besides participating as a member, the Chairman serves as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides agenda for their meetings, and works to ensure that business is carried out as promptly as is practicable. He informs the Secretary of Defense on issues before the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including those upon which agreement among the Joint Chiefs of Staff has not been reached. The Chairman manages the Joint Staff through its director. In consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, he selects the Director, Joint Staff. The appointment of officers to serve on the Joint Staff is subject to his approval.

Joint Staff

The Joint Staff, headed by the Director of the Joint Staff, is composed of not more than 400 officers selected in approximately equal numbers from the

Army, the Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Air Force. The Joint Staff is organized into Directorates concerned with manpower and personnel, operations, logistics, plans and policy, and communications, command, and control systems.

Other Agencies

The other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the Joint Secretariat; the Directorate of Administrative Services; the Studies, Analysis, and Gaming Agency; the Office of the Inspector General; the JCS Representatives for Nuclear Negotiations/Strategic Arms Reduction Talks; and the JCS Representatives for Designated International Negotiations (Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction, Law of the Sea, et al). The Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board, Joint Transportation Board, and Military Communications-Electronics Board are concerned with the equitable distribution of resources. There are four organizations having to do with various aspects of hemispheric defense. They are vehicles for promoting military-political cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and other American nations. These organizations are the U.S. Delegation, Inter-American Defense Board; U.S. Section, Canada-U.S. Military Cooperation Committee; U.S. Military Representative, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-U.S.; and the U.S. Section, Joint Mexican-U.S. Defense Commission. The Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Joint Strategic Connectivity Staff, and the Joint Deployment Agency are tasked with coordinating plans in critical areas. Additionally, the facilities of the National Military Command System are operationally and administratively responsible to the Operations Directorate of the Joint Staff.

Other major organizations reporting to or through the Joint Chiefs of Staff include the National Defense University;

the U.S. Delegation, United Nations Military Staff Committee, and the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Defense Agencies

For operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may

assign tasks and communicate directly with the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Nuclear Agency, and the Defense Mapping Agency. The Defense Intelligence Agency, in addition to serving as the intelligence adviser to the Secretary of Defense, is responsible for intelligence and intelligence staff support to the JCS and for intelligence support to the unified and specified commands.

Sources of Information

Reading Room Correspondence and Directives Directorate, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 2A286, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-4111.

Contracts for Small Business Activities Contact the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Room 2A340, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-9383.

Employment Almost all positions are in the competitive service and are filled from civil service registers. College recruiting requirements are limited primarily to management intern positions at the B.S. and M.S. levels.

For additional information, inquiries should be addressed to the Chief, Staffing and Support Programs, Directorate for Personnel and Security, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 3B347, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-8373.

Speakers Scheduling of speaking engagements for civilian and military representatives of the Department of Defense is a responsibility of the Directorate for Community Relations, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). Speakers on a variety of defense subjects are available in response to invitations at no cost to the local sponsor. However, any speaker can accept transportation, meals, and lodging, if offered by the sponsor of the public event in which he is to participate.

Written requests for speakers should be forwarded to the Director for Community Relations, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301, or to the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest military installation.

Films The Department of Defense has certain motion pictures available for public, nonprofit exhibition. Some were made specifically for the public while others were produced for training and internal educational purposes. There is no overall catalog of Department of Defense subjects available from the Department. Each Military Service has a catalog. Interested persons should contact the nearest installation of each Service to obtain the appropriate address of the film distribution center servicing that area in order to obtain listings and films. Otherwise, contact the Office of Information of each Service at its Headquarters, Washington, D.C. There is no charge for listings of films. No admission or other fees of any sort may be charged for viewing of films and each film must be shown in its entirety, including all titles at beginning and end; no portion of the film may be reproduced, edited, or cut in any manner; and sound projection and qualified operators must be provided by the borrower. Interested purchasers of Department of Defense films should contact the Sales Branch, National

Audio-Visual Center (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20409.

Telephone Directory The Department of Defense telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Pentagon Tours Guided tours of the Pentagon are available Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. The one-hour tours start at the Concourse.

For further information or reservations, call 202-695-1776 or write: Pentagon

Tour Director, Room 3C1054,
Washington, D.C. 20301.

For further information concerning the Department of Defense, contact the Staff Assistant for Public Correspondence, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-5737.

Approved.

Caspar W. Weinberger,
Secretary of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 211-232.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Phone, 202-545-6700

VERNE ORR	<i>SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE</i>
Brig Gen. Craven C. Rogers, Jr.	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Lt. Col. Charles H. MacNevin	<i>Deputy Military Assistant</i>
Maj. Karen S. Rankin	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Col. William Barlow	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Lt. Col. Joseph A. Arena	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
James R. Blaker	<i>Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs)</i>
Jimmie D. Hill	<i>Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force (Space Systems)</i>
Tidal W. McCoy	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)</i>
Col. Vincent J. MacDonald	<i>Military Assistant (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)</i>
James W. Lucas	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)</i>
Karen R. Keesling	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower Resources & Military Personnel)</i>
James F. Boatright	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations)</i>
George P. A. Forschler	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy for Equal Opportunity</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy for Environment and Safety</i>
J. Craig Cumbey	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civilian Personnel Policy</i>
Joe G. Lineberger	<i>Deputy for Air Force Review Boards</i>
Brig. Gen. Robert D. Caudry	<i>Director, Air Force Personnel Council</i>
Seymour Alloy	<i>Personnel Management Specialist, Air Force Civilian Appellate Review Agency</i>
William T. Randell	<i>Military Records Examination Specialist, Air Force Board of Corrections of Military Records</i>
Russell D. Hale	<i>Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)</i>
Col. Richard B. Ensign	<i>Military Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)</i>
James I. Ririe	<i>Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)</i>
Willard H. Mitchell	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)</i>
A. Ernest Fitzgerald	<i>Management Systems Deputy</i>
John W. Boddie	<i>Deputy for Accounting and Internal Audit</i>
Stephen K. Conver	<i>Deputy for Programs and Budget</i>
Thomas D. Conrad	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Data Automation)</i>
Steven A. Thompson	<i>Assistant for Programs</i>

Maj. Richard H. Hagelin III	<i>Assistant for Programs</i>
Kimberly B. Hughes	<i>Deputy for Aerospace Economic Analysis</i>
Duane L. Packard	<i>Financial Economist</i>
Alton G. Keel, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Air Force</i> <i>(Research, Development, and Logistics)</i>
Col. James G. Burton	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Martin F. Chen	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Systems)</i>
Victor D. Cohen	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tactical Warfare Systems)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Strategic & Space Systems)</i>
Oliver C. Williams, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Advanced Technology Systems)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Systems Requirements)</i>
Maj. Charles J. Meyers, Jr.	<i>Assistant for Programs Evaluation</i>
James E. Williams, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition/Management)</i>
Carroll G. Jones	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Programs & Production)</i>
Edward J. Trusela	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)</i>
Col. Marvern M. Mercer	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Contract and Acquisition Management)</i>
Martin H. Rogers	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Industrial Resources)</i>
Col. Terry R. Jorris	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (F-16)</i>
Charles W. Cook	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Space Plans and Policy)</i>
Col. James P. Foster	<i>Deputy to the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Space Plans and Policy)</i>
Lloyd K. Mosemann II	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics)</i>
Thomas S. Falatko	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Transportation & Civilian Aviation Administration)</i>
Oscar A. Goldfarb	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Supply & Maintenance)</i>
Lt. Col. Ronald E. Gordon	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Maintenance Engineering)</i>
Col. Gilbert L. Sentimore	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i> <i>(Telecommunications, Command and Control)</i>
David E. Place	<i>General Counsel</i>
Lt. Col. Bryan G. Hawley	<i>Military Assistant to the General Counsel</i>
Eugene R. Sullivan	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Maj. Gen. Guy L. Hecker	<i>Director, Office of Legislative Liaison</i>
Maj. James E. Little	<i>Executive Officer</i>
Brig. Gen. Buford D. Lary	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Brig. Gen. Richard F. Abel	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Maj. Edwin B. Cooke	<i>Executive</i>
Col. David O. Schillerstrom	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Robert J. McCormick	<i>Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force</i>
Lt. Col. David R. Dent	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Joseph F. Olivo, Jr.	<i>Deputy Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force</i>
Col. Donald L. Cromer	<i>Director, Office of Space Systems</i>

(Vacancy) *Executive, Office of Space Systems***Air Staff:**

Gen. Charles A. Gabriel	<i>Chief of Staff</i>
Gen. Jerome F. O'Malley	<i>Vice Chief of Staff</i>
Lt. Gen. Hans H. Driessnack	<i>Assistant Vice Chief of Staff</i>
Edwin B. Stear	<i>Chief Scientist</i>
Raymond L. Bisplinghoff	<i>Chairman, USAF Scientific Advisory Board</i>
Maj. Gen. Richard Carr	<i>Chief of Chaplains</i>
Lt. Gen. Howard W. Leaf	<i>The Inspector General</i>
Maj. Gen. Harry Falls, Jr.	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Col. James E. McComb	<i>Chief, Office of Inspection</i>
Col. Richard S. Beyea, Jr.	<i>Chief, Office of Special Investigations</i>
Col. Donald W. Kilcus	<i>Chief, Office of Safety and Nuclear Surety</i>
Col. Paul T. Fisher	<i>Chief, Office of Security Police</i>
Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Bruton	<i>The Judge Advocate General</i>
Maj. Gen. James Taylor, Jr.	<i>Deputy Judge Advocate General</i>
Col. Robert W. Norris	<i>Director of Civil Law</i>
Col. Grosvenor H. Letarte	<i>Director, USAF Judiciary</i>
Lt. Gen. Paul W. Myers	<i>Surgeon General</i>
Maj. Gen. Murphy A. Chesney	<i>Deputy Surgeon General</i>
Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Sloan	<i>Director, Medical Plans and Resources</i>
Maj. Gen. Stanley C. Kolodny	<i>Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services</i>
Brig. Gen. Sarah P. Wells	<i>Chief, Air Force Nurse Corps</i>
Brig. Gen. Donald B. Wagner	<i>Chief, Medical Service Corps</i>
Col. Nicholas C. Nicholas	<i>Chief, Biomedical Sciences Corps</i>
Maj. Gen. John B. Marks	<i>Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence</i>
Brig. Gen. Schuyler Bissell	<i>Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence</i>
Col. Cortlandt M. Taylor	<i>Director of Estimates</i>
Col. James R. Clapper	<i>Director of Intelligence Plans and Systems</i>
Maj. Gen. Robert A. Rosenberg	<i>Assistant Chief of Staff, Studies and Analyses</i>
Maj. Gen. Richard Bodycombe	<i>Chief of Air Force Reserve</i>
Lt. Gen. LaVern E. Weber, USA	<i>Chief, National Guard Bureau</i>
Maj. Gen. John B. Conaway	<i>Director, Air National Guard</i>
Lt. Gen. George M. Browning, Jr.	<i>Comptroller of the Air Force</i>
Joseph P. Popple	<i>Deputy Comptroller</i>
Maj. Gen. George C. Lynch	<i>Assistant Comptroller for Accounting and Finance</i>
Maj. Gen. M. C. Patton	<i>Director of Budget</i>
Col. Donald G. Kane	<i>Director of Cost and Management Analysis</i>
Brig. Gen. Avon C. James	<i>Director of Computer Resources</i>
Lt. Gen. Andrew P. Iosue	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel</i>
Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Emanuel	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel</i>
Maj. Gen. Kenneth L. Peek, Jr.	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Personnel</i>
Maj. Gen. William R. Usher	<i>Director, Personnel Plans</i>
Maj. Gen. Mele Vojvodich, Jr.	<i>Director, Personnel Programs</i>
Brig. Gen. Keith D. McCartney	<i>Director of Manpower and Organization</i>
J. Craig Cumbey	<i>Director of Civilian Personnel</i>
Col. Ralph E. Havens	<i>Assistant for General Officers Matters</i>

Lt. Gen. Charles C. Blanton	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources</i>
Maj. Gen. Edgar A Chavarrie	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources</i>
Maj. Gen. William J. Campbell	<i>Director of Programs and Evaluation</i>
Maj. Gen. Henry J. Sechler	<i>Director of International Programs</i>
Lt. Gen. Jerome F. O'Malley	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations</i>
Maj. Gen. John T. Chain, Jr.	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations</i>
Brig. Gen. Gerald L. Prather	<i>Director of Command and Control, and Telecommunications</i>
Maj. Gen. Perry M. Smith	<i>Director of Plans</i>
Maj. Gen. Richard M. Buppee	<i>Director of Operations</i>
Brig. Gen. William L. Kirk	<i>Director of Electronic Combat</i>
Brig. Gen. John H. Storrie	<i>Director of Space</i>
Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development and Acquisition</i>
Maj. Gen. Jasper A. Welch, Jr.	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development and Acquisition</i>
Maj. Gen. Bernard P. Randolph	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Shuttle Development and Operation</i>
Col. Kendrick S. Coryell	<i>Assistant for International Programs</i>
Maj. Gen. James H. Marshall	<i>Director of Development and Production</i>
Maj. Gen. Robert D. Russ	<i>Director of Operational Requirements</i>
Maj. Gen. Bernard P. Randolph	<i>Director of Space Systems and Command, Control, Communications</i>
Maj. Gen. Joseph H. Connolly	<i>Director of Contracting and Manufacturing Policy</i>
Brig. Gen. Raymond C. Preston, Jr.	<i>Director of Program Integration</i>
Lt. Gen. Billy M. Minter	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and Engineering</i>
Maj. Gen. Martin C. Fulcher	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and Engineering</i>
Maj. Gen. Theodore D. Broadwater	<i>Director of Logistics Plans and Programs</i>
Maj. Gen. George B. Powers, Jr.	<i>Director of Transportation</i>
Maj. Gen. Gordon P. Masterson	<i>Director of Maintenance and Supply</i>
Maj. Gen. William D. Gilbert	<i>Director of Engineering and Services</i>
Col. James L. Wyatt, Jr.	<i>Director of Administration</i>

Headquarters Support:

Col. Kenneth V. Carey *1947th Administrative Support Group, Commander*

Major Commands:

Maj. Gen. Robert F. McCarthy *Air Force Communications Command (Scott Air Force Base, Ill. 62225)*
 Gen. James P. McMullen *Air Force Logistics Command (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433)*
 Gen. Robert T. Marsh *Air Force Systems Command (Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20334)*
 Gen. Thomas M. Ryan, Jr. *Air Training Command (Randolph Air Force Base, Tex. 78148)*

Gen. James R. Allen	<i>Military Airlift Command (Scott Air Force Base, Ill. 62225)</i>
Gen. B. L. Davis	<i>Strategic Air Command (Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr. 68113)</i>
Gen. Wilbur L. Creech	<i>Tactical Air Command (Langley Air Force Base, Va. 23665)</i>
Maj. Gen. Doyle E. Larson	<i>Electronic Security Command (San Antonio, Tex. 78243)</i>
Lt. Gen. Lynwood E. Clark	<i>Alaskan Air Command (Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska 99606)</i>
Lt. Gen. Arnold W. Braswell	<i>Pacific Air Forces (APO San Francisco 96853)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>United States Air Forces in Europe (APO New York 09012)</i>

Separate Operating Agencies:

Brig. Gen. Donald L. Rans	<i>Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (Denver, Colo. 80279)</i>
Jerome H. Stolarow	<i>Air Force Audit Agency (Norton Air Force Base, Calif. 92409)</i>
Maj. Gen. Gerald D. Larson	<i>Air Force Inspection and Safety Center (Norton Air Force Base, Calif. 92409)</i>
Col. Richard S. Beyea, Jr.	<i>Air Force Office of Special Investigation (Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20332)</i>
Maj. Gen. Kenneth L. Peek, Jr.	<i>Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (Randolph Air Force Base, Tex. 78148)</i>
Brig. Gen. Richard W. Phillips, Jr.	<i>Air Force Test and Evaluation Center (Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex. 87117)</i>
Col. Jack Morris	<i>Air Force Intelligence Service (Washington, D.C. 20330)</i>
Maj. Gen. George C. Lynch	<i>Air Force Commissary Service (Kelly Air Force Base, Tex. 78241)</i>
Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Bruton	<i>Air Force Legal Services Center (Washington, D.C. 20330)</i>
Brig. Gen. Donald B. Wagner	<i>Air Force Medical Service Center (Brooks Air Force Base, Tex. 78235)</i>
Col. Donald Hilkemeier	<i>Air Force Service Information and News Center (Kelly Air Force Base, Tex. 78241)</i>
Col. Yamada Hisao	<i>Air Force Engineering and Services Center (Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. 32401)</i>
Col. Paul N. Scheidel	<i>Air Force Office of Security Police (Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex. 87117)</i>

Direct Reporting Units:

Maj. Gen. Richard B. Bodycombe	<i>Air Force Reserve (Robins Air Force Base, Ga. 31098)</i>
Maj. Gen. Robert E. Kelley	<i>U.S. Air Force Academy (Colorado Springs, Colo. 80840)</i>

Gen. James V. Hartinger *Aerospace Defense Center (Peterson Air Force Base, Colo. 80914)*
 Col. Robert A. Miesenheimer *Air Force Technical Applications Center (Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. 32925)*

The Department of the Air Force is responsible for providing an Air Force that is capable, in conjunction with the other armed forces, of preserving the peace and security of the United States.

The Department was established as part of the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947 and came into being on September 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 495). The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense, established it as an executive department, and made the Department of the Air Force a military

department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578).

The Department of the Air Force is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense (10 U.S.C. 8010). The Department consists of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and the field organization.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary includes the Under Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries, the Administrative Assistant, the General Counsel, and the Directors of Legislative Liaison, Information, Space Systems, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and Auditor General. The heads of these offices are staff advisers to the Secretary for functions he assigns to them.

The Department of the Air Force is administered by the Secretary of the Air Force who is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department. The principal assistant is the Under Secretary who acts with full authority of the Secretary on all affairs of the Department.

Assistant Secretaries The Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations) is responsible for the formulation, review, and execution of Air Force manpower, reserve affairs, and installations plans, policies, and programs. Additionally, he serves as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board and the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee.

The Assistant Secretary (Financial Management) is responsible for the

policies and procedures in Air Force planning, programing, and budgeting; cost analysis; accounting; internal audit; productivity management; and banking. As the automatic data processing policy official, responsibilities include decisions relating to acquisition and management of products and services from the computer industry.

The Assistant Secretary (Research, Development and Logistics) is responsible for the formulation and execution of Air Force research, development, and logistics policies and programs. As the Air Force acquisition executive, he is responsible to the Secretary for all decisions relating to the acquisition of weapon systems.

Supporting Offices The Administrative Assistant serves as principal adviser to the Secretary of the Air Force and other statutory appointees on all phases of internal administration and management policies and assures administrative continuity in the Office of the Secretary during changes of top officials.

The General Counsel is the final legal authority on all matters arising within or referred to the Department of the Air Force, except those relating to the

administration of military justice and such other matters as may be assigned to the Judge Advocate General.

The Director of Legislative Liaison advises and assists the Secretary and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department concerning Air Force legislative affairs and congressional relations.

The Director of Public Affairs assists the Secretary and all military personnel and civilians in the Department concerning communication with the Air Force team, community relations, and media relations.

The Director of Space Systems is primarily responsible for assisting the

Secretary in discharging his responsibility for the direction, supervision, policy, security, and control of space systems.

The Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is responsible for the implementation and execution of the Air Force's program to aid, counsel, and assist small and disadvantaged firms in obtaining a fair proportion of Air Force prime contracts and subcontracts. The Director is also responsible for the Air Force's Labor Surplus Area Contracting Program and for assisting women-owned business firms in obtaining contracts.

Air Staff

Mission The mission of the Air Staff is to furnish professional assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force, and the Chief of Staff.

Structure The Air Staff is a management headquarters functional organization under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. Titles throughout all organizational levels reflect the functions involved. In addition, there is a board structure, a Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, a foreign liaison office, and an administrative management function.

Functions and Activities Air Staff functions are specialized into well-defined areas to effect the management principles of functionality, integration, flexibility, simplicity and decentralization. The Air Staff retains those management functions that legally cannot be delegated or decentralized, are needed by the Secretary and Chief of Staff, are essential to respond promptly to the Secretary of Defense, or are required to determine the design and structure of the Air Force in the future.

Chief of Staff The Chief of Staff is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Air Force for the efficiency and operational readiness of the Air Force.

He is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) of the Department of Defense. He is assisted in all responsibilities, except for JCS, by the Vice Chief of Staff. The Assistant Vice Chief of Staff assists the Chief and Vice Chief in the discharge of their duties.

Special Staff The Special Staff is an adjunct to the Chief of Staff, independent of the basic staff structure, and provides advisory and support services to both the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff. The Special Staff consists of: Chief, Office of Air Force History; USAF Scientific Advisory Board; Surgeon General; Chief of Chaplains; Judge Advocate General; Chief of Air Force Reserve; Chief, National Guard Bureau; Director, Air National Guard; Assistant Chief of Staff, Studies and Analyses; and Director of Administrations.

Deputy Chiefs of Staff The Deputy Chiefs of Staff (DCS's) function primarily as a coordinating level on policy matters and represent the corporate structure. Substantive functions are organized under the DCS's in homogeneous groups which are called Directorates. Under the directorates, functions are further broken down into descriptive groups, divisions, and branches.

Comptroller of the Air Force The Comptroller of the Air Force functions in the same manner as the DCS's except that he or she is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management with concurrent responsibility to the Chief of Staff.

Board Structure The board structure in the Air Staff consists of the Air Force Council and below it the Air Staff Board. The Air Force Council presents the recommendations of the DCS's on an

agenda item to the Chief of Staff. The Air Staff Board presents the recommendations of the directors on an agenda item to the staff responsible or sponsors the recommendation before the Air Force Council. Membership on the Council is at DCS, Comptroller, Special Staff level while membership on the Board is at Directorate level.

Administration Administrative and logistical support is provided to Headquarters, USAF, by the 1947th Administrative Support Group.

Field Organization

The major commands, separate operating agencies, and direct reporting units together represent the field organization of the United States Air Force. These commands are organized primarily on a functional basis in the United States and on an area basis overseas. Commands are given the responsibility for accomplishing certain phases of the worldwide activities of the USAF. They are responsible for organizing, administering, equipping, and training their subordinate elements for the accomplishment of assigned missions.

Air Force Logistics Command The Air Force Logistics Command provides worldwide logistical support to the Air Force. This includes procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and the performance of or arrangement for the performance of depot level maintenance on materiel.

Air Force Systems Command The responsibility of the Air Force Systems Command is to advance aerospace technology, adapt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the United States Air Force mission.

Air Training Command The Air Training Command is responsible for Air Force recruiting, individual training for Air Force officers and airmen, and higher education of Air Force officers. Training includes basic training and indoctrination

for recruits; flying training; and technical, field, and special training. Education activities include the Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Air Force Institute of Technology, Extension Course Institute, Leadership and Management Development Center, and Air Force ROTC.

Military Airlift Command The Military Airlift Command (MAC) is a major command of the United States Air Force and a Joint Chiefs of Staff specified command. Its primary mission is to provide air transportation for personnel and cargo for all the military services on a worldwide basis. In addition, MAC furnishes weather, rescue, and audiovisual services for the Air Force.

Strategic Air Command The Strategic Air Command is a major command of the United States Air Force and a Joint Chiefs of Staff specified command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare strategic air forces for combat, including bombardment, missile, special mission, and strategic reconnaissance units and to conduct strategic air operations. The Command also performs the space surveillance and strategic warning mission for the U.S. Air Force.

Tactical Air Command The Tactical Air Command's mission is to organize, train, and equip forces to participate in tactical air operations. This includes tactical fighter, tactical air

reconnaissance, special operations, close combat air support, and joint amphibious and airborne operations. It is the Air Force component of U.S. Readiness Command and U.S. Atlantic Command. It participates with other services in developing doctrine, procedures, tactics, techniques, training, and equipment for joint operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the Readiness Command.

Electronic Security Command The Electronic Security Command monitors Air Force communications in all parts of the world to ensure compliance with established communication security practices and procedures. Additionally, Electronic Security Command units occasionally conduct research in communication phenomena in support of various elements of the U.S. Government.

Air Force Communications Command

The Air Force Communications Command provides base and point-to-point communications, flight facilities, air traffic control, and automated data processing (ADP) services, primarily to the Air Force, but also to other agencies, governmental and civil, national and foreign.

United States Air Forces in Europe

The United States Air Forces in Europe is a major command of the United States Air Force and is the Air Force component of the U.S. European Command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare assigned forces for combat, including tactical fighter, tactical air reconnaissance, tactical air control, close air support, and defense suppression units to conduct defensive and offensive air operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the U.S. European Command and participates in joint and combined air operations.

Pacific Air Forces The Pacific Air Forces is a major command of the United States Air Force and is the Air Force component of the U.S. Pacific Command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare assigned forces for combat, including tactical fighter, tactical air

reconnaissance, tactical air control, close air support, and defense suppression units to conduct defensive and offensive air operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the U.S. Pacific Command and participates in joint and combined air operations.

Alaskan Air Command Alaskan Air Command is a major command of the United States Air Force. Its primary mission is to conduct aerospace defense operations according to tasks assigned by the Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINCNORAD). The Command plans, conducts, controls, and coordinates offensive and defensive air operations, and is the coordinating authority for all joint military administrative and logistical matters in Alaska, and is the military point of contact for the State of Alaska.

Separate Operating Agencies The Air Force Accounting and Finance Center provides technical supervision, advice, and guidance to Air Force accounting and finance field activities and finance operation.

The Air Force Audit Agency provides independent internal audit and appraisal of financial, operational, management, and support activities as a service to all levels of management.

The Air Force Inspection and Safety Center directs the Air Force inspection and safety programs, evaluating operational readiness, accident prevention, and management systems.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations provides criminal, counterintelligence, personnel security, and special investigative services to Air Force activities; collects, analyzes, and reports significant information about these matters.

The Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center executes personnel plans and programs and supervises procedures applicable to the worldwide management and administration of Air Force military personnel and performs certain civilian personnel operating activities. It also develops and maintains Air Force manpower standards for the purpose of improving manpower utilization; implements the Air Force

Management Engineering Program; and exercises direct supervision over assigned Management Engineering Teams engaged in developing specialized and functional manpower standards and related data.

The Air Force Intelligence Service provides specialized intelligence service in support of USAF operations through the conduct of comprehensive research, direction of collection activities, processing and dissemination of intelligence information and intelligence, and the exercise of management and control of intelligence systems and special security systems.

The Air Force Test and Evaluation Center manages the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) program; assesses the operational utility of all major and selected non-major Air Force systems using, implementing, and supporting commands as required; and is responsible for recommending policy, and for planning, directing, evaluating, and reporting on the Air Force OT&E program.

The Air Force Engineering and Services Center provides specialized engineering and services, technical assistance, and operating support to Air Force bases and organizations. This includes food, laundry, dry cleaning, and linen exchange services; regional civil engineering; and the highly specialized, interdisciplinary civil engineering functions.

The Air Force Commissary Service provides subsistence support to appropriated and nonappropriated fund food activities and to authorized individual patrons. It also operates a resale store system to provide service and facilities for the sale of Department of Defense authorized merchandise at the lowest practical price to authorized patrons.

The Air Force Legal Services Center provides Air Force-wide legal services in the functional areas of military justice, patents, claims and tort litigation, general litigation, labor law, preventive law, and legal aid. It also administers the Federal Legal Information Through Electronics (FLITE) Program for the Air Force as Executive Agent for the Department of Defense.

The Air Force Service Information and News Center plans and executes the USAF internal information program for all military and civilian personnel. It develops, produces, and distributes materials in support of information, orientation, motivation, and unit morale goals and provides information about Air Force people and missions to hometown news media and national commercial magazines.

The Air Force Medical Service Center assists and supports the Air Force Surgeon General in developing and implementing practices for health care in peacetime and wartime environments; and performs studies and research on how Air Force medical policies and programs are executed and recommends appropriate modifications to the Air Force Surgeon General.

The Air Force Office of Security Police develops operational policies and practices in peacetime and wartime environments to carry out programs for the security of Air Force resources and information and the delivery of law enforcement services. The Office implements plans, policies, and programs for base defense, management of security police personnel, training, systems and equipment programs, and the physical security of Air Force resources; the information, personnel and industrial security programs and the wartime information security program; maintenance of law and order; prisoner rehabilitation and corrections programs; vehicle traffic management; and the military working dog program.

Direct Reporting Units The United States Air Force Academy provides a 4-year educational curriculum for cadets that includes a baccalaureate level education in airmanship, related sciences, and the humanities. Besides a classical education, each cadet is trained to appreciate the role of airpower, its capabilities and limitations, high ideals of individual integrity, patriotism, loyalty, honor, physical fitness, sense of responsibility, and a dedication of selfless and honorable service.

The Air Force Reserve performs the USAF Chief of Staff field responsibilities

for command of the Air Force Reserve; is responsible for participation in the formulation of plans for the management, administration, and execution of programs affecting Air Force Reserve (AFRes) units; and provides for personnel administration of the Air Reserve Forces and mobilization of these reserves when needed.

The Aerospace Defense Center is the administrative and resource management organization for organizing, training, and equipping Air Force personnel supporting the North American Air Defense Command and Aerospace Defense Command (the Joint Chiefs of Staff specified command) functions.

The Air Force Technical Applications Center operates and maintains the United States Atomic Energy Detection System

(AEDS) to monitor compliance of signatories to nuclear test ban treaties. The AEDS consists of a worldwide network of sensors and collection equipment, analysis laboratories, a depot to support the AEDS, and a headquarters staff to perform operational management functions.

The Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center provides historical and reference services for the Air Force. It serves as a repository for Air Force historical documents and prepares books, monographs, research reports, studies, unit histories, and other historical works relating to the U.S. Air Force and military aviation. The Center carries out various special programs to acquire historical documents and data and answers requests for historical information from both official sources and the public.

Sources of Information

Speakers The Air Force will make speakers available for private organizations or community groups. Requests for speakers should be addressed to the Air Force Speakers Branch, Hq USAF (SAF/PACD), Washington, D.C. 20330. Phone, 202-697-6205 or 2769.

Writers The Air Force will provide assistance to magazine and book authors and researchers who desire to write about the Air Force. Requests should be

addressed to the Air Force Office of Public Affairs, Magazines and Books Division (AFOPA-MB), 1221 S. Fern St., RMD-159, Arlington, Va. 22202. Phone, 202-695-5331 or 5328.

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the 1947th Administrative Support Group, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330. Phone, 202-697-8200.
Approved.

Verne Orr,
Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 211-232.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310

Phone, 202-545-6700; Information during non-office hours, 202-695-0441

JOHN O. MARSH, JR.	<i>SECRETARY OF THE ARMY</i>
James R. Ambrose	<i>Under Secretary of the Army</i>
William R. Gianelli	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)</i>
Joel E. Bonner	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management)</i>
Harry N. Walters	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)</i>
Jay R. Sculley	<i>Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition)</i>
Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr.	<i>General Counsel</i>
Milton H. Hamilton	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>
Brig. Gen. Lyle J. Barker, Jr.	<i>Chief of Public Affairs</i>
Maj. Gen. Charles D. Franklin	<i>Chief of Legislative Liaison</i>
	<i>Office, Secretary of the Army:</i>
Col. James M. Miller	<i>Executive</i>
Lt. Col. Paul J. Kirkegaard	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Lt. Col. Larry K. Brewer	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Maj. Gerald L. Crews	<i>Military Assistant</i>
	<i>Office, Under Secretary of the Army:</i>
Col. Romie L. Brownlee	<i>Executive</i>
Lt. Col. Frederick H. Sawyer	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Lt. Col. Wilson R. Rutherford III	<i>Military Assistant</i>
John W. Shannon	<i>Deputy Under Secretary of the Army</i>
Walter W. Hollis	<i>Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)</i>
Col. Jack R. Rollinger	<i>Director of Civilian Marksmanship, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice</i>
	<i>Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works):</i>
Robert K. Dawson	<i>Deputy</i>
Lt. Col. J. E. Gross	<i>Executive</i>
Donald Dillon	<i>Deputy for Policy, Planning and Legislative Affairs</i>
G. Edward Dickey	<i>Economic Advisor</i>
Steve Dola	<i>Assistant for Program Management</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Regulatory Policy Adviser</i>
	<i>Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management):</i>
Pat Hillier	<i>Principal Deputy</i>
Col. Larry A. Baker	<i>Executive</i>
Lt. Col. Franklin S. Rawlerson	<i>Assistant Executive</i>
Eric A. Orsini	<i>Deputy for Logistics</i>

Paul W. Johnson	<i>Deputy for Installations and Housing</i>
Joseph L. Miller	<i>Deputy for Resource Analysis</i>
John F. Wallace	<i>Deputy for Management Systems</i>
Lewis D. Walker	<i>Deputy for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health</i>
	<i>Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs):</i>
William D. Clark	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)</i>
Francis X. Plant	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (DA Review Boards and Personnel Security)</i>
Kenneth P. Berquist	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs and Mobilization)</i>
Clayton N. Gompf	<i>Deputy for Military Personnel Policy and Programs</i>
Marion A. Bowden	<i>Deputy for Equal Opportunity</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy for Civilian Personnel Policy and Programs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy for Human Systems and Resources</i>
John S. Guthrie, Jr.	<i>Staff Assistant to the Assistant Secretary Executive</i>
Col. Ferdinand C. Bidgood	<i>Chief, Military Personnel Policy Division</i>
Col. William K. Merrill	<i>Chief, Manpower, Forces and Readiness Division</i>
William E. Manning	
Col. Edward R. Guthrie	<i>Chief, Procurement, Education, Research and Training Division</i>
Col. Theodore S. Silva	<i>Chief, Reserve Forces and Mobilization Division</i>
Francis X. Plant	<i>Director, Army Military Review Boards Agency</i>
Maj. Gen. J. C. Pennington	<i>Director, Army Council of Review Boards</i>
James Vick	<i>Chairman, Army Clemency Board</i>
Jack Matthews	<i>Executive Secretary, Army Board for Correction of Military Records</i>
Dolores C. Symons	<i>Director, Office of Employment Policy and Grievance Review</i>
S. Sam Schwartz	<i>Director, DA Equal Employment Opportunity Action Agency</i>
Col. Edward R. Guthrie	<i>Director, Army Strength and Personnel Management Data Forecasting System Development Office</i>
	<i>Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition):</i>
Col. William G. Yarborough, Jr.	<i>Executive</i>
Lt. Col. Frank D. Holly, Jr.	<i>Military Assistant</i>
Amoretta M. Hoeber	<i>Principal Deputy and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research, Development and Systems</i>
Robert L. Norwood	<i>Deputy for Air and Missile Defense</i>
Col. Matthew R. Kambrod	<i>Deputy for Aviation</i>
Henri F. Erkelens	<i>Deputy for Combat Materiel</i>
Mark R. Epstein	<i>Deputy for C3 and Intelligence Systems</i>
Col. Gerald C. Mitchell	<i>Deputy for Fire Support</i>
James G. Prather	<i>Deputy for Science and Technology</i>

Col. Raymond B. Boddie	<i>Deputy for Nondevelopmental Systems</i>
Ronald A. Mlinarchik	<i>Acting Executive Director, Army Science Board</i>
Jack E. Hobbs	<i>Deputy for Management and Programs</i>
Valcris W. Ewell, Jr.	<i>Director, Acquisition Management Review Agency</i>
Duard H. Little	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)</i>
George E. Dausman	<i>Deputy for Materiel Acquisition Management</i>
William K. Takakoshi	<i>Deputy for Industrial Resources</i>
James L. Ranew	<i>Deputy for Contract Administration</i>
Robert J. Stohlman	<i>Deputy for Acquisition Support</i>
Col. Frank G. Szustak	<i>Deputy for Quality and Production</i>
Col. Harry G. Karageannes	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Col. R. M. Novogratz	<i>Deputy for International Programs</i>
Henry J. Dubicki	<i>Deputy for Procurement Policy</i>
John R. Conklin	<i>Deputy for Procurement Procedures</i>
	<i>Office, General Counsel:</i>
Susan J. Crawford	<i>Principal Deputy</i>
Stanley N. Nissel	<i>Deputy General Counsel (Logistics)</i>
Darrell L. Peck	<i>Deputy General Counsel (Military and Civil Affairs)</i>
	<i>Office, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army:</i>
Peter Stein	<i>Deputy Administrative Assistant</i>
William R. Cabell	<i>Director, Administrative Support Group</i>
Joel B. Hudson	<i>Director, Studies and Analyses Staff</i>
Robert L. Jaworski	<i>Acting Director, Resource Management Office</i>
Tomomi Ando	<i>Director, Civilian Employees Security Program</i>
Isabelle Klopner	<i>OSA Equal Employment Opportunity Officer</i>
Peter Stein	<i>Coordinator for Headquarters Services—Washington</i>
Al Papenfus	<i>Director, Personnel and Employment Service—Washington</i>
Allen J. Peek	<i>Director, Defense Supply Service—Washington</i>
Charles B. Overly, Jr.	<i>Director, Defense Telephone Service—Washington</i>
Edward E. Pavlick	<i>Director, Space and Building Management Service—Washington</i>

Office, Chief of Public Affairs:

Col. Robert C. Reid	<i>Acting Deputy Chief</i>
Col. Nelson Marsh	<i>Executive Officer</i>
William J. Donohoe	<i>Chief, Freedom of Information Office</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Chief, Policy and Plans Division</i>
Col. Michael Vargosko	<i>Chief, Media Relations Division</i>
Col. Mae E. Pomeroy	<i>Chief, Community Relations Division</i>
Col. Jack Taylor	<i>Chief, Command Information Division</i>
Col. Felix L. Casipit	<i>Chief, Army Broadcasting Service</i>

Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison:

Brig. Gen. Johnnie H. Corns	<i>Deputy Chief</i>
George L. Carey	<i>Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs</i>
Col. Samuel Ebbesen	<i>Executive</i>
Maj. Robert A. Thompson	<i>Assistant Executive</i>
John L. Naler	<i>Chief, Investigation and Legislative Division</i>
Col. Hershell B. Murray	<i>Chief, House Liaison Division</i>
Col. John Campbell	<i>Chief, Senate Liaison Division</i>
Col. William Roche	<i>Chief, Plans and Operations Division</i>
Col. Robert G. Woolweaver	<i>Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division</i>

Office, Chief of Staff:

Gen. Edward C. Meyer	<i>Chief of Staff, United States Army</i>
Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr.	<i>Vice Chief of Staff</i>
Lt. Gen. James M. Lee	<i>Director of the Army Staff</i>
Maj. Gen. Grayson D. Tate, Jr.	<i>Ballistic Missile Defense Program Manager</i>
Howard L. Stugart	<i>The Auditor General</i>

Army General Staff:

Lt. Gen. William R. Richardson	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans</i>
Lt. Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel</i>
Lt. Gen. Richard H. Thompson	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics</i>
Lt. Gen. James H. Merryman	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition</i>
Lt. Gen. Ernest D. Peixotto	<i>Comptroller of the Army</i>
Maj. Gen. William E. Odom	<i>Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence</i>

Special Staff:

Brig. Gen. Robert M. Joyce	<i>The Adjutant General</i>
Lt. Gen. Joseph K. Bratton	<i>Chief of Engineers</i>
Lt. Gen. Bernard T. Mitemeyer	<i>The Surgeon General</i>
Maj. Gen. Kermit D. Johnson	<i>Chief of Chaplains</i>
Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Clausen	<i>The Judge Advocate General</i>
Lt. Gen. LaVern E. Weber	<i>Chief, National Guard Bureau</i>
Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman	<i>Chief, Army Reserve</i>

Personal Staff:

Lt. Gen. R. G. Trefry	<i>The Inspector General</i>
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United States Army Forces Command:

Gen. Richard E. Cavazos	<i>Commanding General</i>
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Continental United States Armies:

Lt. Gen. Donald E. Rosenblum	<i>CG, First United States Army (Fort George G. Meade, Md.)</i>
Lt. Gen. John R. McGiffert II	<i>CG, Fifth United States Army (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.)</i>

Lt. Gen. Charles M. Hall *CG, Sixth United States Army (Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.)*

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command:

Gen. Glenn K. Otis *Commanding General*

United States Army Material Development and Readiness Command:

Gen. Donald R. Keith	<i>Commanding General</i>
Lt. Gen. Robert J. Lunn	<i>Deputy for Materiel Development</i>
Lt. Gen. Harold F. Hardin, Jr.	<i>Deputy CG for Materiel Readiness</i>
Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bergquist	<i>Deputy CG for Resources and Management</i>
Maj. Gen. William H. Schneider	<i>Chief of Staff</i>
Maj. Gen. Oscar C. Decker, Jr.	<i>CG, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (Warren, Mich.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Emil L. Konopnicki	<i>CG, U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (St. Louis, Mo.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Story C. Stevens	<i>CG, U.S. Army Aviation Research and Development Command (St. Louis, Mo.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Benjamin R. Register	<i>CG, U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (Rock Island, Ill.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Allen H. Light, Jr.	<i>CG, U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command (Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Robert L. Moore	<i>CG, U.S. Army Missile Command (Redstone Arsenal, Ala)</i>
Maj. Gen. Donald M. Babers	<i>CG, U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (Fort Monmouth, N.J.)</i>
Maj. Gen. John J. Koehler, Jr.	<i>CG, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Claude M. Kicklighter	<i>CG, U.S. Army Security Assistance Center (Washington, D.C.)</i>
Brig. Gen. Jack A. Apperson	<i>CG, U.S. Army Depot System Command (Chambersburg, Pa.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Emmett Paige, Jr.	<i>CG, U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command (Adelphi, Md.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Donald M. Babers	<i>CG, U.S. Army Communications Research and Development Command (Fort Monmouth, N.J.)</i>
Maj. Gen. Alan A. Nord	<i>CG, White Sands Missile Range-1 (White Sands, N. Mex.)</i>

United States Army Communications Command:

Maj. Gen. Gerd S. Grombacher *CG, U.S. Army Communications Command*

United States Army Computer Systems Command:

Maj. Gen. Donald R. Lasher *CG, U.S. Army Computer Systems Command*

United States Army Intelligence and Security Command:

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III *CG, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command*

United States Army Health Services Command:

Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Bishop, Jr. *CG, U.S. Army Health Services Command*

United States Army Military District of Washington:

Maj. Gen. Jerry R. Curry *CG, U.S. Army Military District of Washington*

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command:

Maj. Gen. Paul M. Timmerberg *CG, U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Command*

Military Traffic Management Command:

Maj. Gen. John D. Bruen *CG, Military Traffic Management Command*

United States Army Corps of Engineers:

Lt. Gen. Joseph K. Bratton *CG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

Army Components of Unified Commands:¹

Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen	<i>CINC, United States Army, Europe</i>
Lt. Gen. Roscoe Robinson, Jr.	<i>CG, United States Army, Japan</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>CG, Eighth United States Army</i>
Lt. Gen. Eugene P. Forrester	<i>CG, United States Army Western Command</i>

The American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, was established by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence.

The mission of the Department of the Army is to organize, train, and equip active duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security, and the defense of our Nation. It serves as part of our national military team whose members include the Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard. The Army's mission focuses on land operations; its soldiers must be trained with modern arms and equipment and be ready to respond quickly.

The Army also administers programs aimed at protecting the environment, improving waterway navigation, flood and beach erosion control, and water resource development. It supports the National Civil Defense Program, provides military assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies, natural disaster relief assistance, and provides emergency medical air transportation services.

¹In certain unified command areas, such as the United States Southern Command and United States Atlantic Command, the Army does not have a separate, single, and distinct component headquarters or commander.

The Department of War was established as an executive department at the seat of government by an act approved August 7, 1789. The Secretary of War was established as its head and his powers were those entrusted to him by the President (1 Stat. 49; 5 U.S.C. 181).

The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Military Establishment and the Department of War was designated the Department of the Army and the title of its Secretary became Secretary of the Army (61 Stat. 499; 5 U.S.C. 171).

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an executive department of Government and provided that the Department of the Army be a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 171).

The Army Organization Act provided the statutory basis for the internal organization of the Army and the

Department of the Army. The act consolidated and revised the numerous earlier laws, incorporated various adjustments made necessary by the National Security Act of 1947 and other postwar enactments, and provided for the organization of the Department of the Army in a single comprehensive statute, with certain minor exceptions. In general, the act followed the policy of vesting broad organizational powers in the Secretary of the Army, subject to delegation by him, rather than specifying duties of subordinate officers (10 U.S.C. 3012, 3062).

The Command of the Army is exercised by the President through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army who directly represent him; and, under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, their acts are the President's acts, and their directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

Office of the Secretary of the Army

Secretary The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including its organization, administration, operation and efficiency, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

The Secretary is also responsible for certain civil functions, such as oversight of the Panama Canal Commission, and execution of the Panama Canal Treaty; the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries; and such other activities of a civil nature as may be prescribed by higher authority or authorized by law.

Principal Assistants Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation, Logistics and Financial Management), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), General Counsel, the Administrative Assistant, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research), Chief of Legislative Liaison, Chief of Public Affairs, and Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization are authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within their respective fields of responsibility and as further directed by the Secretary.

This authority extends not only to actions within the Department of the

Army but also to relationships and transactions with the Congress and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations and individuals. These officials are responsible for the exercise of direction and supervision over matters pertaining to the formulation, execution, and review of policies, plans and programs within their respective functional areas, including the establishment of objectives and appraisal of performance. Officers of the Army report to the Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army, General Counsel, the Administrative Assistant, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research), Chief of Legislative Liaison, Chief of Public Affairs and the Director, Office of Small and

Disadvantaged Business Utilization regarding matters within their respective fields of responsibility.

Army Policy Council The Army Policy Council is the senior policy advisory council of the Department of the Army. It provides the Secretary of the Army and his principal civilian and military assistants with a forum for the discussion of Army subjects of significant policy interest and an opportunity for members to consult with other members on matters arising within their specific areas of responsibility.

Armed Forces Policy Council The Secretary of the Army serves as a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council which advises the Secretary of Defense on broad policy matters relating to the Armed Forces.

Army Staff

The Army Staff, presided over by the Chief of Staff, is the military staff of the Secretary of the Army. It includes a General Staff, a Special Staff, and a Personal Staff. The Army Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and other officials of the Army Secretariat.

It is the duty of the Army Staff to: prepare for employment of the Army and for such recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing of the Army as will assist the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Secretary or the Chief of Staff; investigate and report upon the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations; act as the agent of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in coordinating the action of all organizations of the Department of the Army; and perform such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Chief of Staff The Chief of Staff is the principal military adviser to the Secretary

of the Army and is charged by him with the planning, development, execution, review, and analysis of the Army programs. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, supervises the members and organization of the Army and performs the duties prescribed for him by the National Security Act of 1947 and other laws. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of preparation for military operations and plans therefor.

The Chief of Staff serves as the Army member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and as a member of the Army Policy Council and the Armed Forces Policy Council. As a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he is one of the principal advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Army General Staff Under the direction of the Chief of Staff, the Army General Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and other Secretariat officials in providing broad basic policies

and plans for the guidance of the Department of the Army. The Army General Staff specifically assists the Secretary in the preparation and issuance of directives to implement plans and policies and in the supervision of the execution and implementation of these directives.

Special Staff The Special Staff provides advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army Secretariat and Army Staff, and elements of the Department of the Army on specialized matters specifically within their respective fields of responsibility.

The heads of certain Special Staff agencies exercise dual functions of staff and command. These two functions, although vested in a single individual, are separate and distinct in that each involves different responsibilities and duties.

Personal Staff The Personal Staff to the Chief of Staff includes his aides, the Inspector General and his Staff agency, the Chief of Chaplains, the Judge Advocate General, the Auditor General, and any other Army Staff member whose activities he desires to coordinate and administer directly.

Program Areas

Military Operations and Plans

Determination of requirements and priorities for, and the employment of, Army forces strategy formation; strategy application, mid- and long-range and regional; arms control, negotiation and disarmament; national security affairs; joint service matters; net assessment; politico-military affairs; force mobilization and demobilization; force planning, programing structuring, development, analysis and management; operational readiness; overall roles and missions; collective security; individual and unit training; psychological operations; unconventional warfare; counter terrorism; operations security; signal security; military aspects of space and sea; special plans; TOE development and approval; electronic warfare; nuclear and chemical matters; civil affairs; military support of civil defense; civil disturbance;

domestic actions; audiovisual activities; command and control; and automation and communications (A/C) programs and activities.

Personnel Management of military and civilian personnel for overall integrated support of the Army, including policies and programs for manpower utilization standards, allocation, and documentation, career development, equal opportunity, leadership, alcohol and drug abuse control, welfare and morale, promotion, retention, and separation; management of the program for law enforcement, correction and crime prevention for military members of the Army; physical security; military compensation, transportation and travel entitlements, the personnel aspects of military construction and housing management; research and development related to training personnel, manpower systems, human factors; management of civilian personnel training; manpower surveys; and safety.

Reserve Components Management of individual and unit readiness and mobilization for Reserve Components, comprised of the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Intelligence Management of Army intelligence and counterintelligence activities, personnel, equipment, systems, and organizations; Army cryptology, topography, and meteorology; coordination of Army requirements for mapping, charting, and geodesy; and Army industrial security.

Management-Comptrollership Review and analysis of Army programs and major Army commands; management information systems in the financial area, progress and statistical reporting, and reports control; financial management, budgeting, finance and accounting, cost analysis, economic analysis, military pay and allowances, resource management, productivity and value improvement; regulatory policies and programs pertaining to the overall management of the Army; and legislative policies and programs pertaining to appropriation acts affecting the Army.

Research, Development, and Materiel Acquisition Management of Army

research, development, development test and evaluation; planning, programming, and budgeting for the acquisition of materiel obtained by the procurement appropriations for the Army; materiel life cycle management from concept phase through acquisition; and research, development, and military standardization aspects of international military cooperative programs.

Logistics Management of Department of the Army logistical activities for the movement and maintenance of forces; logistical planning and support of Army and joint service operations; materiel and supply management and maintenance; security assistance; transportation; and Army interservice supply operations.

Engineering Management of Army engineering, construction, installations, family housing, real estate, facilities requirements and stationing, and real property maintenance activities; environmental preservation and improvement activities; applicable research and development activities for engineer missions to include environmental sciences; Army topographic and military geographic information activities; and engineer aspects of Army strategic and operational plans.

Civil Functions Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the Civil Works Program, the administration of Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, and other related matters. The Army's Civil Works Program, a responsibility of the Corps of Engineers under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Army, dates back to 1824 and is the Nation's major Federal water resources development activity and involves engineering works such as major dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and many other types of structures. These works provide flood protection for cities and major river valleys, reduce the cost of transportation, supply water for municipal and industrial use, generate hydroelectric power, provide recreational opportunities for vast numbers of people, regulate the rivers for many purposes including the improvement of water quality, protect

the shores of oceans and lakes, and provide other types of benefits. Planning assistance is also provided to States and other non-Federal entities for the comprehensive management of water resources, including pollution abatement works. In addition, through the Civil Works Program the Federal Government protects the navigable waters of the United States under legislation empowering the Secretary of the Army to prohibit activities which would reduce the value of such waters to the Nation.

Medical Management of health services for the Army and, as directed for other services, agencies, and organizations; health standards for Army personnel; health professional education and training; career management authority over commissioned and warrant officer personnel of the Army Medical Department; medical research, materiel development, testing and evaluation; policies concerning health aspects of Army environmental programs and prevention of disease; and planning, programming, and budgeting for Army-wide health services.

Inspection Management of inquiries, inspections, and reports on matters affecting the performance of mission and the state of discipline, efficiency, economy, and morale of the Department of the Army.

Religious Management of religious, moral and moral leadership, and chaplain support activities Army-wide; religious ministrations, religious education, pastoral care and counseling for Army military personnel; liaison with the ecclesiastical agencies; chapel construction requirements and design approval; and career management of clergymen serving in the Chaplains Branch.

Legal Legal advisory services provided for all military personnel and agencies of the Army; review and take final action as designee of the Secretary of the Army on complaints of wrongs by service personnel submitted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; administration of military justice and civil law matters pertaining to the Army; administration of Army claims and legal assistance

services; operation of the legal system of appellate reviews of court-martial records as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice; general court-martial and real property records custodianship; records administration of proceedings of courts of inquiry and military commissions; liaison service with the Department of Justice and other Federal and State agencies on matters connected with litigation and legal proceedings concerning the Army; and career management of Judge Advocate General's Corps officers.

Information Public information, command information, and community relations services and preparation of information plans and programs in support of Army basic plans and programs.

History Advisory and coordination service provided on historical matters, including historical properties; formulation and execution of the Army Historical Program; and preparation and publication of histories required by the Army.

Major Army Commands

United States Army Forces Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Forces Command, commands all assigned active Army forces in the continental United States, the Continental United States Armies, and the United States Army Reserve within the United States and serves as Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Readiness Command. He serves, for planning purposes, as Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Atlantic. He also commands those subordinate commands, installations, and activities assigned by Headquarters, Department of the Army and, as directed, provides administrative and logistical support through his subordinate installation commanders to other Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government agencies. In addition, he supervises the training of Army National Guard units within the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

The Commanding General of each of the Continental United States Armies has the primary mission, under the Commanding General, United States Army Forces Command, to command the United States Army Reserve, plan for mobilization, coordinate domestic emergencies, and exercise training supervision over the Army National

Guard. The three Army areas are as follows:

First United States Army (Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, Md.)—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Fifth United States Army (Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.)—Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Sixth United States Army (Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.)—Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas.

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, develops, manages, and supervises the training of individuals of the Active Army and Reserve Components. He also formulates and documents concepts, doctrine, materiel requirements, organizations, and appropriate training systems for the Army in all environments, tactical and nontactical.

He commands installations and activities as may be assigned by Headquarters, Department of the Army and, as directed, provides administrative and logistical support through his assigned installation commanders to

elements and agencies of the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government agencies which are tenants or satellites of the installation.

United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, develops and provides materiel and related services to the Army, to Army elements of unified commands and specified commands, and to other United States and foreign agencies as directed. His principal functions include research; development; product, production, and maintenance engineering; testing and evaluation of materiel; production and procurement of materiel; inventory management; and storage and distribution, maintenance, transportation, and disposal of materiel.

United States Army Communications Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Communications Command, is responsible for the planning, engineering, installation, operation, and maintenance of the Army portion of the Defense Communications System, assigned Army communications, base communications, and Army air traffic control facilities. He provides Army communications support to other Federal agencies participating in civil disturbances or natural disasters.

United States Army Intelligence and Security Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Intelligence and Security Command, is responsible for supporting the Army at echelons above Corps through counterintelligence, intelligence collection, production, and security operations performed by a worldwide command structure.

United States Army Health Services Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Health Services Command, performs health services for the Army within the United States and, as directed, for other governmental agencies and activities. He commands the Army hospital system within the United States and other organizations, units, and facilities as may be directed. He is responsible for the conduct of

medical professional education for Army personnel. He is further responsible, under the guidance of the Commanding General, United States Training and Doctrine Command, for the development of medical doctrine, concepts, organizations, materiel requirements, and systems in support of the Army.

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, is responsible for exercising centralized command, authority, direction, and control of Army criminal investigative activities worldwide and for providing investigative support to all United States Army elements. He is charged with, and is responsible directly to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff for, conducting, controlling, and monitoring Army criminal investigations; developing investigative standards, procedures, and doctrinal policies; operating a criminal intelligence element; operating the United States Army Crime Records Repository; maintaining centralized records of criminal investigative agents; reviewing all investigative reports; operating investigative crime laboratories; planning and conducting protective service operations; and conducting the accreditation/certification program of investigative agents.

Military Traffic Management Command

The Commanding General, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), is the Executive Director for military traffic management, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminal service within the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and for worldwide traffic management of the Department of Defense household goods moving and storage program. He administers Department of Defense activities pertaining to Highways for National Defense.

United States Army Military District of Washington

The Commanding General, United States Army Military District of Washington (USAMDW), commands units, activities, and installations in the National Capital area as may be assigned by Headquarters

Department of the Army (HQDA); provides base operation and other support to the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government activities which are tenants of or are located on USAMDW installations for such support; plans for and executes those missions peculiar to the needs of the seat of government as assigned by HQDA; and provides an organized and responsive defense of designated Department of Defense facilities.

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers (CGUSACE) serves as the Army's Real Property Manager, performing the full cycle of real property activities (requirements, programing, acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal); manages and executes engineering, construction, and real estate programs for the Army and the United States Air Force; and performs research and development in support of these programs. CGUSACE manages and executes Civil Works Programs. These programs include research and development, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance, and real estate activities related to rivers, harbors and waterways; administration of

laws for protection and preservation of navigable waters and related resources such as wetlands. CGUSACE assists in recovery from natural disasters.

Army Components of Unified Commands

The missions of the commanding generals of the Army components of unified commands are set forth in directives of the Department of Defense. The Army components of unified commands are major commands of the Department of the Army and consist of such subordinate commands, units, activities, and installations as may be assigned to them by Headquarters, Department of the Army. In certain unified command areas—such as United States Southern Command and United States Atlantic Command—where the Army does not have a separate, single and distinct component headquarters or commander, a designated Army commander in the area will be responsible for certain Army “component” functions that must be performed at his location.

Commands:

United States Army, Europe.

United States Army, Japan.

Eighth United States Army.

United States Army, Western Command.

Sources of Information

Public Affairs and Community

Relations For official Army information and community relations, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310. Phone, 202-697-5716.

Environment Contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314; or the nearest Corps of Engineers Division or District Office located in most major cities throughout the United States.

Research Industry may obtain information on long-range research and development plans concerning future materiel requirements and objectives from Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command,

ATTN: DRCD-MD, 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22333.

Small Business Activities Aids to assist small businesses in obtaining defense procurement contracts are available through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Room 2A712, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Contracts Contract procurement policies and procedures are the responsibility of the Deputy for Materiel Acquisition, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), Room 2E661, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Reading Rooms The Army Library, Room 1A518, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310; Discharge Review/Correction Boards, Room 2E165, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Publications Requests should be addressed to The Adjutant General HQDA (DAAG-PAD-I), Washington, D.C. 20314.

Films DA Pamphlet No. 108-1 lists all Army films available. DA Pamphlet No. 108-4 lists all Army films available to the public. Requests for the loan of Army motion pictures should be addressed to the Commanding General of the appropriate Army Area, Attention: Audio-Visual Support Center.

Army Historical Program For information concerning the Army Historical Program, write to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, HQDA (DAMH), Pulaski Building, Washington, D.C. 20314.

Civilian Employment Employment inquiries and applications should be directed to the following: (1) For employment in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area—Personnel and Employment Service—Washington, Room 3D727, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310; (2) For employment outside the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area—address or apply directly to the Army installation where employment is desired, Attention: Civilian Personnel Office; (3) For employment overseas—U.S. Army Civilian Personnel Center, Attention: PECC-FSS, Hoffman II Building, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332.

Military Career Opportunities Information on all phases of Army enlistments and specialized training are available by writing the United States Army Recruiting Command, Fort Sheridan, Ill. 60037.

United States Military Academy For information write to Director of Admissions, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. 10996.

Army ROTC The Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps is an educational program designed to develop college educated officers for the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army

Reserve. For information, write or contact the Professor of Military Science at the nearest college or university offering the program, or the Army ROTC Regional Headquarters in your area.

Officer Candidate Schools Members of the Active Army may attend the 14-week course at Fort Benning, Ga. Members of the Reserve Components may attend a short course at Fort Benning, Ga.

Commissioning Opportunities for Women All commissioning sources available to men are available to women.

Army National Guard For information concerning training opportunities in the National Guard, contact the Army National Guard, Box 1776, Edgewood, Md. 21040.

Army Health Professions For information concerning career opportunities in Army Health Professions, write to HQDA (DASG-HC), Washington, D.C. 20310.

Judge Advocate General's Corps For information concerning career opportunities as a lawyer, military and civilian, write to Personnel, Plans, and Training Office, Office of The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, HQDA (DAJA-PT), Washington, D.C. 20310.

Chaplains Corps For information concerning career opportunities as a chaplain, write to the Chief of Chaplains, HQDA (DACH-ZA), Washington, D.C. 20310.

Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries For information write to Casualty and Memorial Affairs Directorate, Adjutant General Center, Department of the Army, Hoffman Building, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331.

Speakers Civilian organizations desiring an Army speaker may contact a nearby Army installation or write or call Community Relations Division, Office of The Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310. Phone, 202-697-1683. Requests for Army Reserve speakers may be addressed to HQDA (DAAR-IO), Washington, D.C. 20310, or the local Army Reserve Center. Organizations in

the Washington, D.C. area desiring chaplain speakers may contact the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310. Phone, 202-695-1137. Information on speakers may be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314, or the nearest Corps of Engineer Division or District Office

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Inquiries concerning Department of the Army policies pertaining to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act matters should be addressed to the Office for the Freedom of Information, HQDA (SAPA-POI), The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, or by

telephoning 202-697-4122. In the event persons are not clear as to whom they should send a request for Army records, information as to the proper official or office may be obtained from HQDA (DAAG-AMR-S), Hoffman Building, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331, or by telephoning for Freedom of Information Act matters, 202-693-1847, and for Privacy Act matters, 202-693-0973. In addition, assistance or information concerning requests for records of a specific Army field command, installation, or organization, may be obtained by contacting the local Army installation or organization Information Officer.

United States Military Academy

West Point, N.Y. 10996

Lt. Gen. Willard W. Scott, Jr.	<i>Superintendent</i>
Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Franklin	<i>Commandant of Cadets</i>
Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Jr.	<i>Dean of the Academic Board</i>

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N.Y. The course is of 4 years' duration, during which the cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical

training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and a commission as second lieutenant in the Army.

For further information concerning the Department of the Army, direct communications to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, or contact Staff Management Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

20310. Phone, 202-697-2544.

Approved.

John O. Marsh, Jr.,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 211-232.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20350

Phone, 202-545-6700

Office of the Secretary of the Navy:

JOHN LEHMAN	<i>SECRETARY OF THE NAVY</i>
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Fred Davidson III	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)</i>
Joseph K. Taussig	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy/Equal Employment Opportunity)</i>
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Hugh O'Neill	<i>Principal Deputy General Counsel</i>
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James A. Macmillan	<i>Associate General Counsel (Management)</i>
Margaret A. Olsen	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Acquisition)</i>
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Harvey J. Nathan	<i>Counsel, Naval Electronic Systems Command</i>
William H. Speck	<i>Counsel, Naval Facilities Engineering Command</i>
Eugene P. Angrist	<i>Counsel, Naval Sea Systems Command</i>
William G. Rae	<i>Counsel, Naval Supply Systems Command</i>
Milton J. Stickles, Jr.	<i>Counsel, Military Sealift Command</i>
Charles J. McManus	<i>Counsel, Office of Naval Research</i>
Charles D. Lamoureux	<i>Counsel, Naval Data Automation Command</i>

U.S. Navy:

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Adm. William N. Small, USN	<i>Vice Chief of Naval Operations</i>
	<i>Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations:</i>
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Vice Adm. W. L. McDonald, USN	<i>Air Warfare</i>
Vice Adm. N. R. Thunman, USN	<i>Submarine Warfare</i>
Vice Adm. R. L. Walters, USN	<i>Surface Warfare</i>
Vice Adm. W. J. Cowhill, USN	<i>Logistics</i>
Vice Adm. L. W. Zech, Jr., USN	<i>Manpower, Personnel and Training/Chief of Naval Personnel</i>
	<i>Directors of Major Staff Offices:</i>
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Vice Adm. C. A. H. Trost, USN	<i>Navy Program Planning</i>
Rear Adm. W. R. Smedberg, USN	<i>Acting Director, Naval Warfare</i>
Vice Adm. G. R. Nagler, USN	<i>Command and Control</i>
Vice Adm. R. R. Monroe, USN	<i>Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation</i>
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Rear Adm. F. F. Palmer, USN	<i>Naval Reserve</i>
Rear Adm. E. W. Carter III, USN	<i>Naval Inspector General</i>
Vice Adm. J. William Cox, MC, USN	<i>Surgeon General</i>
Rear Adm. R. H. Trower, CHC, USN	<i>Chief of Chaplains/Director of Religious Ministries</i>

Major Shore Commands:

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Vice Adm. E. P. Travers, USN	<i>Vice Chief of Naval Material</i>
J. E. Colvard	<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Material</i>
Vice Adm. E. R. Seymour, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Air Systems Command</i>
Rear Adm. George B. Schick, Jr., USN	<i>Commander, Naval Electronic Systems Command</i>
Rear Adm. W. M. Zobel, CEC, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command</i>
Vice Adm. E. B. Fowler, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command</i>
Rear Adm. A. A. Giordano, SC, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command</i>
Vice Adm. J. William Cox, MC, USN	<i>Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery</i>
Vice Adm. L. W. Zech, Jr., USN	<i>Chief of Naval Personnel</i>
Rear Adm. R. F. Dunn, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command</i>
Rear Adm. James D. Williams, USN	<i>Commander, Navy Recruiting Command</i>
Jan K. Bohren	<i>Director, Naval Civilian Personnel Command</i>
Capt. R. E. Hughes, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Oceanography Command</i>
Rear Adm. R. M. Ghormley, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command</i>
Rear Adm. J. L. Butts, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Intelligence Command</i>
Rear Adm. P. W. Dillingham, Jr., USN	<i>Commander, Naval Security Group Command</i>
Rear Adm. K. L. Shugart, USN	<i>Chief of Naval Education and Training</i>
Rear Adm. F. F. Palmer, USN	<i>Chief of Naval Reserve</i>
Rear Adm. P. E. Sutherland, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Data Automation Command</i>
Rear Adm. J. S. Jenkins, JAGC, USN	<i>Commander, Naval Legal Service Command</i>
Capt. P. D. Hoskins, USN	<i>Director, Naval Investigative Service</i>

Major Fleet Commands:

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Adm. S. R. Foley, Jr., USN	<i>Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet</i>
Vice Adm. R. J. Hays, USN	<i>Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe</i>
Vice Adm. K. J. Carroll, USN	<i>Commander, Military Sealift Command</i>

U.S. Marine Corps:

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Col. J. H. R. Curd, USMC	<i>Military Secretary to the Commandant</i>
Sgt. Maj. L. D. Crawford, USMC	<i>Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps</i>
Gen. P. X. Kelley, USMC	<i>Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff</i>
Col. D. D. Page, Jr., USMC	<i>Secretary of the General Staff</i>
Col. F. L. Loving, USMC	<i>Director, Special Projects Directorate</i>
Lt. Gen. William R. Maloney, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Policies</i>
Maj. Gen. Harold G. Glasgow, USMC	<i>Director, Operations Division</i>
Maj. Gen. B. E. Trainor, USMC	<i>Director, Plans Division</i>
Col. G. L. Cates, USMC	<i>Director, Service Plans and Policies Division</i>
Lt. Gen. W. J. White, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation</i>
Maj. Gen. John V. Cox, USMC	<i>Director, Aviation Plans, Policy, and Requirements Division</i>
Col. V. P. Hart, Jr., USMC	<i>Director, Aviation Systems and Support Division</i>
Lt. Gen. E. J. Bronars, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower</i>
Maj. Gen. D. Gray, USMC	<i>Director, Personnel Management Division</i>
Brig. Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., USMC	<i>Director, Personnel Procurement Division</i>
Brig. Gen. A. Lukeman, USMC	<i>Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division</i>
Col. R. L. Belli, USMC	<i>Director, Personnel Services Division</i>
Lt. Gen. H. A. Hatch, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics</i>
V. J. Walls	<i>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics</i>
Brig. Gen. W. G. Carson, Jr., USMC	<i>Director, Materiel Division</i>
Brig. Gen. Louis H. Buehl III, USMC	<i>Director, Facilities and Services Division</i>
P. E. Zanfagna	<i>Director, Contracts Division</i>
Brig. Gen. Eugene B. Russell, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Studies</i>
Maj. Gen. T. R. Morgan, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Requirements and Programs</i>
Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Reserve Affairs</i>
Brig. Gen. C. D. Dean, USMC	<i>Inspector General of the Marine Corps</i>
E. T. Comstock	<i>Fiscal Director of the Marine Corps</i>
Brig. Gen. W. R. Etnyre, USMC	<i>Deputy Fiscal Director</i>
Maj. Gen. James L. Day, USMC	<i>Deputy Chief of Staff for Training</i>
Brig. Gen. George H. Leach, USMC	<i>Director, Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Systems Division</i>
Brig. Gen. W. A. Bloomer, USMC	<i>Legislative Assistant</i>
Brig. Gen. Jerome T. Hagen, USMC	<i>Director of Public Affairs</i>
Brig. Gen. W. H. J. Tiernan, USMC	<i>Director, Judge Advocate Division</i>
Brig. Gen. H. T. Hagaman, USMC	<i>Director of Intelligence</i>
Col. R. G. Corbett, USMC	<i>Director of Headquarters Support</i>
Brig. Gen. E. H. Simmons, USMC	<i>Director of Marine Corps History and Museums</i>
W. H. Cone	<i>Counsel for the Commandant</i>
Rear Adm. J. A. Zimble, MC, USN	<i>The Medical Officer, U.S. Marine Corps</i>
Capt. N. K. Luther, DC, USN	<i>The Dental Officer, U.S. Marine Corps</i>

Capt. G. W. Evans, Jr., CHC, USNR *The Chaplain, U.S. Marine Corps*

[For the Department of the Navy statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 700]

The primary mission of the Navy is to protect the United States, as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, by the effective prosecution of war at sea including, with its Marine Corps component, the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases; to support, as required, the forces of all military departments of the United States; and maintain freedom of the seas.

The United States Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American Revolution. The Department of the Navy and the Office of Secretary of the Navy were established by act of Congress approved April 30, 1798 (1 Stat. 553); 10 U.S.C. 5011, 5031). For 9 years prior to that date, by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary of War.

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an executive

department of the Federal Government, and provided that the Department of the Navy be a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578).

The Secretary of the Navy is appointed by the President as the head of the Department of the Navy, and is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of the Navy (10 U.S.C. 5031).

The organization of the Department of the Navy is reflected in the organization chart and personnel listing. The Department of the Navy includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy

Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the Department of the Navy. Under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy is responsible for the policies and control of the Department of the Navy, including its organization, administration, operation, and efficiency. The members of the Secretary's executive administration assist in the discharge of the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy is next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy. The Under Secretary functions as deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary, and acts with full authority of

the Secretary in the general management of the Department.

Civilian Executive Assistants

The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary are the principal advisers and assistants to the Secretary of the Navy on the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Navy as a whole and are assigned Department-wide responsibilities for areas which are essential to the efficient administration of the Department of the Navy.

The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, the Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management), and the General Counsel

of the Navy. It is the policy of the Secretary to assign Department-wide responsibilities essential to the efficient administration of the Department of the Navy to the Civilian Executive Assistants.

Each Civilian Executive Assistant, within an assigned area of responsibility, is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary on the Administration of the affairs of the Department of the Navy. The Civilian Executive Assistants carry out the duties in harmony with the statutory position of the Chief of Naval Operations as the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary on the conduct of activities of the Department of the Navy and the responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Each is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary within his assigned area of responsibility.

The Under Secretary of the Navy is designated as the deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary of the Navy to act with full authority of the Secretary in the general management of the Department and to supervise the offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) is the Comptroller of the Navy and is responsible for all matters related to the financial management of the Department, including budgeting, accounting, disbursing, financing, internal review, progress and statistical reporting, management information systems, automatic data processing systems and equipment (ADPE), except ADPE integral to a weapon system, and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary. The Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) provides technical guidance, supervision and resource support to the Office of the Auditor General in execution of principles, policies, and procedures followed in connection with organizational and administrative matters relating to the Navy audit function. Under the Comptroller, the Deputy Comptroller of the Navy shall, in addition to other duties, serve as an adviser and assistant

to the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps with respect to financial and budgetary matters.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is responsible for the overall supervision of manpower and reserve component affairs of the Department, including policy and administration of affairs related to military (active and inactive) and civilian personnel, and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics) is responsible for all stages of the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy;" all Department of the Navy acquisition programs following full-scale production decision (Milestone III); the business, contractual, manpower, and logistic support aspects of the Department's acquisition programs, including policy and administration of affairs related thereto; the maintenance, alteration, supply, distribution, and disposal of material; all transportation matters; the acquisition, construction, utilization, improvement, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of real estate and facilities, including capital equipment, utilities, housing, and public quarters; printing and publications; labor relations with respect to contractors with the Department of the Navy; industrial security; the Mutual Defense Assistance Program as related to the supplying of material, including foreign military sales; and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems) is responsible for all matters related to research, development, engineering, test and evaluation efforts within the Department, including management of the appropriation, "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy;" oceanography, ocean engineering, and closely related matters; the technical aspects of production management and maintenance or alteration of material; Navy acquisition

programs through the full-scale production decision (Milestone III), including policy and administration of affairs related thereto, with the exception of the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy;" and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The General Counsel provides legal advice, counsel, and guidance to the Secretary of the Navy and the other Civilian Executive Assistants and their staffs on any issue or matter involving the Department of the Navy. The General Counsel provides legal services relating to: general legal issues, litigation, business and commercial law, real and personal property, civilian personnel law, patent law, and procurement of services, including the fiscal, budgetary, and accounting aspects for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The Staff Assistants

The Staff Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Auditor General of the Navy, the Chief of Information, the Chief of Legislative Affairs, the Director, Office of Program Appraisal, and the heads of such other offices and boards as may be established by law or by the Secretary for the purpose of assisting the Secretary or one or more of the Civilian Executive Assistants in the administration of the Department of the Navy. Each supervises all functions and activities internal to that office and assigned shore activities, if any. Each is responsible to the Secretary or to one of the Civilian Executive Assistants for the utilization of resources by, and the operating efficiency of, all activities under their supervision. The duties of the individual Staff Assistants and their respective offices are provided by law or assigned by the Secretary.

Naval Research The Office of Naval Research, established by the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 779; 10 U.S.C. 5150-5153), is headed by a Chief of Naval Research who is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is authorized to act for the Secretary of the Navy on all assigned matters. The Chief of Naval

Research is responsible to the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems), for the performance of assigned functions, duties, and responsibilities. The Chief of Naval Research is responsible for the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination of naval research; the conduct of naval research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the bureaus, system commands, and other agencies and offices of the Department; the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or on behalf of the Department relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, and royalty payments, and matters connected therewith.

Office of Naval Research regional offices are located in Boston and Pasadena. Branch offices are located in Chicago, and London, England. Other field activities are: Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., the Naval Biosciences Laboratory, Oakland, Calif., the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska, the Naval Ocean Research and Development Activity, Bay St. Louis, Miss., the Office of Naval Research, Ocean Science Detachment, Bay St. Louis, Miss., and the Office of Naval Research Scientific Liaison, Tokyo, Japan. In addition, the Office of Naval Research has various resident representatives in geographical areas of extensive research activity.

(Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Ballston Tower #1, 800 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. 22217. Phone, 202-696-4258)

Judge Advocate General The Judge Advocate General is the senior officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Navy and is the Commander of the Naval Legal Service Command. The Judge Advocate General supervises the administration of military justice throughout the Navy, performs the functions required or authorized by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, provides technical supervision for the Naval Justice School at Newport, R.I.,

and has responsibility for such legal duties and services throughout the Department of the Navy as are not provided by the General Counsel of the Navy. The Judge Advocate General maintains a close working relationship with the General Counsel on all matters of common interest and has responsibility for liaison with other departments and agencies of the Government in appropriate cases.

Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps and Judge Advocates of the Marine Corps provide legal services in such matters as legal assistance and tax advice to naval personnel and their dependents, investigations, claims, admiralty, international relations, courts-martial, nonjudicial punishment, civilian personnel law at field activities (under the overall coordination and policy guidance of the Office of Civilian Personnel Law), military personnel law, labor relations, conservation, and environmental protection.

For further information concerning activities of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, contact the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Code 004, Navy Department, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, Va. 22332. For telephone inquiries, contact the Public Affairs Officer, phone, 202-325-9820.

Comptroller Pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 5061, the Secretary of the Navy established the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy on June 1, 1950.

The Comptroller is responsible for financial management of the Navy, including budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, administrative organization, and related managerial procedures.

Information The Chief of Information is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Chief of Naval Operations in all public affairs and internal relations matters and is authorized to implement Navy public affairs and internal relations policies and to coordinate those Navy and Marine Corps activities that are of mutual interest.

The Chief of Information is responsible for keeping Navy commands informed of Department of Defense policies and

requirements and is the only Navy command authorized to deal directly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs).

Principal functions of the Office of Information include making available accurate and timely information about the Navy so that the general public, the press, and Congress may understand and assess the Navy's programs, operations, and needs; coordination of Navy participation in community events; supervision of the Navy's internal information programs as well as Freedom of Information and Privacy Act coordination.

Field activities of the Chief of Information include six Navy Information Offices (NAVINFO's), two Navy Public Affairs Centers (NAVPACEN's), and one Fleet Home Town News Center (FHTNC).

(Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20350. Phone, 202-697-5342)

Personnel Boards The Naval Council of Personnel Boards, comprised of the Naval Discharge Review Board, Naval Complaints Review Board, Naval Clemency and Parole Board, Employee Appeals Review Board, Disability Evaluation System, and Naval Physical Disability Review Board, administers, under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), personnel services and support as indicated by each component board's title.

Naval Discharge Review Board: The board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1553, upon its own motion or upon request by or on behalf of former Navy and Marine Corps members, the discharge or dismissal received by that former member, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of general court-martial. It determines whether, under reasonable standards of naval law and discipline, a discharge or dismissal should be changed and, if so, what change should be made.

Naval Complaints Review Board: The Board reviews, upon request, decisional documents and/or index entries created by the Naval Discharge Review Board

after April 1, 1977. The Naval Complaints Review Board determines whether decisional documents conform to those applicable regulations of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy.

Naval Clemency and Parole Board: The Board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 953-954, Navy and Marine Corps court-martial cases referred to it and grants or denies clemency; and, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 952, reviews and directs that parole be granted or denied in cases referred to it for review.

Employee Appeals Review Board: The Board renders final decisions, and directs implementation of them, on civilian employee complaints alleging discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin and other civilian employee grievances and appeals properly referred to it.

Disability Evaluation: The Disability Evaluation System organizes and administers disability evaluations within the Department of the Navy pursuant to 10 U.S.C., chapter 61, and other applicable provisions of law and regulation. It is comprised of the Central Physical Evaluation Board, regional Physical Evaluation Boards at Bethesda, Md., Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif., and the Physical Review Council. The system considers evidence concerning disabilities of personnel and determines the appropriate disposition in each case.

Physical Disability Review Board: The Board reviews appropriate appeals from

the Physical Review Council and renders advisory opinions to the Board for Correction of Naval Records, ensuring conformity with accepted medical principles, pertinent law and regulation, and established personnel policies in each case.

(Naval Council of Personnel Boards, Department of the Navy, Room 905, 801 N. Randolph St., Arlington, Va. 22203. Phone, 202-696-4356)

Board for Correction of Naval Records

The Board for Correction of Naval Records is a statutory civilian board, established pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1552, to relieve the Congress of the burden and necessity of considering private relief legislation for the correction of errors and injustices suffered by members and former members of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, acting through this board of civilians of the executive part of the Department, is authorized to take action consistent with law and regulation to correct naval or military records of the Department of the Navy where such action is necessary or appropriate to correct an error or to remove an injustice. The Board represents the highest echelon of review of administrative errors and injustices. The Board reviews, on application, actions taken by various boards and officials in the Department.

(Board for Correction of Naval Records, Department of the Navy, Room 2432, Navy Annex, Washington, D.C. 20370. Phone, 202-694-1765)

United States Navy

The Chief of Naval Operations

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the senior military officer of the Department of the Navy and takes precedence above all other officers of the naval service, except an officer of the naval service who is serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is the principal naval adviser to the President and the Secretary of the Navy on the

conduct of war, and the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary on the conduct of the activities of the Department of the Navy. He is the Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Operations plans for and provides the manpower, material, facilities, and services to support the needs of the Navy, with the exception of the Fleet Marine Forces; maintains water transportation services, including sea transportation services for the Department of Defense; directs the Naval Reserve; and exercises authority for matters of naval administration, including matters related to customs and traditions of the naval service, security, intelligence, discipline, naval communications, and naval operations.

The Chief of Naval Operations exercises area coordination authority over all shore activities of the Department of the Navy to ensure that total efforts afford adequate support to the combatant forces and are coordinated among themselves to assure economy and efficiency of operation.

Operating Forces of the Navy

The Operating Forces of the Navy are responsible for naval operations necessary to carry out the Department of the Navy's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The Operating Forces of the Navy include the several fleets, seagoing forces, Fleet Marine Forces and other assigned Marine Corps forces, the Military Sealift Command, and other forces and activities as may be assigned by the President or the Secretary of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations is responsible for the command and administration of the Operating Forces of the Navy.

Organizationally, the major commands afloat include the Pacific Fleet, the Atlantic Fleet, the Naval Forces, Europe, and the Military Sealift Command.

The Pacific Fleet, under the command of a naval commander in chief, is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft which operate throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Atlantic Fleet, under the command of a naval commander in chief, is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft which operate throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The Naval Forces, Europe, under the command of a naval commander in chief, includes forces assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations or made available from either the Pacific or Atlantic Fleet to operate in the European theater.

The Military Sealift Command, under a naval commander, provides ocean transportation (by Government-owned or commercial vessels) for personnel and cargo of all components of the Department of Defense and as authorized for other Federal agencies; operates and maintains underway replenishment ships and other vessels providing mobile logistic support to elements of the combatant fleets; and operates ships in support of scientific projects and other programs for Federal agencies.

Navy Command Structure

In addition to the major fleet commands through which the Chief of Naval Operations exercises his command responsibilities over the Operating Forces of the Navy, the total management responsibilities of the CNO and provision of support to the Operating Forces of the Navy are carried out through an executive, functional, and area organization structure, which follows.

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), which advises and assists the CNO in the discharge of his responsibilities, was established basically in its present structure by Executive Order 9635 of September 29, 1945, and later by act of March 5, 1948 (38 Stat. 929, 62 Stat. 66; 10 U.S.C. 141, 171, 5036(b), 5081-5088).

Naval Material Command The Naval Material Command provides the total system and material support needs of the Operating Forces of the Navy for equipment, weapons and weapon systems, materials, supplies, facilities, maintenance, and supporting services. This support includes the development, acquisition, procurement, construction, maintenance, alteration, repair, and

overhaul of ships, aircraft, surface, and undersea craft; space and oceanographic systems and equipment; training equipment and devices; land vehicle systems and equipment; fixed ocean systems; and shore facilities and utilities.

On matters pertaining to acquisition, contracting, production, exploratory development and laboratories, the Chief of Naval Material provides direct staff assistance to the Secretary of the Navy. He also provides material support to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the heads of other Department of the Navy and Department of Defense organizations, as required.

In carrying out external responsibilities of the Naval Material Command, the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, acts as the Coordinator of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair for the Department of Defense and as the Coordinator for Ship Repair and Conversion for the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. Within the Naval Sea Systems Command, the Deputy Commander for Nuclear Propulsion is responsible for the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, which is a joint program of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Energy. He also serves as the Director, Division of Naval Reactors, Department of Energy.

(Headquarters Naval Material Command, Department of the Navy, Crystal Plaza, Arlington, Va. Mail, Washington, D.C. 20360. Phone, 202-692-3004)

Bureau of Naval Personnel The Bureau plans and directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career development of Navy personnel. It also plans the quantitative requirements for education and training of Navy personnel, including those of the Naval Reserve, to meet the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements of the United States Navy. Additionally, the Bureau develops and implements servicewide programs for improved human relations.

(Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building No. 2, Washington, D.C. 20370. Phone, 202-694-1271)

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery The Bureau provides professional, technical, medical, and dental services to Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents and other personnel as authorized by law. It directs the professional education and training of officer and enlisted members of the Medical, Dental, Medical Service, Nurse, and Hospital Corps, and of the Dental Technician Rating; conducts biomedical research and development projects; and provides professional and technical guidance over design, construction, and equipping of medical and dental facilities ashore and afloat in coordination with other naval commands.

The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is also the Surgeon General of the Navy.

(Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 23d and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20372. Phone, 202-254-4348)

Functional Field Commands

Oceanography The Commander, Naval Oceanography Command, and the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, coordinate the Naval Oceanographic Program which includes the science, technology, engineering, operations, and those personnel and facilities associated with each, which are essential to explore the ocean and the atmosphere and to provide astronomical data and time for naval applications. Additionally, support is provided, where possible, to all related national objectives. The Naval Oceanographic Program includes, more specifically, the following six major areas:

Ocean science—to advance the knowledge of the physical, chemical, biological, and geological nature of the world's oceans and their boundaries;

Ocean engineering and development—to provide support to operations whose purpose is to maximize the use of the world's oceans;

Oceanographic operations—to provide oceanographic data, services, and operational support for military uses and support for operations involving underwater search and rescue, recovery,

salvage, emplacements, facilities, and polar research;

Environmental prediction—to provide forecasting of environmental conditions in the atmosphere, at the air-sea interface, and in the ocean, primarily for support of naval operations; to ensure that Department of the Navy meteorological requirements and Department of Defense requirements for oceanographic analyses and forecasts are met; and to provide technical guidance in meteorological matters throughout the naval service.

Chronometry—to synchronize time-ordered navigation systems such as Loran C, Omega, Transit, GPS; to provide precise time and time intervals for the Department of Defense; and to determine astronomical time and latitude for celestial navigation, geodesy, and civil use;

Astrometry—to provide stellar positions for guidance systems, astropositioning and space navigation, and to calculate and publish the Nautical Almanac and Air Almanac.

(Commander, Naval Oceanography Command, NSTL Station, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39529. Phone, 601-688-4883. Superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. 20390. Phone, 202-254-4664)

Naval Telecommunications The Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command, exercises operational direction and management control of the Naval Telecommunications System (NTS); develops the planning, programing, and implementation of naval telecommunications equipment, systems, facilities and requisite training and manpower; serves as the Operations and Maintenance Manager of those elements of the Defense Communications System (DCS) assigned to the Navy; commands and administers the Naval Telecommunications Command and such other activities assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Cryptology The Commander, Naval Security Group Command, performs cryptologic functions; provides, operates, and maintains an adequate Naval Security Group; approves requirements for the use of existing Naval Security

Group capabilities and resources; and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs.

Naval Intelligence The Naval Intelligence Command ensures the fulfillment of the intelligence requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

Naval Investigative Service The Director, Naval Investigative Service (NIS), commands a worldwide organization, with representation in more than 150 geographic locations, to provide law enforcement, criminal investigative, and counterintelligence support to the Navy and Marine Corps, both ashore and afloat. The NIS, primarily a civilian organization, is comprised of law enforcement professionals who are sworn police officers, crime laboratory technicians, technical investigative specialists, counterintelligence officers, and administrative support personnel.

(Naval Investigative Service Headquarters, P.O. Box 16230, Suitland, Md. 20023. For general information, call 301-763-3783, or contact the Operations Control Center/Headquarters Duty Officer, 301-763-3780.

Naval Education and Training The mission of the Chief of Naval Education and Training is to provide assigned shore-based education and training for Navy, certain Marine Corps and other personnel in support of the Fleet, Naval Shore Establishment, Naval Reserve, Interservice Training Program, and Security Assistance Programs; develop specifically designated education and training afloat programs for the Fleet; execute the Navy's responsibility for voluntary education and dependents education; participate with research and development activities in the development and implementation of the most effective teaching and training systems and devices for optimal education and training; and perform such other functions as directed.

Civilian Personnel The Director, Naval Civilian Personnel Command, provides guidance to Navy headquarters and field activities on the implementation of civilian personnel policies and manages certain Navy-wide programs in

recruitment for engineers and scientists, the administrative cooperative education work-study program, personnel management evaluation, and the civilian personnel security program.

Data Automation The Commander, Naval Data Automation Command, administers and coordinates the Navy nontactical ADP program, including development of policy and procedures; approval of systems development, acquisition/utilization of automatic data processing equipment, and service

contracts; sponsoring of ADP technology and career development and training of ADP personnel.

Naval Reserve The Chief of Naval Reserve is responsible for the organization, training, and mobilization readiness of the Naval Reserve. As a major claimant, the Chief of Naval Reserve is the manager of the majority of Naval Reserve resources, including facilities, equipment, personnel, and funding.

United States Marine Corps

*Commandant of the Marine Corps,
Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20380
Phone, 202-694-2500*

The United States Marine Corps was initially established on November 10, 1775, by resolution of the Continental Congress. The present composition, missions, and functions of the Marine Corps are set forth in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended in 1952.

The primary mission assigned to the Marine Corps is to provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign. Collateral functions of the Marine Corps are to provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy and security detachments aboard naval stations/bases and other governmental installations. The Marine Corps is also responsible for developing, in coordination with the other military services, the tactics, doctrine, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations. An additional function is to prepare for wartime expansion, in accordance with joint mobilization plans, which may require activation of reserve forces when necessary. Included as a Marine Corps

mission is the all encompassing statement of "performing such other duties as the President may direct."

Structure The National Security Act, as amended in 1978, reaffirms the Marine Corps as a separate service within the Department of the Navy, and seats the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a full member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Marine Corps is composed of Operating Forces and a Supporting Establishment. The actual Operating Forces include three active divisions, three active aircraft wings, and three force service support groups. Largest of the Operating Forces is the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (FMFPAC), with major subordinate commands located on the west coast, Hawaii, and in Okinawa. Included under FMFPAC are two Marine divisions, two Marine aircraft wings, the 1st Marine Brigade, two Force Service Support Groups, and the newly formed 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade. The Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic (FMFLANT), commands the Operating Forces located on the east coast. These forces consist of a Marine division, a Marine aircraft wing, and a supporting Force Service Support Group.

Marine Corps Districts

District	Address
1	605 Stewart Ave., Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. 11530. Phone, 516-741-8000, ext. 200.
4	Building 75, Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa. 19112. Phone, 215-755-4872.
6	75 Piedmont Ave. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Phone, 404-221-4684, 4685.
8	4400 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La. 70146. Phone, 504-361-2361.
9	10000 W. 75th St., Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66204. Phone, 816-926-6371.
12	Bldg. 7, Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif. 94130. Phone, 415-765-5901, 5902

Marine Corps organization emphasizes the close integration of air-ground operations. Normally, a separate headquarters is task organized for command and control of air-ground units for combat operations, for deployments afloat in amphibious shipping and during training exercises. Marine air-ground task forces, of varying size and capabilities, are organized from the Fleet Marine Forces.

The Marine Corps Supporting Establishment recruits and trains Marines, provides supply and equipment support to the Operating Forces, and maintains permanent Marine bases, installations, and schools. Supporting the active forces is the Marine Corps Reserve which includes the 4th Marine Division, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, and the 4th Force Service Support Group.

Functions and Activities The Marine Corps' top priority is combat readiness. Its traditional peacetime role is to serve as a force-in-readiness. The Marine Corps has a global outlook, and Marines stand ready to be deployed to any part of the world to carry out their assigned missions. The Marines emphasize physical fitness and intensive training. The Marine Corps maintains three rapid response air-ground task forces, elements of which are continuously forward deployed in the Mediterranean Sea, the Western Pacific Ocean, and, intermittently, in the Indian Ocean. These ready forces are responsive to a variety of contingencies worldwide, as directed.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Research programs of the Office of Naval Research cover a broad spectrum of scientific fields, primarily for the needs of the Navy, but much information is of interest to the public. Inquiries on specific programs should be directed to the Assistant Chief for Research, Department of the Navy, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22217. Phone, 202-692-4101.

The Environment The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is responsible for the conduct of the environmental protection program of the Navy and Marine Corps, and serves as the focal point for the Department in establishing policy in environmental affairs. This is the contact for liaison at the highest level with other Federal and State agencies in addition to private agencies that are organized on a national level. All environmental impact

statements that originate within the Navy and Marine Corps for submission to the Environmental Protection Agency, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, are processed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). This Office maintains close liaison with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) in the implementation of the environmental protection program. Other responsible offices within the Department of the Navy are the Environmental Protection Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

Astronomy The United States Naval Observatory provides accurate time and

other astronomical data which are essential for safe navigation at sea, in the air, and in space. These same astronomical services which are essential for navigation are also necessary for numerous other technological, commercial, and scientific purposes. The Observatory provides conducted day tours of its Washington, D.C., facilities (Monday through Friday, except holidays) and night tours on specified dates each month when the moon is in its optimum viewing phase. Information concerning the work of the Observatory and the public tours may be obtained by writing to: Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. 20390.

Contract Information and Small

Business Activities Information in these areas can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics), Department of the Navy, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20350, phone, 202-692-2202; or from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research and Development), Department of the Navy, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20350. Phone, 202-695-6315. Information pertaining specifically to the Marine Corps in the areas of small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and labor surplus activities can be obtained from the Marine Corps Small Business Specialist (LBS), Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380. Phone, 202-694-1939.

Unsolicited proposals or inquiries concerning Navy projects should be addressed to the Chief of Naval Research or the Naval Material Command as appropriate.

Employment Information Information about civilian employment opportunities within the Department of the Navy in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area can be obtained from the Naval Civilian Personnel Command, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22203. Phone, 202-696-4450; or the Commandant of the Marine Corps Code (MPC-30), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380. Phone, 202-694-1046.

Speakers and Films Information on how to obtain speakers, films, and exhibits concerning the Navy and Marine Corps can be obtained by writing the Office of Information, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. 20350; or the Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380; or by contacting the Director of any Marine Corps District.

General Information Navy and Marine Corps recruiting offices, installation commanders, and Directors of Marine Corps Districts (see lists above) can answer general inquiries concerning the Navy and Marine Corps, and their community and public information programs.

Military Career Opportunities

Navy. Information concerning the numerous career fields available within the Navy, as well as the various enlisted and officer training programs, can be obtained by writing the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22203, or by calling toll free, the Navy Information Center, 800-841-8000.

Naval Reserve. Information concerning Naval Reserve opportunities can be obtained from Chief of Naval Reserve Headquarters, New Orleans, La. 70146 (Code 004). Phone, 504-948-1240.

Marine Corps. The Marine Corps conducts enlisted and officer training programs which require various lengths of service and provides the assurance of specialized training and other benefits.

The Marine Corps provides opportunities for training in a variety of technical skills which are necessary in support of ground and aviation combat operations. Radar operation and repair, meteorology, engineer equipment and automotive mechanics, artillery and armor repair, data processing, communications-electronics, jet aircraft repair, avionics, and air control are but a few specialized fields available.

The Marine Corps participates in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps.

Platoon Leaders Class (PLC) is a Marine Corps program for commissioning

officers in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve. Freshmen, sophomores, or juniors in an accredited college may apply for the PLC. The PLC Program provides for financial assistance to undergraduates.

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) is another program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps. Applicants for OCS must be college graduates or must be in their senior year.

Information on the above programs is available at most civilian educational institutions and Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations. Local telephone directories list the address and telephone number of the Recruiting Station and Officer Selection Officer under U.S. Government. Interested persons may also write directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code MR), Washington, D.C. 20380. Phone, 202-694-2914.

United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md. 21402

Phone, 301-267-6100

The United States Naval Academy offers a 4-year program of academic, military, and professional instruction for the training and education of young men and women for the naval service. Completion of the program normally leads to a commission in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, and to one of seven designated Bachelor of Science degrees in engineering fields, plus an undesignated Bachelor of Science degree with major options in 11 fields.

The needs of the Department of the Navy require that 80 percent of each class be enrolled as engineering, scientific, or mathematics majors, but this permits a sizable number of enrollees to choose their majors in the fields of the humanities or social sciences.

Information concerning the United States Naval Academy may be obtained by writing the Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 21402.

For further information concerning the Navy and Marine Corps, contact the Office of Information, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. 20350 (phone, 202-697-5342); or the Director, Division of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380 (phone, 202-694-2958).

Approved for the Secretary of the Navy.

J. S. Jenkins,
Rear Admiral, JAGC, U.S. Navy,
Judge Advocate General.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

1400 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209

Phone, 202-694-3007

ROBERT S. COOPER	<i>Director</i>
Carl F. Romney	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Ray E. Chapman	<i>Director, Program Management</i>
Elliott C. Levinthal	<i>Director, Defense Sciences</i>
Carl M. Thomas	<i>Director, Strategic Technology</i>
Douglas Tanimoto	<i>Director, Directed Energy</i>
William J. Phillips	<i>Director, Tactical Technology</i>
James A. Tegnolia	<i>Director, Air Vehicles Technology</i>
Robert E. Kahn	<i>Director, Information Processing Techniques</i>
William L. DeWeese	<i>Director, Administrative Office</i>

The Advanced Research Projects Agency, established in 1958 as an operating agency under the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, was redesignated as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) on March 23, 1972. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

DARPA has the responsibility to manage high-risk, high-payoff basic research and applied technology programs in projects as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense. The Agency's objective is to select and

pursue revolutionary technology developments that minimize the possibility of technological surprise and/or offer potential for major increases in national defense capability. Research and development on projects is taken to the demonstration stage where feasibility and practicality can be assessed, and then the projects are transferred to the appropriate military services. In the performance of its work, the Agency utilizes the services of the military departments, other Government agencies, private industrial and public entities, individuals and educational or research institutions.

Defense Audiovisual Agency

Headquarters, Norton Air Force Base, Calif. 92409

Phone, 714-382-7047 or 202-694-2616 (Washington, D.C.)

ROBERT S. SCOTT	<i>Director</i>
Richard Hill	<i>Acting Deputy Director</i>
John F. Doyle	<i>Comptroller</i>

Peter S. Rynkiewicz	<i>Assistant Director for Logistics</i>
Richard Walsh	<i>Acting Assistant Director for Manpower and Personnel</i>
Capt. Raymond A. Douthit, USAF	<i>Director for Administration</i>

The Defense Audiovisual Agency (DAVA) was established by Department of Defense Directive 5040.1, dated June 12, 1979. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs).

The Defense Audiovisual Agency performs centrally managed production, acquisition, and reproduction of motion picture films, video and audio tapes and discs, still photographs, and multimedia and other audiovisual media products to provide support and services for all

Department of Defense components. DAVA manages and operates the distribution system for its audiovisual products, provides depositories for the archival storage of DOD audiovisual products, and develops and maintains a data base for the management of the DOD Audiovisual Program.

The Agency also tests and evaluates commercial audiovisual equipment and reports its findings and makes certifications to the Defense Audiovisual Standardization Panel of the Defense Material Specifications and Standards Board.

Defense Audit Service

1300 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209
Phone, 202-697-9108

JOHN W. MELCHNER	<i>Director</i>
James H. Curry	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Lt. Comdr. Larry D. Harder, SC, USN	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Richard T. Russ	<i>Associate Director for Special Programs Audits</i>
William K. Keesee	<i>Associate Director for Intelligence and Communications Audit</i>
Merle A. Meling	<i>Associate Director for Financial and Manpower Audits</i>
William F. Thomas	<i>Associate Director for Systems and Logistics Audits</i>
Harold Bloom	<i>Associate Director for Resources and Overseas Audits</i>
Jack H. Kroll	<i>Chief, Audit Management Division</i>

The Defense Audit Service was established by Department of Defense Directive 5105.48, dated October 14, 1976. It is a separate agency directed by the Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Audits, who reports to the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

(Review and Oversight).

The Defense Audit Service plans and performs: internal audits of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified/Specified Commands, and all

Defense agencies; interservice audits in all DOD components; quick response audits on matters of special interest to the Secretary of Defense; audits of the Security Assistance Program at all levels of management; and other audits as requested.

The Defense Audit Service operations are centrally managed from the main

office in Arlington, Va. Audit operations are carried out from 12 regional offices located throughout the United States and overseas.

For further information, contact the Defense Audit Service, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209. Phone, 202-694-8231.

Defense Communications Agency

Eighth Street and South Courthouse Road, Arlington, Va. 22204

Phone, 202-692-0018

LT. GEN. W. J. HILSMAN, USA
Rear Adm. L. Layman, USN
G. Coviello

Col J. W. Nolan, USA

Col. S. L. Dilda, Jr., USAF
John T. Whealen

Lt. Col. Edward F. Bell, Jr., USA
Gary J. Griffin
Harlis Dale Starnes

Robert W. Helms
David R. Israel

Brig. Gen. R. H. Lee, USA

Brig. Gen. Richard W. Pryor, USAF
John G. Grimes

Brig. Gen. H. J. Schumacher, Jr.,
USA

Brig. Gen. Richard W. Pryor, USAF

Col. George R. Whitley, USA

Director

Vice Director

*Acting Chief Scientist/Associate Director,
Technology*

*Military Secretary, Military Communications-
Electronic Board*

Chief of Staff

General Counsel

Inspector General

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer

*Deputy Director, Personnel and
Administration*

Comptroller

*Deputy Director, Planning and Systems
Integration*

*Deputy Director, Command and Control
Technical Support*

*Deputy Director, Defense Communications
Systems*

*Deputy Manager, National Communications
System/DCA Operations Center*

*Commander, White House Communications
Agency*

*Commander, National Communications
System/DCA Operations Center*

*Director, Defense Communications
Engineering Center*

The Defense Communications Agency (DCA) was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on May 12, 1960. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). DCA also responds

directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and communication requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs.

DCA is organized into a Headquarters with field activities acting for the Director in assigned geographical areas of

responsibility. The field organization also includes the White House Communications Agency, Defense Commercial Communications Office, Defense Communications Engineering Center, National Communications System/Defense Communications System Operations Center, and the Command and Control Technical Center.

The mission of the DCA is to:

Perform system engineering for the Defense Communications System (DCS) and ensure that the DCS is planned, improved, operated, maintained, and managed effectively, efficiently, and economically to meet the long haul, point-to-point, and switched network telecommunications requirements of the National Command Authorities (NCA), the Department of Defense, and, as authorized and directed, other governmental agencies.

Provide system engineering and technical support to the National Military Command System (NMCS) and the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN).

Provide other engineering and technical support to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS), as assigned.

Perform system architect functions for current and future Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems.

Provide analytical and automated data processing (ADP) support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and other DOD components as directed and authorized.

Procure leased communications circuits, services, facilities, and equipment for the DOD where authorized, and for other Government agencies as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Initiate or process actions relating to regulatory and tariff matters, including rates for communications facilities leased by the Department of Defense.

For further information, contact the Director, Defense Communications Agency, Eighth Street and South Courthouse Road, Arlington, Va. 22204. Phone, 202-692-0018.

Defense Contract Audit Agency

*Building 4, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314
Phone, 202-274-7281*

CHARLES O. STARRETT, JR.	<i>Director</i>
James R. Brown	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Harold J. Lamb	<i>Special Assistant</i>
John J. Quill	<i>Counsel</i>
Ray E. Logsdon	<i>Assistant Director, Operations</i>
William J. Sharkey	<i>Deputy Assistant Director, Operations</i>
Darrell J. Oyer	<i>Assistant Director, Policy and Plans</i>
Fred J. Newton	<i>Deputy Assistant Director, Policy and Plans</i>
John H. van Santen, Jr.	<i>Assistant Director, Resources</i>
Thomas E. Cleaver	<i>Director of Personnel</i>

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 and operates under Department of Defense Directive 5105.36. It is a separate agency under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

DCAA performs all necessary contract audit functions for the Department of Defense and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all Defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with

the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. They include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other Government agencies may request DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DCAA manages its operations through six regional offices responsible for

approximately 350 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area.

For further information, contact the Special Assistant, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. Phone, 202-274-7319. Information regarding employment may also be obtained from the regional offices.

Regional Offices—Defense Contract Audit Agency

Regional Office	Regional Director	Address
ATLANTA: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (except El Paso and Hudspeth counties), Mexico, Central and South America, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and nearby islands.	Paul Evans	805 Walker St., P.O. Box 1498, Marietta, Ga. 30061.
BOSTON: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, eastern New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Africa, Europe, Greenland, Iceland, and Middle East.	William Reed	424 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, Mass. 02154.
CHICAGO: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, western New York, Ohio, western Maryland, western Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.	Robert Hubbard	Suite 652, 527 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60605.
LOS ANGELES: Southern California	Patrick Mirch	Suite 1270, 2500 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057.
PHILADELPHIA: Delaware, District of Columbia, eastern Maryland, New Jersey, southeastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Harvey Della Bernarda	1421 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
SAN FRANCISCO: Alaska, Arizona, northern California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas (counties of El Paso and Hudspeth), Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Asia (except for Middle East), Australia, and Pacific area.	Bernard Topf	450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36116, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Defense Intelligence Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301
Phone, 202-697-8844

LT. GEN. JAMES A. WILLIAMS, USA	<i>Director</i>
Rear Adm. E. A. Burkhalter, Jr., USN	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Brig. Gen. Donald W. Goodman, USAF	<i>Chief of Staff</i>
Col. B. H. Anderson, USA	<i>Executive to the Director</i>

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.21, dated August 1, 1961. DIA, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, operates under the control of the Secretary of Defense. Staff supervision of DIA is exercised for the Secretary of Defense by the Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) with respect to resources and by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy with respect to policy matters. Additionally, the Director of DIA reports to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the specific purposes of providing the intelligence support required to perform their statutory and assigned responsibilities and of ensuring that the necessary intelligence support is available to the Unified and Specified Commands.

Under its Director, the Defense Intelligence Agency is responsible for producing and disseminating defense intelligence to satisfy the intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense,

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and major components of the DOD. It accomplishes this either by use of internal resources; through the management, control, and coordination of the intelligence functions of other DOD activities; or through cooperation with other intelligence organizations.

DIA reviews and coordinates those DOD intelligence functions retained by or assigned to the military departments. It also develops guidance for the conduct and management of such functions for review, approval, and promulgation by the Secretary of Defense.

DIA also has the responsibility of supervising the execution of all approved plans, programs, policies, and procedures for those DOD general intelligence functions and activities for which DIA has management responsibility. It assists in obtaining the maximum economy and efficiency in the use and management of the DOD intelligence resources.

For further information, contact the Secretariat, Defense Intelligence Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-695-9977.

Defense Investigative Service

Buzzard Point, 1900 Half Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20324

Phone, 202-693-1427

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN	<i>Director</i>
Daniel J. Dinan	<i>Deputy Director, Investigations</i>
Frank Larsen	<i>Deputy Director, Industrial Security</i>
Helmut H. Hawkins	<i>Inspector General</i>
Dale L. Hartig	<i>Chief, Information and Legal Affairs</i>
Francis R. Cappelletti	<i>Chief, Information Systems</i>
M. Arnold Werner	<i>Assistant Director, Personnel and Security</i>
Frederick E. Taylor	<i>Assistant Director, Management and Resources</i>
James V. Richie	<i>Director, Personnel Investigations Center</i> <i>(Located at Fort Holabird, Md. 21219.)</i>
Col. Jay M. Russell, USAF	<i>Director, Defense Industrial Security Institute</i> <i>(Located at DGSC, Richmond, Va. 23297.)</i>
Col. Jonathan E. Van Horn, USA	<i>Director, Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (Located at Columbus, Ohio 43216.)</i>

The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established by the Secretary of Defense, effective January 1, 1972. The DIS is chartered by DOD Directive 5105.42, dated July 19, 1978 and operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

The DIS consists of a Headquarters, 4 Operations Centers, the Defense Industrial Security Institute, 10 regional field offices and their subordinate field offices and resident agencies located in the 50 States and Puerto Rico, and the Office of Industrial Security International in Brussels, Belgium.

The DIS conducts all Personnel Security Investigations (PSI's) for DOD components and when authorized also conducts PSI's for other U.S. Government activities. These PSI's include investigation of allegations of subversive affiliations, adverse suitability information, or any other situation that requires resolution to complete the PSI.

Regional Field Offices—Defense Investigative Service

Regional Field Offices	Regional Directors
Boston, Mass. 02210	Arthur J. Sullivan.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19112	John N. Held.
Washington, D.C. 22331	Donald P. Barron.
Norfolk, Va. 23502	Norman H. Hempel.
Chicago, Ill. 60607	W. Graham Bell.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	James A. Bauer, Acting.
New Orleans, La. 70160	Frederick E. Robey, Jr.
San Antonio, Tex. 78208	Col. Howard G. Willis, USAF.
San Francisco, Calif. 94129	Alfred W. Hazen.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90249	David L. McDonald.

DIS is responsible for the three major programs involving industrial security: the Defense Industrial Security Program; the Industrial Facilities Protection Program; and the Survey Program for Contractors with conventional arms, ammunition and explosives.

DIS also manages the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII), a centralized list of all Defense components investigative files, and security clearance information pertaining to Army and Air Force personnel.

For further information, contact the Chief, Office of Information and Legal Affairs, Defense Investigative Service, 1900 Half Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20324. Phone, 202-693-1740.

Defense Legal Services Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301
Phone, 202-695-3341

WILLIAM H. TAFT IV	<i>Director, Defense Legal Services Agency/ General Counsel, Department of Defense</i>
L. Niederlehner	<i>Deputy Director/Deputy General Counsel</i>
Elizabeth Winston	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
Thomas C. Nugent	<i>Director for Industrial Security Clearance Review</i>
Robert S. Brady	<i>Deputy Counsel</i>
Werner Windus	<i>Director, Legislative Reference Service</i>

The Defense Legal Services (DLS) Agency was established by Department of Defense Directive 5145.4, dated August 12, 1981. DLS is under the direction, authority, and control of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense. It provides legal advice and services for the

Office of the Secretary of Defense and its field activities, and the Defense agencies; provides technical support and assistance for development of the DOD Legislative Program; coordinates DOD positions on legislation and Presidential Executive orders; and provides a centralized

legislative and congressional document reference and distribution point for the Department, and maintains the Department's historical legislative files. The General Counsel of the Department

of Defense serves as the Director of DLS.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Defense Legal Services Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-697-7228.

Defense Logistics Agency

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314

Phone, 202-274-6001

VICE ADM. E. A. GRINSTEAD, SC, USN	<i>Director</i>
Maj. Gen. E. W. Bowers, USA	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Brig. Gen. C. F. Drenz, USA	<i>Deputy Director, Acquisition Management</i>
Capt. T. H. Upton, SC, USN	<i>Executive</i>
Maj. Gen. M. R. Peterson, USAF	<i>Assistant Director, Plans, Policies and Programs</i>
Col. Robert T. Hatcher, USA	<i>Deputy</i>
Col. R. W. Miller, USAF	<i>Acting Assistant Director, Telecommunications and Information Systems</i>
J. A. Goldsmith	<i>Staff Director, Legislative and Public Affairs</i>
Karl W. Kabeiseman	<i>General Counsel</i>
William J. Cassell	<i>Comptroller</i>
Col. B. J. Bonner, USA	<i>Command Security Officer</i>
Col. Jozef F. Senna, USA	<i>Inspector General</i>
Col. Robert F. McCormack, USA	<i>Staff Director, Administration</i>
Anthony W. Hudson	<i>Staff Director, Personnel</i>
Col. J. R. Graves, USA	<i>Deputy</i>
Col. C. F. Potamos, USA	<i>Staff Director, Installation Services and Environmental Protection</i>
Raymond W. Dellas	<i>Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
Brig. Gen. J. E. Cassity, USMC	<i>Executive Director, Supply Operations</i>
Raymond F. Chiesa	<i>Executive Director, Contracting</i>
Richard G. Bruner	<i>Executive Director, Technical and Logistics Services</i>
William V. Gordon	<i>Executive Director, Contract Management</i>
Rear Adm. F. C. Collins, Jr., USN	<i>Executive Director, Quality Assurance</i>

Established pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is an agency of the Department of Defense (DOD) under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) and subject to DOD policies, directives, and instructions.

DLA consists of a Director, a Deputy Director, a Deputy Director for Acquisition Management, a Headquarters establishment, and 25 primary level field activities and their subordinate activities. Some of the subordinate activities of the Defense Fuel Supply Center, the Defense Property Disposal Service, and the Defense Personnel Support Center

operate in overseas areas. There are also a number of Headquarters field extension offices which are controlled by Headquarters staff elements.

The mission of DLA is to provide effective and economical support to the military services, other DOD components, Federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized, for assigned materiel commodities and items of supply, including weapons systems, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, contract administration services, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Furthermore, DLA administers the operation of DOD programs as assigned.

Under the direction and operational control of its Director, DLA is responsible for the performance of the following major functions:

Materiel management encompassing item management classification, requirements and supply control, procurement, quality and reliability assurance, industrial mobilization planning, storage, inventory and distribution, transportation, maintenance and manufacture, provisioning, technical logistics data and information, value engineering and standardization;

Contract administration services provided in support of the military departments and other DOD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated Federal and State agencies, and foreign governments;

Providing scientific and technical information support services to the Defense Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation community through operation of the centralized management information and technical report data banks at the Defense Technical Information Center and administrative management of nine contractor-operated DOD Information Analysis Centers in selected fields of science and technology;

Administering assigned DOD programs including the DOD Coordinated Procurement Program, Federal Catalog System, DOD Excess, Surplus, and Foreign Excess Personal Property

Disposal Program, DOD Retail Interservice Support Program (DRIS), Defense Materiel Utilization Program, DOD Industrial Plant Equipment Program, Foreign Military Sales, operating Military Parts Control Advisory Groups (MPCAG) for standardization of parts at the system equipment design stage, DOD-wide program for redistribution/reutilization of excess automation equipment, Defense Automatic Addressing System, Defense Precious Metals Recovery Program, Executive Agent for Materiel Redistribution via the Defense European and Pacific Redistribution Activity (DEPRA), assigned logistics operations contingent to the National Civil Preparedness Program, assigned aspects of the DOD Food Service Management Program, DOD-wide Interchangeable/Substitutable Program, Military Standard Logistics Systems, Logistics Data Element Standardization and Management Program, Defense Procurement Management Review, providing manpower data support to DOD and other Government agencies assigned, the DOD Hazardous Materiel Data System, and the Program Manager for the Defense Energy Information System;

Monitoring DOD supply relationships with the General Services Administration;

Serving as the operating agency for the DOD Automated Placement Programs, and providing administrative support to the Centralized Referral Activity whose functions are under Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) supervision. These programs are the Centralized Referral System which provides for the placement of displaced DOD employees and returning overseas career employees, the Overseas Employment Referral Program, and the Automated Career Management System (ACMS) for placement of employees registered in the DOD-wide career program for Acquisition/Contracting and Quality Assurance personnel; and

Systems analysis and design, procedural development, and maintenance for supply and service systems as assigned by the Secretary of Defense.

Primary Level Field Activities

Supply Centers The six supply centers are responsible for materiel management of assigned commodities and items of supply relating to food, clothing, textiles, medical, chemical, petroleum, industrial, construction, electronics, and general items of supply. The Defense Fuel Supply

Center is additionally responsible for contracting for commercial petroleum services and coal, as well as all crude oil and petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Two of the supply centers also perform depot operations functions for assigned commodities.

Primary Level Field Activities—Defense Logistics Agency

Activity	Commander (C)/Administrator (A)
Defense Supply Centers:	
Defense Construction Supply Center	Rear Adm. H.C. Donley, Jr., SC, USN (C).
Defense Electronics Supply Center	Brig. Gen. A. F. Albright, USA (C).
Defense Fuel Supply Center	Rear Adm. W. J. Ryan, SC, USN (C).
Defense General Supply Center	Brig. Gen. A. Pedroli, USAF (C).
Defense Industrial Supply Center	Brig. Gen. R. E. Lueker, USAF (C).
Defense Personnel Support Center	Brig. Gen. L. A. Brooks, USA (C).
Defense Service Centers:	
Defense Technical Information Center	H. E. Sauter (A).
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center	Col. F. J. Sciples, USAF (C).
Defense Logistics Services Center	Col. B. J. Gomez, USAF (C).
Defense Property Disposal Service	Brig. Gen. H. G. Skeen, USA (C).
DLA Administrative Support Center	Col. Robert F. McCormack, USA (C).
DLA Systems Automation Center	Capt. D. R. Cooper, SC, USN (C).
Defense Depots:	
Defense Depot Mechanicsburg	Col. R. C. Barrett, Jr., USA (C).
Defense Depot Memphis	Col. W. E. Freeman, Jr., USAF (C).
Defense Depot Ogden	Capt. J. B. Douglass, SC, USN (C).
Defense Depot Tracy	Col. M. A. Miller, USMC (C).
Defense Contract Administration Services Regions (DCASR's):	
DCASR, Atlanta	Capt. E. J. Graessle, SC, USN (C).
DCASR, Boston	Col. C. L. Hyland, USAF (C).
DCASR, Chicago	Col. B. S. Packard, USA (C).
DCASR, Cleveland	Col. T. Raynes, USA (C).
DCASR, Dallas	Col. W. L. Walker, USAF (C).
DCASR, Los Angeles	Brig. Gen. M. T. Smith, USAF (C).
DCASR, New York	Col. L. L. Sutton, USA (C).
DCASR, Philadelphia	Capt. G. D. Langer, SC, USN (C).
DCASR, St. Louis	Col. Robert Kells, USA (C).

Service Centers The six service centers furnish varied support services as follows:

The Defense Logistics Services Center is responsible for maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System records including the development and dissemination of cataloging and item intelligence data to the military services and other authorized customers;

The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) is responsible for the DOD General Industrial Equipment Reserve, the DLA Industrial Equipment Reserve, and the National Industrial Equipment Reserve under the custody of the General Services Administration. DIPEC maintains records of all equipment in use by DOD facilities and contractors and provides specified supply

support of industrial plant equipment to the military departments;

The Defense Technical Information Center is responsible for the development, maintenance, and operation of the management information system in the field of scientific and technical information; acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and provision of secondary distribution of scientific and technical reports; and primary distribution of foreign technical reports;

The DLA Administrative Support Center provides administrative support and common service functions to DLA activities within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;

The Defense Property Disposal Service is responsible for the integrated management of worldwide personal property disposal operations, including reutilization of serviceable assets, in support of the military services and other authorized customers.

The DLA Systems Automation Center is responsible for the operational execution of the DLA ADP Program and the DLA Telecommunications Program. **Depots** These activities are responsible for depot operations functions for

assigned commodities.

Contract Administration Services Regions (DCASR's) The nine DCASR's provide contract administration services including the performance of contract administration, production, quality assurance, and data and financial management activities, and small business/labor surplus programs, within the United States and such external areas as specifically authorized.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Any questions concerning this program or placement on the DOD bidders list should be addressed to DOD Surplus Sales, P.O. Box 1370, Battle Creek, Mich. 49016.

The Environment For information concerning DLA's program, contact Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DLA-WS, Room 4D489, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Reading Room DLA Library, Room 4D131, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Procurement Information and Small Business Activities For information, contact Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (DLA-U), Room 4B110, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Publications *How to do Business with the Defense Logistics Agency and An Identification of Commodities Purchased by the Defense Logistics Agency* are available free of charge from the Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (DLA-U), above address.

An Introduction to the Defense Logistics Agency is available from the Superintendent of Documents,

Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Other Defense Logistics Agency publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Employment For the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, inquiries and applications should be addressed to Defense Logistics Agency, DLA Administrative Support Center, Attn: DASC-ZE, Room 4D690, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. For other areas, contact the local DLA field activity.

DLA has a college recruitment program. Schools interested in participating should direct inquiries to Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DLA-KS, Room 3D232, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Films For information on films available for public showing, contact Headquarters, Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DASC-T, Room 3C547, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Logistics Agency, Room 3A150, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. Phone, 202-274-6115.

Defense Mapping Agency

*U.S. Naval Observatory, Building 56, Washington, D.C. 20305
Phone, 202-254-4504*

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD M. WELLS, USA	<i>Director</i>
Brig. Gen. Allen K. Rachel, USAF	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Owen W. Williams	<i>Deputy Director for Management and Technology</i>
Edward J. Obloy	<i>General Counsel</i>
Col. H. P. Johnson, USA	<i>Chief of Staff</i>
Del Malkie	<i>Public Affairs Officer</i>
Col. John C. Allison, USAF	<i>Inspector General</i>
Rear Adm. L. S. Severance, Jr., USN	<i>Deputy Director, Plans and Requirements</i>
William P. Durbin	<i>Assistant Deputy Director, Plans and Requirements</i>
Lawrence F. Ayers	<i>Deputy Director, Programs, Production and Operations</i>
Armando Mancini	<i>Deputy Director, Systems and Techniques</i>
John R. Vaughn	<i>Comptroller</i>
George D. Boale	<i>Director of Personnel</i>
Gerald H. Dunbar	<i>Director, Facilities Engineering and Logistics Office</i>
Louise R. Custer	<i>Director, Security Office</i>
Frederick H. Bowen	<i>Director, Special Security/Telecommunications Office</i>
Mary Jane Stafford	<i>Director, Administration Office</i>

The mission of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) is to provide mapping, charting, and geodetic support and services to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, and other Department of Defense components through the production and worldwide distribution of maps, charts, precise positioning data, and digital data for strategic and tactical military operations and weapons systems.

The Defense Mapping Agency was established as an agency of the Department of Defense on January 1, 1972, under the provisions of National Security Act of 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 401). It operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. DMA also responds directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs.

The Director of the Defense Mapping Agency:

- Organizes, directs, and manages the Defense Mapping Agency and its field organizations;

- Serves as program manager and coordinator of all Department of Defense mapping, charting, and geodesy resources and activities;

- Provides staff advice and assistance on mapping, charting, and geodesy matters to the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, and Joint Chiefs of Staff, other Defense components, and other governmental agencies, as appropriate;

- Ensures responsive support to the mapping, charting, and geodesy requirements of the military departments and the unified and specified commands; and

- Carries out the statutory responsibilities assigned by law for providing nautical charts and marine navigation data for the use of all vessels of the United States and of navigators generally.

DMA Components

The mapping, charting, and geodesy functions of the DMA are principally conducted by its two major production Centers. Aerospace products and support to aerospace manned and unmanned weapons systems are provided to Department of Defense users primarily by the DMA Aerospace Center (DMAAC) which is located in St. Louis, Mo. The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center (DMAHTC), located in Brookmont, Md., primarily provides nautical products, topographic products, land combat support, and support to ground weapons and naval weapons systems.

The DMA Office of Distribution Services (DMAODS) is primarily responsible for the distribution of DMA products to the military services and other users; its headquarters is also located in Brookmont, Md.

The Defense Mapping School (DMS), located at Fort Belvoir, Va., is responsible for providing personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and other government agencies with training in all aspects of mapping, charting, and geodesy.

The DMA Inter-American Geodetic Survey (DMAIAGS), headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, conducts a cooperative program to promote and encourage cartographic studies in the Latin American countries. Its goal is to assist Latin American nations in becoming self-sufficient in cartography.

The DMA Special Program Office for Exploitation Modernization (DMASPOEM), located in McLean, Va., is responsible for developing the capability of producing DMA products using softcopy or computerized production techniques.

Components—Defense Mapping Agency

Activity	Director
DMA Aerospace Center (St. Louis Air Force Station, Mo. 63118).	Col. John W. Small, USAF.
DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center (Washington, D.C. 20315).	Capt. Wallace C. Palmer, USN.

Components—Defense Mapping Agency—Continued

Activity	Director
DMA Office of Distribution Services (Washington, D.C. 20315).	Col. Merlin C. Smith, Jr., USAF.
Defense Mapping School (Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060).	Col. William T. Stockhausen, USA.
DMA Inter-American Geodetic Survey (Fort Sam Houston, Tex. 78234).	Col. Morton S. Roth, USA.
DMA Special Program Office for Exploitation Modernization (McLean, Va. 22102).	Penman Gillian

Sources of Information

Contract Information and Small Business Activities

For information contact the DMA Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialist, Facilities Engineering and Logistics Office, Defense Mapping Agency, Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. 20305.

Employment

General employment applications and inquiries should be addressed to the following Personnel Offices:

DMA Aerospace Center: Director, ATTN: PO, St. Louis Air Force Station, Mo. 63118.

DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center: Director, ATTN: PO, 6500 Brookes Lane NW., Washington, D.C. 20315.

DMA Inter-American Geodetic Survey: Director, ATTN: PO, Building 605, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. 78234.

Executive/Managerial applications should be addressed to the Chief, Civilian Personnel Division, Headquarters, Defense Mapping Agency, Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. 20305.

Public Sale of Maps and Charts

Aeronautical Charts Aeronautical charts published by the DMA Aerospace Center covering foreign areas, are available for public sale by the National Ocean Survey (NOS) and may be purchased from the offices listed below:

Distribution Division (C-44), National Ocean Survey, Riverdale, Md. 20840. Phone, 301-436-6990.

National Ocean Survey, Chart Sales and Control Data Office, 632 Sixth Ave., Room 405, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Phone, 907-271-4470.

Domestic aeronautical charts are produced by the NOS and may be purchased from NOS Sales Agents established at the principal civil airports or from the offices listed above.

Topographic Maps The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center publishes topographic maps of foreign areas. A listing of topographic maps available to the public is contained in the *Defense Mapping Agency Price List of Maps and Charts for Public Sale*, which is available free of charge from the DMA Office of Distribution Services, ATTN: DDCP, Washington, D.C. 20315. Phone, 202-227-2495.

Nautical Charts A complete list of charts available for sale by the DMA Office of Distribution Services, as well as

its authorized sales agents, is tabulated in the DMA Catalog of Nautical Charts, Pub. 1-N-L, *Numerical Listing of Charts and Publications*. Detailed ordering instructions, as well as the sales agents list, are found in DMA Pub. 1-N-A, *Miscellaneous and Special Purpose Navigational Charts, Sheets and Tables*. These two publications are available free of charge from the DMA Office of Distribution Services, ATTN: DDCP, Washington, D.C. 20315. Phone, 202-227-2495.

Nautical charts of coastal waterways of the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and U.S. territories may be purchased from the National Ocean Survey (NOS), whose address is shown above in the section on aeronautical charts.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Defense Mapping Agency, U.S. Naval Observatory, Building 56, Washington, D.C. 20305. Phone, 202-254-4140.

Defense Nuclear Agency

Washington, D.C. 20305

Phone, 202-325-7095

LT. GEN. HARRY A. GRIFFITH, USA	<i>Director</i>
Rear Adm. William G. Sizemore, USN	<i>Deputy Director, Operations and Administration</i>
Edward E. Conrad	<i>Deputy Director, Science and Technology</i>
Col. B. R. Adcock, USA	<i>Designated DNA Occupational Safety and Health Official</i>
Franklin N. Grove	<i>Designated Headquarters DNA Occupational Safety and Health Official</i>
Col. B. R. Adcock, USA	<i>Acting Director, Science and Technology Biomedical Effects Directorate</i>
Nathaniel Williams	<i>Equal Employment Opportunity Advisor</i>
Robert L. Brittigan	<i>General Counsel</i>
CM/Sgt. James C. Dehoff, Jr., USAF	<i>Senior Enlisted Advisor</i>
Lt. Col. Dale F. Keller, USA	<i>Public Affairs Officer</i>
Capt. John L. Adams, USN	<i>Inspector General</i>
Comdr. John Bartlett, USN	<i>DNA Pacific Command (PACOM) Liaison Officer</i>
Paul H. Carew	<i>Comptroller</i>
Comdr. Jon R. Lund, USN	<i>Chief, Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group</i>
Maj. John S. Griffith, USA	<i>Chief, Administration and Military Personnel Office</i>

Lt. Col. Richard W. Douglas, USAF	<i>Director, Acquisition Management Directorate</i>
Col. Theodore H. M. Crampton, USA	<i>Director, Operations Plans and Policy Directorate</i>
George W. Morgan, Jr.	<i>Director, Management and Personnel Directorate</i>
Col. Marsden A. Harmon, USA	<i>Director, Intelligence/Security Directorate</i>
Thomas P. Jeffers	<i>Director, Logistics and Engineering Directorate</i>
Col. Charles R. Linton, USAF	<i>Director, Physical Security and Stockpile Directorate</i>
Patricia H. Means	<i>Director, Technical Information Directorate</i>
Col. R. C. Lewis, USAF	<i>Director, Radiation Directorate</i>
Col. E. D. Frankhouser, USA	<i>Director, Shock Physics Directorate</i>
Col. Arthur P. Deverill, Jr., USA	<i>Director, Nuclear Assessment Directorate</i>
Brig. Gen. S. E. Brown, USAF	<i>Commander, Field Command, Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87115</i>
Col. B. R. Adcock, USA	<i>Director, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014</i>

The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) is the oldest of the Defense agencies. Its history began in 1942 with the creation of the "Manhattan Project," which developed the first atomic bomb. The "Manhattan Project" was dissolved by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which also established the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. The Project was redesignated as the Defense Atomic Support Agency in 1959 and renamed again in 1971 as the Defense Nuclear Agency. The Director, DNA, is under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. The authority for DNA activities is included in DOD Directive 5105.31.

The majority of DNA activity is associated with nuclear weapons effects research and testing. DNA plans, coordinates, and supervises DOD efforts in this area, including tests assessment, construction and management of simulation facilities, and field experiments. DNA is the central DOD

agency for coordination of nuclear weapons development and testing with the Department of Energy. DNA manages the DOD nuclear weapons stockpile and its associated report system and conducts technical investigations and field tests to enhance the safety and security of theater nuclear forces. DNA provides advice and assistance to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Services on all nuclear matters, including such related areas as site security, tactics, vulnerability, radiation effects, and biomedical effects.

To accomplish its mission, DNA is organized with its headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Field Command in Albuquerque, N. Mex., and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Bethesda, Md. DNA retains management of Johnston Atoll in the Pacific to ensure its availability as a test site. In addition, DNA managed the restoration of Enewetak Atoll from a nuclear test site to a life supporting condition which has permitted the return of natives to their home island.

Defense Security Assistance Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Phone, 202-695-3291

LT. GEN. JAMES H. AHMANN, USAF	<i>Director</i>
Walter B. Ligon	<i>Acting Deputy Director</i>
Herbert Morris	<i>Comptroller</i>
Glenn A. Rudd	<i>Director of Operations</i>
Henry Gaffney	<i>Director of Plans</i>
Jerome H. Silber	<i>General Counsel</i>

The purpose of the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) is to direct, administer, and supervise the execution of approved security assistance plans and programs, such as military assistance and foreign military sales.

The Defense Security Assistance Agency was established on September 1, 1971, by the Department of Defense Directive 5105.38, dated August 11, 1971, as an agency of the Department of Defense. It operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

The Defense Security Assistance Agency works closely with the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group and Military Groups, worldwide.

For further information, contact the Defense Security Assistance Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Phone, 202-695-7015.

National Security Agency/Central Security Service

Fort George G. Meade, Md. 20755

Phone, 301-688-6311

LT. GEN. LINCOLN D. FAURER, USAF	<i>Director</i>
Ann Z. Caracristi	<i>Deputy Director</i>

The National Security Agency/Central Security Service is responsible for centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information. The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government.

In 1972 the Central Security Service was established, in accordance with a Presidential memorandum, to provide a more unified cryptologic organization within the Department of Defense and appointed the Director, National Security Agency, as Chief of the Central Security Service.

The National Security Agency/Central Security Service has two primary missions—a communications security mission and a foreign intelligence information mission. To accomplish these missions, the Director has been assigned the following responsibilities:

Prescribing certain security principles, doctrines, and procedures for the U.S. Government;

Organizing, operating, and managing certain activities and facilities for the production of foreign intelligence information;

Organizing and coordinating the research and engineering activities of the

U.S. Government which are in support of the Agency's assigned functions; and

Regulating certain communications in support of Agency missions.

Executive Order 12036 of January 24, 1978, describes in more detail the responsibilities of the National Security Agency.

National Defense University

*Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20319
Phone, 202-693-1076*

LT. GEN. JOHN S. PUSTAY, USAF	<i>President</i>
Ambassador L. Bruce Laingen	<i>Vice President</i>

The National Defense University (NDU) was established by the Department of Defense on January 16, 1976, thereby merging the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the National War College to form a university. Because the two senior service colleges are both located at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C., their close affiliation reduces administrative costs, provides for the sharing of faculty expertise and educational resources, and promotes a constructive dialog, which benefits both colleges. On August 16, 1981, the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va., an institution educating mid-career officers, was incorporated into the National Defense University. This action united the Department of Defense's three joint colleges under one university and allowed NDU to coordinate the curricula and professional development of its students and share resources.

The NDU mission is to ensure excellence in professional military education in the essential elements of national security and their interrelationships in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the Department of Defense, Department of State, and other governmental agencies for the exercise of senior policy, command and staff functions, the planning of national strategy, and the

management of resources for national security.

The NDU is pursuing numerous initiatives designed to ensure that its curriculum focuses on critical issues associated with the Nation's current security posture. At the same time, increased emphasis has been placed on achieving a closer relationship between research and education. This is reflected in the studies programs of the two senior colleges. The National War College's Strategic Studies Program (SSP) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces' Mobilization Studies Program (MSP) involve both students and faculty in sustained programs of research and writing concerning current and emerging national security problems. Basic improvements in the scope and thrust of the curricula of both colleges are designed to enrich the educational process while emphasizing the important role played by research in the University's mission. That role will be enhanced by the establishment of three research-oriented centers. The Strategic Concepts Development Center (SCDC) emphasizes studies in theater-level war fighting, employment planning, and the use of joint and combined forces in warfare. The Center will be linked to the National War College. The Mobilization Concepts Development Center (MCDC)

stresses studies on industrial preparedness, mobilization planning, and management and deployment planning. It will complement studies at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The War Gaming and Simulation Center (WGSC) provides simulation and gaming activities to support the educational and research objectives of the University.

The centers will work within two distinct modes or channels. The first channel will respond to stimuli generated from within the University, such as the curriculum requirement of one or more of the colleges. The second channel will be responsive to requests from outside the University, those generated by the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These centers will directly benefit the educational mission of the NDU by ensuring that the curriculum is current as well as relevant. The centers also will contribute to the goal of making the NDU a national repository and depository of information on national security matters and a tangible asset to

the Department of Defense and the Nation.

In addition to the resident courses taught at The National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the University conducts three other programs based on the resident courses. The Defense Strategy Seminar is a compactly structured, parallel, 2-week resident course conducted each summer for approximately 400 senior reserve component officers. The Reserve Components National Security Seminar is a 2-week course presented to selected reserve component officers at various military installations. Both seminar programs are developed to reflect the NDU resident programs and are conducted by faculty members of NDU, the National War College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. A correspondence course on national security management is offered to regular and reserve officers and civilians who hold key positions in Government or who may be expected to fill such positions in time of emergency mobilization.

The National War College

*Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20319
Phone, 202-693-8318*

MAJ. GEN. L. E. SURUT, USA	<i>Commandant</i>
Capt. S. P. Huhn, USN	<i>Dean of Students and Administration</i>
Col. R. S. Thompson, USA	<i>Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs</i>

The National War College (NWC), provides education in politico-military affairs to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study which emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. The 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security.

It consists of a prescribed curriculum and an elective study program. The prescribed portion of the curriculum combines interwoven themes: international politics and the process and substance of security policy formulation. Emphasis is placed on the role of force in national security policy and strategy through the study of major issues likely to affect the national security of the United States. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor

his academic experience to meet individual professional development needs. Electives include tutorial research, writing, and reading, in addition to

individual courses offered at the NWC and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF).

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

*Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20319
Phone, 202-693-8305*

REAR ADM. R. E. NARMI, USN	<i>Commandant</i>
Capt. T. L. Meeks, USN	<i>Dean of Students and Administration</i>
Col. J. A. R. Guertin, USA	<i>Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs</i>

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) provides education in management to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study in resource management for national security. The 10-month academic program focuses on the role of the executive in the national security structure, with emphasis on the allocation and management of resources

in dealing with national security problems. The prescribed portion of the curriculum addresses management skills and practices related to human and materiel resources, analytical techniques, global resources issues, and the national economy. The Department of Defense, particularly its management philosophy, systems, and practices, receives major attention. Opportunity is provided the student to choose from a variety of electives in management, or from those offered by the National War College (NWC).

Armed Forces Staff College

Norfolk, Va. 23511

MAJ. GEN. T. G. DARLING, USAF	<i>Commandant</i>
Col. G. F. Wilson, USA	<i>Deputy Commandant</i>
Lt. Col. D. G. Bailey, USA	<i>Executive Officer</i>

The Armed Forces Staff College, established on August 13, 1946, is a joint educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The College conducts two 5½-month courses each year. The course concentrates on management of resources, national strategy, and communicative arts, coupled with the make-up, capabilities, and missions of

each of the military services, and detailed step-by-step development of a joint and combined plan. Given military scenarios, the students are taught how to combine the various units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps for a successful joint operation, to include both the transportation and supply requirements to sustain the mission.

Two primary methods of instruction are used. First, the students are assigned to seminars of 20 officers each (with mixed specialties and backgrounds), and this group becomes, in effect, a miniature joint staff. In this environment, the officers learn from each other while

assimilating the school's curriculum. The second method of instruction is a guest-lecture program in which major military and civilian leaders, including members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, address each class and then participate in wide-ranging question-and-answer periods.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, Md. 20814
Phone, 301-295-3101

DAVID PACKARD	<i>Chairman, Board of Regents</i>
Frank M. Reynolds	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Jay P. Sanford, M.D.	<i>Acting President</i>
Rear Adm. William M. Narva, MC, USN	<i>Vice President</i>
Jay P. Sanford, M.D.	<i>Dean, School of Medicine</i>
Col. Leonard W. Johnson, Jr., MC, USAF	<i>Associate Dean</i>
Kenneth E. Kinnamon, D.V.M.	<i>Associate Dean for Operations</i>
John W. Bullard	<i>Assistant Dean for Graduate and Continuing Education</i>
Lt. Col. Charles R. Privitera, MC, USA	<i>Assistant Dean for Student Affairs</i>

Authorized by act of Congress, approved September 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 713; 10 U.S.C. 2112), the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences was established to educate career-oriented health professionals for the military services. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense, directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense (Department of Defense Directive 5105.45).

The University currently incorporates a School of Medicine and Graduate and Continuing Education programs.

Legally required to be located within 25 miles of the District of Columbia, the University is located on the National Naval Medical Center reservation in Bethesda, Md.

Students are selected by procedures recommended by the Board of Regents and prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The actual selection is carried out by a faculty committee on admissions and is based upon motivation and dedication to a career in the uniformed services and an overall appraisal of the personal and intellectual characteristics of the candidates without regard to sex, race, religion, or national origin. The applicant must be a U.S. citizen. Inasmuch as the entering student will be a commissioned officer in one of the uniformed services, that person must meet the physical and personal qualifications for such a commission and must give evidence of a strong

commitment to serving our country as a medical officer. The graduating medical student is required to serve a period of obligation of not less than 7 years.

The University provides the opportunity for the military services to recruit, educate, and retain health professionals with a career commitment to the Service. The University will provide an environment necessary for coordinating basic and clinical science research programs; developing and

conducting continuing education programs of life-long professional education; developing graduate level programs in all areas of health education and patient care required by the military service; and designing and experimenting with models of health care delivery suited to their unique needs.

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, Md. 20814. Phone, 301-295-3101.

Defense Systems Management College

*Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060
Phone, 703-664-2790*

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN J. PELLEGRINI, *Commandant*
USA

Col. D. H. Lueders, USA *Deputy Commandant*

Col. H. I. Lowder, USA *Dean, Department of Administration*

The Defense Systems Management College, established July 1, 1971, is a joint service educational institution operating under the direction of the Defense Systems Management College Policy Guidance Council chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. It is the mission of the College to conduct advanced courses of study that will prepare selected military officers and civilian personnel for assignments in program management and to conduct and disseminate information concerning new methods and practices in program management.

The College conducts a 138-day resident course to educate selected intermediate level military officers and civilian personnel in a broad spectrum of program management activities through

formal studies, simulation exercises, and case studies. The College also conducts an executive refresher course in program management for senior-level managers and an orientation in systems acquisition for selected generals of the Army and Air Force, flag officers of the Navy, and supergrade civilians in each of the services and the Department of Defense. Additionally, special courses are routinely scheduled to disseminate new concepts and methods in program management and respond to the needs of the military departments and Defense agencies. Most of the courses are available to selected persons from other Federal agencies and the defense industry on a space-available basis.

For further information, contact the Office of the Registrar, Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060. Phone, 703-664-1078.

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals

Hoffman Building 11, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, Va. 22332

Phone, 202-325-8000

HARRIS J. ANDREWS, JR.	<i>Chairman</i>
Daniel M. Arons	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
William J. Ruberry	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
George L. Hawkes	<i>Recorder</i>

The Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals was established jointly by the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force by charter dated March 20, 1962, as amended on May 1, 1969, and September 1, 1973.

Board members, designated as Administrative Judges, are qualified attorneys at law. The Chairman and two Vice Chairmen are appointed from among Board members jointly by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Assistant Secretaries of the military departments responsible for procurement. Business is conducted and decisions routinely made by majority vote within Board Divisions comprised of a Division Head, two other members, the Board Chairman, and a Vice Chairman. Appeals of unusual difficulty, dispute or precedential significance are, on reference by the Chairman, decided by majority vote of the Board's Senior Deciding Group

comprised of all Division Heads, the Vice Chairman, and the Chairman.

The Board determines, as finally as could the respective departmental Secretaries and on the record (testimony and documents) made before it, appeals from final decisions of contracting officers on disputes arising under contracts let by elements of the Department of Defense. Decisions are made in accordance with the evidence, the pertinent provisions of the contract involved, and applicable regulations, statutes, and general law.

Accelerated procedures for processing and especially expeditious decision of appeals, where the sum in controversy does not exceed \$25,000, are available in accordance with the Board's rules.

For further information, contact the Chairman, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, Va. 22332. Phone, 202-325-8000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20202

Phone, 202-426-6573

TERREL H. BELL	SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
(Vacancy)	Under Secretary
Ralph J. Olmo	Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Management
Gary L. Jones	Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation
John H. Rodriguez	Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs
James B. Thomas	Inspector General
Anne Graham	Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Public Affairs
Daniel Oliver	General Counsel
Harry M. Singleton	Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
Donald J. Senese	Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement
Jean S. Tufts	Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Jesse M. Soriano	Director, Office of Bilingual Education
D. Jean Benish	Acting Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education
Robert M. Worthington	Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education
Thomas P. Melady	Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education

The Department of Education is the Cabinet-level department which establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates most Federal assistance to education.

The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 668; 20 U.S.C. 3401), approved October 17, 1979, with the first Secretary of Education sworn in on December 6, 1979.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary of Education advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. The Secretary directs

Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary also carries out certain Federal responsibilities for four federally aided corporations: the American Printing House for the Blind, Gallaudet College, Howard University, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the General Counsel aid the Secretary in the overall management of the Department.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary and performs on behalf of the Secretary such functions and

duties as the Secretary may designate; coordinates regional and field activities; and coordinates Federal-State relations.

Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs The Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs is responsible for providing overall leadership in establishing and directing effective intergovernmental and interagency services for the Department, including communication with a wide variety of intergovernmental, interagency, and public advocacy groups and constituencies affected by Department policy, programs, and operations.

Inspector General The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership, coordination, and policy recommendations to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the administration of the Department's programs and operations. The Office also provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations, and the necessity of corrective action.

General Counsel The General Counsel provides legal advice to the Secretary and to the components of the Department.

Bilingual Education The Director of the Office of Bilingual Education ensures access to equal educational opportunity and improves the quality of programs for limited English proficiency and minority languages populations by providing support for programs, activities, and management initiatives that meet the special educational needs of those populations. The Office also provides assistance for the development, adoption, and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools.

Management The Deputy Under Secretary for Management provides advice and guidance to the Secretary on administrative and financial management and provides for the direction and coordination of these activities

throughout the Department on a day-to-day basis. The activities include financial management, personnel, training, grants and procurement management, and program evaluation.

Planning, Budget, and Evaluation The Assistant Secretary for Planning, Budget, and Evaluation coordinates Department activities in the preparation of the departmental budget, program analysis, and planning activities, and ensures that Department policy and program planning appropriately reflects the results of these activities.

Legislation and Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Public Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on matters concerning the Department's legislative program and congressional relations, as well as activities designed to inform the general public and the Nation's educational community about Department programs and activities.

Civil Rights The Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights is responsible for the administration and enforcement of civil rights laws related to education and the handicapped. The Office is responsible for ensuring compliance in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance and by employers holding Federal contracts.

Elementary and Secondary Education The Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education formulates policy for, directs, and coordinates the activities relating to pre-school, elementary, and secondary education in the Department. Included are programs of grants to State educational agencies and local school districts for Indian and migrant education, programs of financial and technical assistance to school districts to meet special needs incident to the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination, and grants for the education of neglected and delinquent students.

Educational Research and Improvement The Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement administers functions of the Department concerning research, development, demonstration,

dissemination, and assessment. The Office also administers a wide variety of discretionary grant programs to maximize individual program impact on school improvement. Existing and newly legislated programs include, but are not limited to: Arts in Education, Women's Educational Equity, Basic Skills, Environmental Education, Consumers' Education, Teacher Centers, Metric Education, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education, Teacher Corps, Health Education, Law-Related Education, Civic/Citizenship Education, Marine-Aquatic Education, and Library Resources.

Vocational and Adult Education The Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education administers programs of grants, contracts, and technical assistance for vocational and technical education, education professions development, community schools, and comprehensive employment and training. The Office is also responsible for providing a unified approach to rural and rural family education through the coordination of programs within the Department.

Special Education and Rehabilitative Services The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services is responsible for special education programs and services expressly designed to meet the needs and develop the full potential of handicapped children; and comprehensive rehabilitation service programs specifically designed to reduce human dependency, to increase self-reliance, and to fully utilize the productive capabilities of all handicapped persons. Programs include support of

training for teachers and other professional personnel; grants for research; financial aid to help States initiate, expand, and improve their resources; and media services and captioned films for the deaf.

Postsecondary Education The Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education formulates policy, directs, and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students pursuing a postsecondary education. Programs include assistance for the improvement and expansion of American educational resources for international studies and services, grants to improve instruction in crucial academic subjects, and construction assistance for academic facilities. Also included are programs of student financial assistance including Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Grants to States for State Student Incentives, Direct Loans to Students in Institutions of Higher Education, Work-Study, Cooperative Education, Insured Loans to Students in Health Professions Schools, and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Regional Offices Each regional office serves as a center for dissemination of information and provides technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and other institutions and individuals having an interest in Federal education activities. At present, offices are located in 10 cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Federally Aided Corporations

(These Corporations are supported in part by Federal funds appropriated in the budget of the Department of Education.)

American Printing House for the Blind

P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, Ky. 40206

WATSON B. DABNEY *President*
Carson Y. Nolan *Vice President and General Manager*

The American Printing House for the Blind was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1858 to assist in the education of the blind by distributing Braille books, talking books, and educational aids without cost to educational institutions educating blind

children pursuant to the act "To Promote the Education of the Blind," adopted by Congress in 1879 (20 Stat. 467, as amended).
Approved.

Watson B. Dabney,
President.

Gallaudet College

Seventh Street and Florida Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002

Phone, 202-651-5000

GEORGE E. MUTH *Chairman, Board of Trustees*
Edward C. Merrill, Jr. *President, Gallaudet College*
John S. Schuchman *Vice President for Academic Affairs*
Doin Hicks *Vice President for Research*
Paul K. Nance *Vice President for Business Affairs*
Thomas A. Mayes *Vice President for Public Service*
Robert R. Davila *Vice President for Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School*

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind was incorporated by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161-2; 24 U.S.C. 231, 235). An amendatory act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436; 24 U.S.C. 231, 249), changed the name to Columbia Institution for the Deaf by act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422; 24 U.S.C. 231 note). The act approved June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 265; D.C. code 31-1001 et seq.), changed its name to Gallaudet College.

Gallaudet College was established to provide a liberal higher education for deaf persons who need special facilities to compensate for their loss of hearing. The primary purpose of the college is to afford its students the intellectual and spiritual development that can be

acquired through a study of the liberal arts and sciences. The college intends to produce men and women who have the power of sound independent judgment, and who are well informed about the world around them, about their civilization and its achievements, and about themselves as human beings. This purpose is served most strongly through required courses in general education, though it is intended to pervade all the work of the college.

In addition to his or her general studies, the student is encouraged to concentrate in a field that is consonant with his interest and that may lead either to a career or to a graduate school.

In addition to its undergraduate program, Gallaudet College operates a graduate program at the master's level

for preparing teachers and other professional personnel to work with persons who are deaf, a research program which focuses on problems related to deafness, and a preschool for young deaf children.

Accreditation Gallaudet College is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and the Council on Social Work Education.

Model Secondary School for the Deaf The Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD) was established by act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 1027), when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare entered into an agreement with Gallaudet College for the establishment and operation including construction, of such a facility.

The MSSD was established as an exemplary educational facility for deaf students of high school age from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The school is to provide maximum flexibility in curricula and to encourage originality, imagination, and

innovation needed to satisfy the high levels of aspirations of deaf students.

The objectives of the MSSD are to provide day and residential facilities for deaf youths of high school age, in order to prepare some for colleges and other advanced study, and to provide terminal education for others; to prepare all students to the maximum extent possible to be independent and contributing members of society; and to stimulate the development of similarly excellent programs throughout the Nation.

Kendall Demonstration Elementary School The Kendall School for the Deaf, located on the Gallaudet College campus, and now serving approximately 165 students, became the Nation's first demonstration elementary school for the deaf by act of December 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1579), which authorizes Gallaudet College to operate and maintain the school as a model which will experiment in techniques and materials, and to disseminate information from these and future projects to educational facilities for deaf children throughout the country.

Approved.

George E. Muth,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

Howard University

2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone, 202-636-6100

JAMES E. CHEEK *President*

Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). It is governed by a 27-member self-perpetuating board of trustees. The University maintains a special relationship with the Federal Government through the Department of Education.

Howard University, jointly supported by congressional appropriations and private funds, is a comprehensive university organization offering instruction in 17 schools and colleges as follows: the college of liberal arts, the

school of engineering, the school of architecture and planning, the school of business and public administration, the college of fine arts, the college of medicine, the college of dentistry, the college of pharmacy and pharmacal science, the school of law, the school of religion, the graduate school, the school of social work, the school of communications, the school of education, the college of nursing, the school of human ecology, the college of allied health sciences, and a summer

school. In addition, Howard University has research institutes in the following areas: the arts and the humanities, urban affairs and research, drug abuse and addiction, minority business education, and the study of educational policy.

The University admits students of both sexes of every race, creed, color, and

national origin, but it accepts and discharges a special responsibility for the admission and training of black students.

Approved.

James E. Cheek,
President.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Rochester Institute of Technology

*One Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, N.Y. 14623
Phone, 716-475-6400*

Richard M. Rose	<i>President of Rochester Institute of Technology</i>
William E. Castle	<i>Vice President of Rochester Institute of Technology/Director of National Technical Institute for the Deaf</i>

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) was established by an act of June 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 125), and after several years of planning, programs began in 1968. Funded through the U.S. Department of Education, it is an integral part of a larger institution known as the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT).

NTID's presence at RIT is the first effort to educate large numbers of deaf students within a college campus planned primarily for hearing students. Unique in the world, NTID is a vital part of RIT's main 1,300-acre campus in suburban Rochester, N.Y. It provides educational opportunities for qualified students from every State in the Nation and, through educational outreach, publications, and related service, serves deaf persons throughout the world. In addition, NTID conducts research to better understand the role of deafness in education and employment, and to develop innovative teaching techniques. It develops training activities for its faculty and staff, as well as for other professionals working with deaf persons across the country.

One of the major reasons for NTID's success in helping deaf students join the

mainstream of American life is its close working relationship with other RIT colleges in developing career-oriented programs of study. One of RIT's main strengths over the years has been its ability to adapt its educational programs to technological and social change. NTID helps keep that RIT tradition alive and has served more than 2,600 deaf students since 1968. NTID itself offers a wide range of certificate, diploma, and associate degree programs. Its technical education programs include: business careers, accounting, office practice and procedures, computer careers, business data processing, construction, industrial and engineering courses, architectural technology, civil technology, industrial drafting and technology, electromechanical technology, manufacturing processes, numerical control, applied health/science careers, medical laboratory and medical record technology, optical finishing and technology career, media production and technologies careers, photography careers, applied photography, printing careers, printing production technology, art careers, applied art, and social service

careers (programs available through cross-registration into RIT College of General Studies).

NTID students may also enroll in any of nearly 200 other degree programs offered through RIT's nine other colleges—Business, Continuing Education, Engineering, Fine and Applied Arts, General Studies, Graphic Arts and Photography, Science, Institute College, and Eisenhower College. Approximately 25 percent of NTID students attend classes on a regular basis in one of these other RIT colleges, and another 50 percent attend such classes occasionally.

Deaf graduates from RIT have found employment throughout the Nation or have moved on to advanced academic studies. Of those who pursued employment, more than 90 percent have been placed in jobs; 93 percent in jobs commensurate with their educational preparation. Of those employed, 80 percent work in business and industry, more than 11 percent in government, and the remainder in education.

An applicant for NTID at RIT must be a U.S. resident. An overall eighth grade achievement level or above is required and, except under special circumstances, an applicant must have completed a secondary program. An applicant also must show evidence of need for special services because of hearing loss and have an unaided better ear average of 70dB ISO. References are requested.

RIT and NTID are accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. RIT also has been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development; National Association of Schools of Art; Committee on Professional Training of American Chemical Society; Council on Social Work Education; and the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences.

Approved.

Richard M. Rose,
*President, Rochester Institute
of Technology.*

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Information Center Department of Education Information Center, Room 1127.

Employment Inquiries and applications for employment, and inquiries regarding the college recruitment program should be directed to the Office of Personnel. Phone, 202-245-8366.

Organization and Internal Procedures

Call or write the Director, Division of Organizational Development and Analysis. Phone, 202-426-5030.

Contract and Small Business Activities

Call or write the Deputy Under Secretary for Management concerning programs. Phone, 202-245-8703.

Publications The periodical, *American Education*, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

*James Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20585
Phone, 202-252-5000*

JAMES B. EDWARDS	<i>SECRETARY OF ENERGY</i>
W. Kenneth Davis	<i>Deputy Secretary</i>
Guy W. Fiske	<i>Under Secretary</i>
Jan W. Mares	<i>Acting Deputy Under Secretary</i>
R. Tenney Johnson	<i>General Counsel</i>
James R. Richards	<i>Inspector General</i>
William S. Heffelfinger	<i>Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration</i>
Robert C. Odle, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary, Congressional, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs</i>
Henry E. Thomas IV	<i>Assistant Secretary, International Affairs</i>
J. Hunter Chiles III	<i>Director, Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis</i>
Rayburn D. Hanzlik	<i>Administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration</i>
J. Erich Evered	<i>Administrator, Energy Information Administration</i>
Shelby T. Brewer	<i>Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Energy</i>
Jan W. Mares	<i>Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy</i>
Joseph J. Tribble	<i>Assistant Secretary, Conservation and Renewable Energy</i>
Herman E. Roser	<i>Assistant Secretary, Defense Programs</i>
Alvin W. Trivelpiece	<i>Director, Office of Energy Research</i>
William A. Vaughan	<i>Assistant Secretary, Environmental Protection, Safety, and Emergency Preparedness</i>
Rosslee Green Douglas	<i>Director, Office of Minority Economic Impact</i>
	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:
Charles M. Butler III	<i>Chairman</i>
	<i>Commissioners:</i>
Anthony G. Sousa	
Georgiana Sheldon	
David Hughes	
(1 Vacancy)	

The Department of Energy (DOE) provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through the coordination and administration of the energy functions of the Federal Government. The Department is responsible for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology; the marketing of Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; energy regulatory programs; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

The Department of Energy was established by the Department of Energy Organization Act, approved August 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 569; 42 U.S.C. 7131), and effective October 1, 1977, pursuant to Executive Order 12009 of September 13, 1977. The act consolidates the major Federal energy functions into one Cabinet-level Department, transferring to DOE all the responsibilities of the Energy Research and Development Administration; the Federal Energy Administration; the Federal Power Commission; and the Alaska, Bonneville, Southeastern, and Southwestern Power Administrations, formerly components of the Department of the Interior, as well as the power marketing functions of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. Also transferred to DOE were certain functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Navy, and the Interior.

The Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary are the three principal officers of the Department. They are responsible for the overall planning, direction, and control of departmental activities. Supporting DOE in matters of Department-wide scope are support

offices, including the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries for International Affairs, Management and Administration, and Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs; the Director of Policy, Planning and Analysis; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; the Director of Minority Economic Impact; and the Director of Hearings and Appeals.

Programs requiring large budget outlays are the responsibility of the Director of Energy Research and the five program Assistant Secretaries (Fossil Energy; Nuclear Energy; Conservation and Renewable Energy; Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Preparedness; and Defense Programs).

The Department's organization also includes the Economic Regulatory Administration, the Energy Information Administration, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is an independent regulatory organization within the Department.

In addition to headquarters' components, the Department has an extensive field structure which plays an integral part in the implementation and management of departmental projects and programs.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary directs and supervises the administration of the Department, decides major energy policy and planning issues, and acts as the principal energy adviser to the President. The Secretary is the principal spokesman for the Department.

Deputy Secretary The Deputy Secretary assists the Secretary in deciding major energy policy and planning issues and in representing the Department before Congress and the public.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in overall departmental program management, is the chief operating officer of the Department and is charged with overseeing DOE programs including conservation and renewable energy, energy research, fossil and nuclear

energy, environment, emergency preparedness, regulation, energy information and defense programs.

Staff Offices

General Counsel The General Counsel is responsible for all legal services within the Department except those functions belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and provides legal opinions, advice and services to DOE program offices, and to the extent authorized by the Department of Justice, conducts litigation of interest to the Department. The General Counsel prepares proposed litigation; assists the Department of Justice in conducting DOE-related litigation; represents the Department before State and Federal agencies; coordinates DOE legislation; oversees Department intelligence

activities pursuant to Executive Order 12334 of December 4, 1981; assures consistency of all DOE regulations; and establishes and monitors procedures to assure compliance with Standards of Conduct and DOE's patent program.

Policy, Planning and Analysis The Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis formulates and recommends the overall national energy policy, coordinates the analysis and evaluation of policies and programs, and conducts a continuing assessment of the national energy situation. The Office, in conjunction with the Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration, provides staff support to the Department's formal policy and program planning system.

The Office develops legislative proposals to support policy objectives and reviews program and management plans and budgets to ensure integration of new policy proposals. The Office also prepares the Department's proposed biennial National Energy Policy Plan to be transmitted by the President to the Congress.

Management and Administration The Office of the Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration, provides a wide range of institutional support services to the headquarters' organizations and to the Department as a whole. The major areas of responsibility include overall management and control of financial resources; administrative management, including personnel and organization management and the provision of administrative services; procurement, contracting, Federal assistance agreements, and real and personal property management; equal employment opportunity and civil rights activities; and technical information management. In addition, the Assistant Secretary provides the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary with support services in the area of document control and action assignment, coordination, and followup.

International Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs is responsible for developing, managing, and directing programs and activities related to the international

aspects of overall energy policy. The Office ensures that U.S. international energy policies and programs conform with national goals, legislation, and treaty obligations, and assists the Secretary in providing the President with independent technical advice on international energy negotiations.

The Office assesses world price and supply trends and technological developments, and also studies the effects of international actions on the U. S. energy supply. In addition to supporting U.S. policies on international nuclear nonproliferation and the international fuel cycle, the Office coordinates cooperative international energy programs and maintains relationships with foreign governments and international organizations.

Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs establishes public affairs policy and manages the overall public affairs program; establishes policy and procedures for the conduct of relations with Congress; serves as the principal point of departmental contact with the Congress and provides guidance to Department staff on congressional matters and interests; advises the Secretary on departmental relations with State, local, Indian, territorial governments and labor organizations; provides policy direction for oversight of the consumer activities of the Department and responds to citizen-oriented energy initiatives. It also ensures that all DOE policies and programs promote competition in the energy industry and that consumer impact is considered in decisionmaking.

Office of Minority Economic Impact The Director of Minority Economic Impact advises the Secretary on the effects of energy policies, regulations and other actions of the Department and its components on minorities and minority business enterprises, and advises the Secretary on ways to ensure that minorities are afforded an opportunity to participate in energy programs of the Department.

Inspector General The Office of Inspector General coordinates, supervises, and conducts inspections, investigations, and audits of all departmental internal activities, including those of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to ensure honesty and efficiency. When necessary, these activities are coordinated with other Federal, State, and local agencies and with non-government entities. The Office also recommends corrective actions and identifies and arranges for prosecution of participants in fraud and abuse cases.

Hearings and Appeals The Office of Hearings and Appeals reviews and issues all final DOE orders of an adjudicatory nature, other than those involving matters over which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Energy Board of Contract Appeals exercises final jurisdiction. The Office is responsible for considering and issuing decisions on appeals from orders of a regulatory nature issued by DOE components and requests for exception or exemption from any regulatory or mandatory requirements.

Programs

Energy Research

The Office of Energy Research advises the Secretary on the physical and energy research and development programs of the Department, the use of multipurpose laboratories, education and training for basic and applied research, and financial assistance and budgetary priorities for these activities.

The Office manages the basic energy sciences program, administers DOE programs supporting university researchers, and administers a financial support program for research and development projects not funded elsewhere in the Department. The Office also manages a research program directed at determining the generic environmental, health, and safety aspects of energy technologies and programs.

The Office monitors DOE research, development, and demonstration programs for deficiencies or duplication of effort and, in conjunction with the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, monitors the international exchange of scientific and technical personnel.

Fossil Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy is responsible for research, development, and demonstration programs involving fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and gas. The new focus of the Fossil Energy

program involves applied research and exploratory development of advanced concepts targeted to high-risk and high-payoff endeavors consistent with the new Federal research and development policy on long-range and high-payoff undertakings, instead of demonstrating or commercializing the technologies, which is the responsibility of the private sector. The Assistant Secretary also manages and directs the program execution, project management, and in-house technology development efforts of the various field Energy Technology Centers.

Conservation and Renewable Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy is responsible for formulating and directing programs designed to increase the production of renewable energy and improving the energy efficiency of transportation, buildings, industrial and community systems and related processes through support of long-term, high-risk research and development activities. The Assistant Secretary also has responsibility for administering statutorily mandated assistance programs which provide financial assistance for State energy planning, building capacity, weatherization of housing owned by the poor and disadvantaged, and the

implementation of energy conservation measures by schools and hospitals, local units of government, and public care institutions. The Office also provides management and administrative support to the Office of Alcohol Fuels. In addition, the Office coordinates and oversees the operations of five power marketing administrations within a framework which preserves their organizational independence while ensuring conformance to national energy policy objectives.

Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Preparedness

The Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Preparedness assures that Department programs are in compliance with environmental safety and health regulations; ensures that environmental and safety impacts of Department programs receive management's review; and directs the Department's energy emergency and contingency planning efforts.

The Assistant Secretary manages the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, as well as the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, and coordinates the Department's responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321).

Defense Programs

The Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs directs the Nation's nuclear weapons research, development, testing, production, and surveillance program, as well as the production of the special nuclear materials used by the weapons program within the Department, and management of defense nuclear waste and byproducts.

The Office also manages the inertial fusion development program, classification and declassification of sensitive nuclear weapons information, departmental defense intelligence, export control, test ban treaty verification and monitoring technology, and arms control activities.

Nuclear Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy administers the Department's research and development programs associated with fission energy. This includes programs relating to nuclear reactors, both civilian and naval; fuel cycle; commercial waste management; and uranium enrichment and assessment. Overall program strategy is coordinated with appropriate organizations including the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, Federal and State agencies, industry, universities, and international entities. Programs are executed by headquarters, by field and project offices, and by contractors.

Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration is responsible for the timely and accurate collection, processing, and publication of data in the areas of energy resource reserves, energy production, demand, consumption, distribution, and technology.

Analyses of energy data to assist government and nongovernment users in understanding energy trends are also performed. Specifically, analyses are prepared on complex, long-term energy trends and the microeconomic and

macroeconomic impacts of energy trends on regional and industrial sectors. Special purpose analyses are prepared involving competition within the energy industries, the capital/financial structure of energy companies, and interfuel substitution. Audits are conducted to ensure the validity of regulatory and other energy data.

The Energy Information Administration provides data publication and distribution services within DOE, throughout the

Government, and for the public. It is a clearinghouse for general information on energy and coordinates its activities with

the Department's Technical Information Center.

Economic Regulatory Administration

The Economic Regulatory Administration administers the Department's regulatory programs other than those assigned to

the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

An independent, five-member commission within the Department of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has retained many of the functions of the Federal Power Commission, such as setting rates and charges for the transportation and sale of

natural gas and for the transmission and sale of electricity and the licensing of hydroelectric power projects. In addition, the Commission establishes rates or charges for the transportation of oil by pipeline, as well as the valuation of such pipelines.

Field Structure

Regulatory Programs

The Department of Energy's compliance program is conducted by the field staff under the supervision and direction of the Administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration, with the legal support of the General Counsel's field staff.

Power Administrations

Bonneville Power Administration The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) was created pursuant to the act of August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U.S.C. 832 et seq.), as amended. Through a nationwide, interconnecting transmission system it markets electric power and energy from Federal hydroelectric projects in the Pacific Northwest constructed and operated by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. Through interregional connections, it sells

power surplus to the needs of the Pacific Northwest outside the region and participates in other interregional exchanges of power.

The Administration markets power produced by the Federal Columbia River Power System at the lowest rates, consistent with sound business practices, for the benefit of the general public. Preference is given to public bodies and cooperatives. Through interutility coordination and regional planning, it seeks to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of power for the region's future needs. Through integration of Federal and non-Federal generating plants, it seeks to achieve this objective with a minimum investment of resources in the region's power system with maximum attention to the importance of preserving environmental quality.

The Administration conducts power marketing programs to provide the basis for a sound regional economy. Power is

sold at wholesale to utilities and directly to electroprocess industries and other Federal agencies. The Administration negotiates contracts for the sale and exchange of electric power; prepares wholesale rates and repayment schedules; and constructs, operates, and maintains a transmission system which integrates Federal power projects and interconnects with non-Federal utility systems. The Federal transmission system is also utilized for the wheeling of power from non-Federal generating plants to load centers.

The Administration participates with other Government agencies and non-Federal groups in planning for the orderly development of the region's potential electric energy resources—hydro and thermal—to meet long-term power needs and in the development and implementation of operating agreements concerning power generating and transmission facilities. In addition, the Administration is responsible for energy conservation, renewable resource development, and fish and wildlife enhancement under the provisions of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2697; 16 U.S.C. 839 note).

The Administration, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, represents the United States in implementing the provisions of the Columbia River Treaty with Canada for the joint development of the Columbia River. BPA plays a key role in the Joint Power Planning Council, comprised of all interested public and private power systems in the region, and in formulating cooperative plans for efficient development of the region's future hydrothermal power facilities.

By act of Congress, approved October 18, 1974 (88 Stat. 1376; 16 U.S.C. 838), the Bonneville Power Administration now has the authority, in lieu of appropriations, to use its revenues and to sell revenue bonds to the U.S. Treasury to finance its programs.

For further information, contact the Bonneville Power Administration, 1002 NE. Holladay Street, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oreg. 97208.

Southeastern Power Administration
The Southeastern Power Administration

was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1950 to carry out functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890), which pertain to the transmission and disposition of surplus electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects which are or may be under the control of the Department of the Army in the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The Southeastern Power Administration was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act, approved August 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective October 1, 1977.

The Administration transmits and disposes of the surplus electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use. The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

The program of the Administration includes the negotiation, preparation, execution, and administration of contracts for the disposition of electric power; the preparation of wholesale rates and repayment schedules; the provision by construction, contract, or otherwise, of transmission and related facilities to interconnect reservoir projects and to serve contractual loads; and activities pertaining to the planning and operation of power facilities.

For further information, contact the Southeastern Power Administration, Elberton, Ga. 30635.

Alaska Power Administration The Alaska Power Administration is responsible for operating and marketing power for Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska and for planning programs for future water and power developments. Legislative authorities for this work include the Eklutna Project Act (64 Stat. 382); the Snettisham Project

authorization in the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1194); the power marketing provision of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890); the act of August 9, 1955, Investigation of Water Resources, Alaska; and section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976.

Planning programs involve engineering, economic, and environmental analyses of potential future power projects, as well as transmission system and power marketing studies. Close cooperation is maintained with other Federal, State, and local entities.

Power operations and marketing functions involving the Eklutna and Snettisham Hydroelectric Projects include projects' transmission systems serving the Anchorage and Juneau areas.

For further information, contact the Alaska Power Administration, Federal Building, P.O. Box 50, Juneau, Alaska 99802.

Southwestern Power Administration

The Southwestern Power Administration was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out the Secretary's responsibility for the sale and disposition of electric power and energy generated at certain projects constructed and operated by the Department of the Army. For these projects the Administration carries out the functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 825s) in the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Since October 1, 1977, the Southwestern Power Administration has been functioning under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of Energy, pursuant to section 302(a)(1) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152).

The headquarters office is located at Tulsa, Okla. There are three area offices at Springfield, Mo., Muskogee, Okla., and Jonesboro, Ark., four maintenance units; and two dispatching offices.

The Southwestern Power Administration transmits and disposes of the electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects, supplemented by power purchased from

public and private utilities, in such manner as to encourage the most widespread and economical use. The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

The Administration develops, negotiates, and administers contracts for the sale and interchange of electric power and energy on a wholesale basis; prepares rate and repayment studies; designs and constructs transmission lines and related facilities to interconnect hydroelectric projects of the Administration's system and other systems, both public and private; operates and maintains the high-voltage transmission system to serve contractual loads, maintain reliable interconnections, and utilize excess capacity to provide transmission service to others; develops long-range marketing programs for maximum utilization of power from existing and proposed hydroelectric projects; and conducts and participates in the comprehensive planning of water-resource development in the Southwest.

For further information, contact the Southwestern Power Administration, Page Belcher Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74101.

Western Area Power Administration

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) was established on December 21, 1977, with headquarters in Denver, to serve the electric power needs of an estimated 5 million retail customers in 15 western States.

The new power administration is responsible for the Federal power marketing functions transferred from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation to DOE on October 1, 1977, under the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152). These marketing functions involve the sale and distribution of power produced at existing Federal hydroelectric generation facilities in the 15 States. In addition, the responsibility for construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines

and attendant facilities was transferred to DOE. The 15 States to be served by WAPA are California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Western Area Power Administration's service area is responsible for 16,235 miles of transmission lines, 7,497 megawatts of installed capacity, \$264 million in annual revenues and last year produced 60.9 million kilowatt hours in sales. It also serves the needs of 456 preference customers comprised generally of State agencies and local municipalities.

For further information, contact the Western Area Power Administration, P.O. Box 3403, Golden, Colo. 80401.

Operations Offices and Contractor-Operated Field Installations

The Operations Offices provide a formal link between Department headquarters and the field laboratories and other

operating facilities. The primary function of these Offices is to administer contracts and manage programs and projects as assigned from headquarters. The Operations Offices report directly to the Under Secretary. Day-to-day specific program direction for the Operations Offices is provided by the cognizant Assistant Secretaries and the Director of Energy Research.

The Department's contractor-run laboratories and other field installations, except those involved in the weapons program, are controlled by the Director of Energy Research or the Assistant Secretary who is most concerned with each installation's functions.

A Field and Laboratory Coordination Council assists the Under Secretary in reviewing the utilization of the Operations Offices and laboratories.

Approved.

William S. Heffelfinger,
*Assistant Secretary,
Management and Administration.*

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K. William O'Connor	<i>Inspector General</i>

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the Federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the Nation's human concerns. In one way or another—whether it is mailing out social security checks or making health services more widely available—HHS touches the lives of more Americans than any other Federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to our most elderly citizens.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created on April 11, 1953. The Department was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508), approved October 17, 1979.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of HHS advises the President on health, welfare, and income security plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. The Secretary directs Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary administers these functions through the Office of the Secretary and the five Operating Divisions, which include: the Social Security Administration, the Health Care

Financing Administration, the Office of Human Development Services, Office of Community Services, and the Public Health Service.

The Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the General Counsel, the Inspector General, and other senior officials aid the Secretary with the overall management responsibilities of the Department.

Since the Secretary is accountable to the Congress and the public for the way the Department spends taxpayers' money, the Secretary and his top staff spend a considerable amount of time testifying before committees of the Congress, making speeches before national organizations, and meeting with the press and the public to explain HHS actions. They also prepare special reports on national problems which are available to the public through the Department and the Government Printing Office. In addition, the Secretary submits to the

President and the Congress periodic reports required by law that further explain how tax money was spent, progress was achieved, or social problems have been resolved.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary and performs on behalf of the Secretary such functions and duties as the Secretary may designate; coordinates regional and field activities; and coordinates Federal-State relations.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and systems integrity review relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership and coordination for, and recommends policies and corrective actions concerning activities designed to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of, and prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the Department's programs and operations. The Office provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations, and the necessity of corrective action.

Civil Rights The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the administration and enforcement of departmental policies under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination with regard to race, color, or national origin in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance; sections 799A and 845 of the Comprehensive Health Manpower and Nurse Training Acts of 1971; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the community services assurance under the Hill-Burton Act; the

nondiscrimination provisions of the health care and related block grant statutes; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

Consumer Affairs The U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs advises the Secretary on consumer-related policy and programs and constitutes the staff of the Special Assistant to the President responsible for handling consumer matters; analyzes and coordinates implementation of all Federal activities in the area of consumer protection; and recommends ways in which governmental consumer programs can be made more effective.

Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs serves as the Secretary's principal public affairs adviser; provides functional management of public affairs activities throughout the Department; communicates with various segments of the public on behalf of the Department; and administers the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

Legislation The Assistant Secretary for Legislation serves as principal adviser to the Secretary in the development and implementation of the Department's legislative program and maintains liaison with the Members and committees of Congress and their staffs.

Planning and Evaluation The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Planning and Evaluation) coordinates Department activities in economic and social analysis, program analysis and planning, and evaluation activities, and ensures that Department policy and program planning appropriately reflects the results of these activities.

General Counsel The General Counsel furnishes legal advice to the Office of the Secretary and to the Operating and Staff Components of the Department.

Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address	Phone
I.....	Claira Monier.....	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston Mass. 02203.	617-223-6830
II.....	Bernard Kilbourn.....	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.....	212-264-4600
III.....	Linda Marston.....	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.....	215-596-6492
IV.....	George Rudy.....	101 Marietta Towers NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30323.....	404-221-2442
V.....	Wayne Stanton.....	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.....	312-353-5160
VI.....	John Daeley.....	1200 Main Tower Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202.....	214-767-3301

Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address	Phone
VII	Albert Kemp	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106	816-374-2821
VIII	Patrick Allison	1961 Stout St., Denver, Colo. 80294	303-837-3373
IX	George Miller	50 United Nations Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94102	415-556-6746
X	Bernard Kelly	1321 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101	206-442-0420

Management and Budget The Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget provides advice and guidance to the Secretary on administrative and financial management, excluding personnel management, and provides for the direction and coordination of these activities throughout the Department on a day-to-day basis. The activities include overseeing the preparation of the departmental budget, maintenance of a Department-wide system for developing and administering financial operating plans, surplus real property utilization, review and analysis of organizations and information systems, engineering and construction, and policy development and regulations for grants and procurement management.

Personnel Administration The Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration promotes effective personnel management and personnel administration in the Department. The Assistant Secretary advises and acts for the Secretary on personnel management and training matters, formulating policies and plans for broad programs under which the personnel and training

functions will be carried out; maintains cognizance of such policies and programs; and represents the Department on personnel and training matters with the Office of Personnel Management, other Federal agencies, the Congress, and the public. The Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration also advises the Secretary on, and provides departmentwide leadership and guidance, to equal employment opportunity programs and activities and oversees the establishment, staffing, and operation of departmental advisory committees.

Regional Offices The 10 Regional Directors of the Department of Health and Human Services are the Secretary's representatives in direct, official dealings with State and local government organizations. They provide a central focus in each region for departmental relations with Congress and promote general understanding of Department programs, policies, and objectives. They also advise the Secretary on the potential effects of decisions and provide administrative services and support to Department programs and activities in the regions.

Office of Human Development Services

The Office of Human Development Services (HDS) serves as the adviser to the Secretary on human development services and administers human services programs for the elderly, children and youth, Native Americans, persons with developmental disabilities, and public assistance recipients. HDS advocates on behalf of these groups and for the special

needs of families, persons living in rural areas, and veterans. HDS also designs programs to eliminate barriers to self-sufficiency for people receiving HDS assistance; emphasizes community- and home-based modes of service delivery where possible; recommends to the Secretary actions and strategies which improve coordination of human services

programs with other HHS programs, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector organizations; promotes the development of simplified and coherent human services delivery systems; and identifies ways to address unmet service needs and improve the quality of care.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services (OASHDS) provides executive direction, leadership, and guidance to all HDS components, including HDS regional offices. The Office also advises the Secretary and Under Secretary on HDS programs and recommends actions and strategies to improve coordination of HDS efforts with other programs and agencies; directs equal employment opportunity and civil rights policies and programs for HDS. The Assistant Secretary for HDS serves on the National Coordinating Committee for WIN.

Administration on Aging The Administration on Aging (AOA) is the principal agency designated to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 218; 42 U.S.C. 3001), as amended. AOA advises the Secretary, HHS components, and other Federal departments and agencies on the characteristics and needs of older people and develops programs designed to promote their welfare; conducts training programs; and provides advice and assistance to promote the development of State administered community-based systems of comprehensive social services for older people. AOA also serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning aging; advocates for the needs of the elderly in HDS program planning and policy development; develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to services provided to older Americans funded by HDS; and participates with the Office of Program Coordination and Review in the development of strategy for the joint review of State plans and

monitoring of HDS-funded programs for the elderly.

Administration for Children, Youth, and Families The Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF) seeks to expand and improve the range of human services which promote sound development of children and youth. The Administration supports families through activities directed at the improvement of child care and youth service delivery systems; designs and implements programs to improve the quality of life for children, youth, and families; and funds research and demonstration projects to measure the impact of existing programs and to develop new efforts to enrich the lives of children, youth, and families. ACYF also serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning children, youth, and families; advocates for the needs of children, youth, and families in HDS program planning and policy development; and develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to HDS-funded services provided to children, youth, and families. ACYF participates with the Office of Program Coordination and Review in the development of strategy for the joint review of State plans and monitoring of HDS-funded programs for children, youth, and families.

Administration for Native Americans The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) represents the concerns of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians (hereafter referred to as Native Americans) and advises the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services on their behalf. The Administration has primary responsibility for developing appropriate policy, legislative proposals, and guidance on matters involving the social and economic development of Native Americans; serves as departmental liaison with other Federal agencies on Native American affairs; administers a grant program to promote the social and economic development of Native Americans and explores new program concepts and methods. In addition, the

Administration assures that information about departmental services and benefits and eligibility criteria is conveyed to Native Americans; fosters self-determination in Native Americans and their operation of Native American programs and enterprises; serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning Native Americans; advocates for the needs of Native Americans in HDS program planning and policy development; and develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to HDS-funded services provided to Native Americans. ANA participates with the Office of Program Coordination and Review in the development of strategy for the joint review of State plans and monitoring of HDS-funded programs for Native Americans.

Administration on Developmental Disabilities The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) assists States to increase the provision of quality services to persons with developmental disabilities, through the development and implementation of a comprehensive State plan which makes optimal use of all existing resources for the provision of treatment, services and habilitation in least restrictive environments, and protection of the rights of individuals

with developmental disabilities. ADD administers formula grants programs to address these goals and oversees project grants which provide administrative and operations support to interdisciplinary training programs for specialized personnel, clinical services, and research program services for the developmentally disabled; administers grants for projects aimed at removing physical, mental, social, and environmental barriers encountered by developmentally disabled persons. ADD advises the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services on the formulation, development, implementation, and review of legislation and policies affecting developmentally disabled persons; serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning the developmentally disabled; advocates for the needs of the handicapped in HDS program planning and policy development; develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to HDS-funded services provided to developmentally disabled Americans. ADD participates with the Office of Program Coordination and Review in the development of strategy for the joint review of State plans and monitoring of HDS-funded programs for this population.

Public Health Service

The Public Health Service has its origin in an act of July 16, 1798 (ch. 77, 1 Stat. 605), authorizing marine hospitals for the care of American merchant seamen. Subsequent legislation has vastly broadened the scope of its activities.

The Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682; 42 U.S.C. 201), consolidated and revised substantially all existing legislation relating to the Public Health Service. The basic Public Health Service legal responsibilities have been broadened and expanded many times since 1944. Major organizational transfers have included vital statistics

(1946), health services for the American Indians and Alaska Natives (1955), the National Library of Medicine (1956), and the Food and Drug Administration (1968).

Other important functions added include expanding grants to States for health services, financial assistance to health professions educational institutions, and national health surveys; grants to State and local agencies for comprehensive health planning; and funds for research in improving the delivery of health services.

The Public Health Service is the Federal agency charged by law to promote and assure the highest level of health attainable for every individual and family in America, and to develop cooperation in health projects with other nations. The major functions of the Service are: to stimulate and assist States and communities with the development of local health resources and to further development of education for the health professions; to assist with improvement of the delivery of health services to all Americans; to conduct and support research in the medical and related sciences and to disseminate scientific information; to protect the health of the Nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics, and other potential hazards; and to provide national leadership for the prevention and control of communicable disease and for other public health functions.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health consists of general and special staff offices, which support the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Surgeon General plan and direct the activities of the Public Health Service. The Office also consists of three major operating centers—National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Health Services Research, and National Center for Health Care Technology—reporting to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Research, Statistics, and Technology.

National Center for Health Statistics

The National Center for Health Statistics collects, analyzes, and disseminates health statistics on vital events and health activities to reflect the health status of people, health needs, and health resources; stimulates and conducts basic and applied research in health data systems and statistical methodology; administers the Cooperative Health Statistics System; and fosters research, consultation, and training programs in international statistical activities.

National Center for Health Services Research

The National Center for Health Services Research plans, develops, and administers a program of health services research, demonstrations, evaluations, and research training,

and related grant and contract supported activities covering the financing, organization, quality, and utilization of health services. The Center makes grants and contracts to health service providers, conducts and coordinates health services research within the Public Health Service, disseminates research findings, and provides technical assistance to other Federal programs and health service providers.

National Center for Health Care Technology

The National Center for Health Care Technology coordinates and administers a program of research, demonstrations, and evaluations of medical technologies and assessments of health care technology; identifies critical technologies to be assessed; and administers training programs. The Center makes grants and contracts to public and private entities, disseminates the information obtained, and provides technical assistance to organizations and individuals within and outside the Department.

The Public Health Service consists of six operating agencies, with the Assistant Secretary for Health exercising direct line authority over these health agencies.

The Office of Assistant Secretary for Health maintains staffs in the regional offices of the Department. These staffs provide a focal point for responding to needs of State and local governmental officials, community agencies, and others involved in the planning or provision of general health and mental health services; and review and approve applications for formula and project grants for the support of health services and facilities.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to provide leadership in the Federal effort to reduce, and eliminate where possible, health problems caused to the people of the United States by the abuse of alcohol

and drugs, and to improve the mental health of the United States generally.

To carry out this mission, the ADAMHA conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, sociological, and epidemiological aspects of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health and illness;

Supports the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel in the prevention, treatment, and control of alcoholism and drug abuse, and in the promotion of mental health and the prevention and treatment of mental illness;

Conducts and supports research and development on the delivery of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health services, and supports services programs and projects, including facilities construction as appropriate;

Develops standards and regulations for assuring the quality of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health services and provides assistance to regional, State, and local professional standards review organizations in cooperation with appropriate PHS organization components;

Provides analysis and consultation concerning the inclusion of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health services as part of the basic range of health services and their eligibility under Federal and other health financing sources, including third party payment through insurance programs;

Facilitates relations of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services with social, law enforcement, and other human services;

Collaborates with and provides technical assistance to State authorities and Regional Offices, and supports State and community efforts in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health programs; collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, and voluntary groups to facilitate and expand programs for the prevention of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health problems and for the

care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with these problems; and

Provides information on alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health to the public and to the scientific community.

Major Components

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism The Institute provides leadership, policies, and goals for the Federal effort in the prevention, control, and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and the rehabilitation of affected individuals. In carrying out these responsibilities the Institute conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, sociological, and epidemiological aspects of alcohol abuse and alcoholism; supports the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel in prevention, treatment, and control of alcoholism; conducts and supports research on the development and improvement of alcoholism services delivery, administration, and financing, and supports alcoholism services programs and projects, including facilities construction as appropriate; collaborates with and provides technical assistance to State authorities and Regional Offices, and supports State and community efforts in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective alcohol abuse and alcoholism programs; collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, and voluntary groups to facilitate and expand programs for the prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of alcoholic persons; develops, implements, and administers an alcoholism detection, referral, and treatment program for Federal civilian employees within the Public Health Service; carries out administrative and financial management, policy development, planning and evaluation, and public information functions which are required to implement such programs.

National Institute on Drug Abuse The Institute provides leadership, policies, and goals for the Federal effort in the

prevention, control, and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse, and the rehabilitation of affected individuals. In carrying out these responsibilities the Institute conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, sociological, and epidemiological aspects of narcotic addiction and drug abuse; supports the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel in the prevention, treatment, and control of drug abuse; conducts and supports research on the development and improvement of drug abuse services delivery, administration, and financing, and supports services program and projects including facilities construction as appropriate; collaborates with and provides technical assistance to State authorities and Regional Offices, and supports State and community efforts in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective narcotic addiction and drug abuse programs; collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, and volunteer groups to facilitate and extend programs for the prevention of narcotic addiction, and for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicted persons; and carries out administrative and financial management, policy development, planning and evaluation, and public information functions which are required to implement such programs.

National Institute of Mental Health

The Institute provides leadership, policies, and goals for the Federal effort in the promotion of mental health, the prevention and treatment of mental illness, and the rehabilitation of affected individuals. In carrying out these responsibilities the Institute conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, sociological, and epidemiological aspects of mental health and illness; supports the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel in the promotion of mental health and the prevention and treatment of mental illness; conducts and supports research on the development and

improvement of mental health services delivery, administration and financing and supports mental health services programs and projects including facilities construction as appropriate; collaborates with and provides technical assistance to State authorities and Regional Offices, and supports State and community efforts in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective mental health programs; collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals and volunteer groups to facilitate and extend programs to promote mental health and prevent mental illness and for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of mentally ill persons; carries out administrative and financial management, policy development, planning and evaluation, and public information functions which are required to implement such programs; and exercises administrative and policy oversight for the operation of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), established as an operating health agency within the Public Health Service by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on July 1, 1973, is the Federal agency charged with protecting the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions. It is comprised of nine major operating components: Epidemiology Program Office, International Health Program Office, Laboratory Improvement Program Office, Center for Prevention Services, Center for Environmental Health, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Center for Professional Development and Training, and Center for Infectious Diseases.

The CDC administers national programs for the prevention and control of communicable and vector-borne

diseases and other preventable conditions, including the control of childhood lead-based paint poisoning and urban rat control. CDC develops and implements programs to deal with environmental health problems, including responding to environmental, chemical, and radiation emergencies. CDC directs and enforces foreign quarantine activities and regulations; provides consultation and assistance in upgrading the performance of public health and clinical laboratories; and participates in a nationwide program of research, information, and education in the field of smoking and health.

To assure safe and healthful working conditions for all working people, occupational safety and health standards are developed, and research and other activities are carried out, through the CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The CDC also provides consultation to other nations in the control of preventable diseases, and participates with national and international agencies in the eradication or control of communicable diseases and other preventable conditions.

Food and Drug Administration

The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 392), although similar law enforcement functions had been in existence under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768; 21 U.S.C. 1-15) became effective.

The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) activities are directed toward protecting the health of the Nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics, and other potential hazards.

Biologics The Bureau of Biologics administers the regulation of biological products shipped in interstate and foreign commerce; inspects manufacturers' facilities for compliance with standards; tests products submitted for release;

establishes written and physical standards; approves licenses of manufacturers of biological products; conducts research related to the development, manufacture, testing, and use of new and old biological products; and evaluates and investigates claims for new drugs that are biological products.

Drugs The Bureau of Drugs develops FDA policy with regard to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of all drugs for human use; evaluates new drug applications and notices of claimed investigational exemption for new drugs; develops standards for the safety and effectiveness of all over-the-counter drugs; monitors the quality of marketed drugs through product testing, surveillance, and compliance programs; develops guidelines on good manufacturing practices; conducts research and develops scientific standards on the compositions, quality, safety, and efficacy of human drugs; disseminates toxicity and treatment information on household products and medicines; and directs the FDA antibiotic and insulin certification program.

Foods The Bureau of Foods conducts research and develops standards on the composition, quality, nutrition, and safety of foods, food additives, colors, and cosmetics; conducts research designed to improve the detection, prevention, and control of contamination that may be responsible for illness or injury conveyed by foods, colors, and cosmetics; coordinates and evaluates FDA's surveillance and compliance programs relating to foods, color, and cosmetics; reviews industry petitions and develops regulations for food standards to permit the safe use of color additives and food additives; collects and interprets data on nutrition, food additives, and environmental factors affecting the total chemical result posed by food additives; and maintains a nutritional data bank.

Radiological Health The Bureau of Radiological Health carries out programs designed to reduce the exposure of man to hazardous ionizing and nonionizing radiation; develops standards for safe limits of radiation exposure; develops methodology for controlling radiation

exposures; conducts research on the health effects of radiation exposure; and conducts an electronic product radiation control program to protect public health and safety, including the development and administration of performance standards to control the emission of radiation from electronic products and the undertaking by public and private organizations of research and investigation into the effects and control of such radiation emissions.

Veterinary Medicine The Bureau of Veterinary Medicine develops and conducts programs with respect to the safety and efficacy of veterinary preparations and devices; evaluates proposed use of veterinary preparations for animal safety and efficacy; and evaluates FDA's surveillance and compliance programs relating to veterinary drugs and other veterinary medical matters.

Medical Devices The Bureau of Medical Devices develops FDA policy regarding the safety, efficacy, and labeling of medical devices; evaluates medical device premarket approval applications, product development protocols, and exemption requests for investigational devices; and recommends their classification into regulatory categories; develops safety and efficacy standards for medical devices and good manufacturing practice regulations; develops, coordinates, and evaluates FDA surveillance and compliance programs for medical devices; provides technical and other nonfinancial assistance to small manufacturers of medical devices; conducts research and testing activities relating to medical devices; collects and evaluates data on significant hazards to the public health which may be caused by the use of medical devices.

Toxicological Research The National Center for Toxicological Research conducts research programs to study the biological effects of potentially toxic chemical substances found in man's environment, emphasizing the determination of the health effects resulting from long-term, low-level exposure to chemical toxicants and the

basic biological processes for chemical toxicants in animal organisms; develops improved methodologies and test protocols for evaluating the safety of chemical toxicants and the data that will facilitate the extrapolation of toxicological data from laboratory animals to man; and develops Center programs as a natural resource under the National Toxicology Program.

Regional Operations The Executive Director of Regional Operations executes direct line authority over FDA field activities; provides a central point to which headquarters officials can turn to for field support services; develops programs and plans for activities between FDA, State, and local agencies; and administers FDA's State-Federal program policy.

Field operations for the enforcement of the laws under the jurisdiction of FDA are carried out by 10 Regional Field Offices, located in the cities of the Department's Regional Offices, through 22 District Offices, 2 Station Offices, and 124 Resident Inspection Posts located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

Health Resources Administration

The mission of the Health Resources Administration is to identify health care resource problems through a careful assessment of the health care system; recommend changes to improve that system in terms of improving access and continuity of health care, assuring reasonable health care costs and equal access to health education, and enhancing the Federal, State, local, and private partnership; and stimulate priority changes through program action to improve both the health care system and individual health status.

Major Components

Bureau of Health Professions The Bureau of Health Professions provides national leadership in coordinating, evaluating, and supporting the development and utilization of the Nation's health professions. Its programs are designed to strengthen State and

local health professions capacities as well as to develop new approaches to health professions development and use.

Bureau of Health Facilities The Bureau of Health Facilities directs, coordinates, monitors, supports, and develops policy for Federal programs pertaining to the modernization, utilization, construction, conversion, and closure of non-Federal health facilities.

Bureau of Health Planning The Bureau of Health Planning provides national leadership and administration for a program of Federal, State, and areawide health planning and health delivery systems development.

Health Services Administration

The mission of the Health Services Administration is to provide professional leadership in the delivery of health services.

Major Components

Bureau of Community Health Services

The Bureau of Community Health Services (BCHS) helps assure the delivery of primary health care, preventive health services and other specialized care to medically underserved populations and to other groups having special health needs. Assistance is given to States as they provide primary care to underserved populations through the Primary Health Care Block Grant¹ and to States as they employ the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant as a principal means of support in maintaining and improving the health of mothers and children. Assistance is also provided through project grants to local, voluntary, public and private groups, and to States, to help meet the health needs of special populations such as migrants, victims of black lung disease, and those eligible for voluntary family planning services.

Essential functions of BCHS include professional and technical consultation, policy development, budget administration, short- and long-term planning, grants administration, and project monitoring with respect to

program and management effectiveness. Implementation of both the Maternal and Child Health and Primary Care Programs as State-administered block grants, and the continuation of specialized project grant activities, such as those for genetics and maternal and child health training, are facilitated and supported through Bureau efforts. Professional and technical assistance and program consultation are provided to States and local groups. Information is disseminated with respect to such concerns as the health status of mothers and children, preventive health services, services for crippled children, advances in maternal and child health care and primary health care organization and management. Special project activities dealing with regional or national issues are conducted, often in cooperation with other information and reservoir of experience, and provide coordination at regional and national levels with public and private organizations, foundations, and voluntary organizations. Program monitoring and overall administration are provided for the Migrant Health, Black Lung Disease and Family Planning project grant programs, as these programs provide health care to high-risk or mandated population groups.

Indian Health Service The Indian Health Service operates a program of comprehensive health services for eligible American Indians and Alaska natives; provides hospital and medical care services and preventive and rehabilitative health services; develops innovative health services delivery systems; conducts tuberculosis and other communicable disease control activities; promotes self-determination of Indian people through community development and participation in program operation and administration; encourages and assists in the development of water supply and waste disposal systems; and provides training for health personnel.

Bureau of Medical Services The Bureau administers medical care services to designated Federal beneficiaries, promotes occupational health care and safety services for Federal employees, and provides health care personnel and

¹Primary Care Block Grants will be made beginning October 1, 1982.

other support services to the medical programs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Coast Guard. In addition, the Bureau provides treatment for persons with Hansen's disease and support for related research at PHS Hospital, Carville, Louisiana.

Bureau of Health Personnel

Development and Service The Bureau serves as a national focus for efforts to increase the availability of and the placement of health professionals in medically underserved areas, and in promoting a redistribution of health care professionals into health manpower shortage areas. This is accomplished in coordination with health service delivery programs administered by other organizations in the Public Health Service. In addition, the Bureau also directs health professions scholarships, student assistance, and training programs; administers programs, including the National Health Service Corps, which assures accessibility to health care in underserved areas by arranging for health professionals to provide direct health services in health manpower shortage areas; and facilitates the integration of providers of health services into overall health delivery systems by providing national leadership in the development of assignments and professional productivity standards to improve the quality of care.

National Institutes of Health

The mission of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is to improve the health of the American people. To carry out this mission, the NIH conducts and supports biomedical research into the causes, prevention, and cure of diseases; supports research training and the development of research resources; and makes use of modern methods to communicate biomedical information.

Major Components

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Research on cancer is a high priority program as a result of the National Cancer Act which made the conquest of cancer a national goal. The Institute developed a National Cancer Program to expand existing scientific knowledge on

cancer cause and prevention as well as on the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of cancer patients.

Research activities conducted in the Institute's laboratories or supported through grants or contracts include many investigative approaches to cancer, including chemistry, biochemistry, biology, molecular biology, immunology, radiation physics, experimental chemotherapy, epidemiology, biometry, radiotherapy, and pharmacology. Cancer research facilities are constructed with NCI support and training is provided under university based programs. The Institute, through its cancer control element, applies research findings as rapidly as possible in preventing and controlling human cancer.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood

Institute This Institute provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, blood and lungs, and in the use of blood and the management of blood resources.

It conducts studies and research into the clinical use of blood and all aspects of the management of blood resources, and supports training of manpower in fundamental science and clinical disciplines for participation in basic and clinical research programs relating to heart, blood vessel, blood and lung diseases.

It coordinates with other research institutes and with all Federal agency programs relating to the above diseases, including programs in hypertension, stroke, respiratory distress, and sickle cell anemia.

It plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of research, investigations, clinical trials and demonstrations relating to the causes, prevention, methods of diagnosis and treatment (including emergency medical treatment) of heart, blood vessel, lung and blood diseases through research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts and research grants to scientific institutions and to individual scientists.

The Institute also conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of educational materials

about these diseases, with emphasis on the prevention thereof, for health professionals and the lay public, and maintains continuing relationships with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, and State and local officials, and voluntary agencies and organizations working in these areas.

National Library of Medicine (NLM)

The Library serves as the Nation's chief medical information source. The NLM is authorized to provide medical library services and on-line bibliographic searching capabilities, such as MEDLINE, TOXLINE, etc., to public and private agencies and organizations, institutions, and individuals. It is responsible for the development and management of a Biomedical Communications Network, applying advanced technology to the improvement of biomedical communications, and operates a computer-based toxicology information system for the scientific community, industry, and other Federal agencies. In addition, the Library acquires and makes available for distribution audiovisual instructional material, and develops prototype audiovisual communication programs for the health educational community. Through grants and contracts, the Library administers programs of assistance to the Nation's medical libraries which include support of a Regional Medical Library network, research in the field of medical library science, establishment and improvement of the basic library resources, and supporting biomedical scientific publications of a nonprofit nature.

National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases

The Institute conducts, fosters, and supports basic and clinical research into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the various arthritic, metabolic, and digestive diseases. It covers the broad areas of arthritis, bone, and skin diseases; diabetes, blood, endocrine, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney and urologic diseases, joined with the Artificial Kidney/Chronic Uremia Program, through research performed in

its own laboratories and clinics, research grants, individual and institutional research training awards, applied research and development programs through the contract mechanisms, field epidemiologic and clinical investigation studies on selected populations in the U.S., and collection and dissemination of information on Institute programs.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

The Institute conducts and supports broadly based research and research training on the causes, characteristics, prevention, control, and treatment of a wide variety of diseases believed to be attributable to infectious agents, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites, to allergies, or to other deficiencies or disorders in the responses of the body's immune mechanisms. Among areas of special emphasis are: asthma and allergic disease, clinical immunology, including organ transplantation, venereal diseases, hepatitis, influenza, and other viral respiratory infections, disease control measures, research and development, antiviral substances, and hospital-associated infections.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research on child health and maternal health; on problems of human development, with special reference to mental retardation; and on family structure, the dynamics of human population, and the reproductive process. Information related to these research findings is disseminated to other researchers, medical practitioners, and the general public to improve the health of children and their families.

National Institute of Dental Research

The Institute supports and conducts clinical and laboratory research directed toward the ultimate eradication of tooth decay and of a broad array of oral-facial disorders.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

The Institute, located in Research Triangle Park, N.C., conducts and supports fundamental research concerned with defining, measuring, and understanding the effects of chemical,

biological, and physical factors in the environment on the health and well-being of man.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences The emphasis of the Institute's programs for support of research and research training is basic biomedical science. The activities range from cell biology to genetics to pharmacology and systemic response to trauma and anesthesia.

National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

The Institute conducts and supports fundamental and applied research on human neurological and communicative disorders such as Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, head and spinal cord injuries, stroke, deafness, disorders of speech, and language development problems. The Institute also conducts and supports research on the development and function of the normal brain and nervous system in order to better understand normal processes relating to disease states.

National Eye Institute The Institute conducts and supports fundamental studies on the eye and visual system, and on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of visual disorders.

National Institute on Aging The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research to increase the knowledge of the aging process and associated physical, psychological, and social factors, resulting from advanced age. Incontinence, menopause, susceptibility to diseases, and memory loss are among the areas of special concern.

Clinical Center The Center is designed to bring scientists working in the Center's laboratories into close proximity with clinicians caring for patients, so that they may collaborate on problems of mutual concern. The research institutes select patients, referred to NIH by physicians throughout the United States and overseas, for clinical studies of specific diseases and disorders. A certain percent of the patients are "normal volunteers,"

healthy persons who provide an index of normal body functions against which to measure the abnormal. Normal volunteers come under varied sponsorship, such as colleges, civic groups, and religious organizations.

Fogarty International Center The Center promotes discussion, study, and research on the development of science internationally as it relates to health and administers a number of international programs for advanced study in the health sciences.

Division of Computer Research and Technology The Division conducts an integrated research developmental and service program in computer-related physical and life sciences in support of NIH biomedical research programs.

Division of Research Resources The Division supports general clinical research centers, biotechnology resources, and regional primate research centers; increases and improves laboratory animal facilities and resources; makes awards for minority biomedical support; and provides general research support to institutions throughout the United States.

Division of Research Services The Division conducts a centralized program of scientific, engineering, and technical services in support of NIH activities; furnishes services and specialized assistance in biomedical engineering and instrumentation design and development, research animal production, care, procurement, and animal disease identification and control. The Division assists in the following areas: biomedical library and translation services, environmental health and safety programs, and medical arts and photography services.

Division of Research Grants The Division provides staff support to the Office of the Director, NIH, in the formulation of grant and award policies and procedures, central receipt of all PHS applications for research and research training support, and makes initial referral to PHS components.

Health Care Financing Administration

[For the Health Care Financing Administration statement of organization, see Federal Register of Nov. 19, 1981, 46 FR 56911]

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was created by the Secretary's reorganization of March 8, 1977, as a principal operating component of the Department.

HCFA places under one Administration the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs. The following major programs are directed by HCFA.

Medicare The Medicare program provides basic health benefits to recipients of social security and is funded through the Social Security Trust Fund. HCFA is concerned with the development of policies, procedures, and guidance related to the program recipients, the providers of services such as hospitals, nursing homes, and physicians, the intermediaries who adjudicate claims, and the effective coordination with related Department programs, activities, and organizations which are closely related to the Medicare program.

Medicaid The Medicaid program through grants to States provides medical services to the needy and the medically needy. HCFA is responsible for developing approaches toward meeting the needs of those who cannot afford adequate medical care; providing technical assistance to States and local organizations to extend the scope and content and improve the quality of medical care programs for the needy; and serves as the clearinghouse for information relating to the program.

Quality Assurance An HCFA quality assurance focal point was established to carry out the quality assurance provisions of the Medicare and Medicaid programs (titles XVIII and XIX, 79 Stat. 291 and 343; 42 U.S.C. 1395 and 1396), and maternal and child health legislation (title V, 81 Stat. 921; 42 U.S.C. 701-731) of the Social Security Act, as amended. This responsibility includes implementation of the Professional Standards Review

Organization (PSRO) program and the End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) program, both of which were authorized by the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620). It also includes the development and monitoring of health and safety standards for providers of health care services, which were authorized under earlier Medicare and Medicaid legislation.

As a means of meeting these national objectives, the PSRO provisions of section 249F of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 1429; 42 U.S.C. 1301) require that the Secretary of Health and Human Services establish and support a nationwide network of local, physician-sponsored PSROs. Through the application of ongoing peer review, the PSROs are expected to assure that quality inpatient health care services are provided to beneficiaries and recipients of Medicare, Medicaid, and Maternal and Child Health programs at a reasonable cost.

The provisions of section 299(l) of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 1463; 42 U.S.C. 426), known as the "Kidney Amendment," extend Medicare coverage under the Social Security Act to virtually all persons with a particular condition—End-Stage Renal Disease. The law authorizes the Secretary to limit reimbursement under Medicare to facilities that meet established standards.

The development and implementation of health safety standards for providers of care in Federal health programs dates from the 1965 Medicare amendments to the Social Security Act.

Long-Term Care The Long-Term Care program is another aspect of the quality assurance effort. This program serves as a focal point for Long Term Care (LTC) for the aged and the chronically ill and for nursing home affairs. This involves providing policy direction and coordination of LTC activities throughout the Department, the development, determination, and enforcement of LTC

requirements and standards and the

monitoring and coordination of LTC activities.

Social Security Administration

[For the Social Security Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 422]

The Social Security Administration (SSA) was established and its predecessor, the Social Security Board, was abolished by Federal Security Agency Reorganization Plan II of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

By Reorganization Plan I of 1953, effective April 11, 1953, the Social Security Administration was transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Department was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508), approved October 17, 1979.

The Social Security Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner of Social Security, administers a national program of contributory social insurance whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings stop or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to partially replace part of the earnings the family has lost.

Part of the contributions go into a separate hospital insurance trust fund, so that when workers and their dependents become 65 years old they will have help with their hospital bills. They may also elect to receive help with doctor bills and other medical expenses by paying a percentage of supplementary medical insurance premiums, while the Federal Government pays the remainder. Together these two programs are often referred to as "Medicare." Under certain conditions, Medicare protection is also provided to people who are receiving social security or railroad retirement monthly benefits based on a disability. The responsibility for the administration of the Medicare program has been

transferred to the Health Care Financing Administration. By agreement with the Department of Labor, SSA is also involved in certain aspects of the administration of the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (83 Stat. 793; 30 U.S.C. 901).

Effective January 1, 1974, SSA undertook administration of the supplemental security income program for the aged, blind, and disabled (SSI program). The basic Federal SSI payment program is financed out of general revenue, rather than a special trust fund. Some States, choosing to provide payments in supplementation of SSI benefits, have agreements with SSA under which SSA administers these supplementation payments for the States. The Social Security Administration is responsible for the administration of the income maintenance portion of grants to States under title IV, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) portion of the Social Security Act, and for financial aid to the needy aged, blind, and disabled in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, under other provisions of the act.

The Social Security Administration was reorganized on January 30, 1975, and January 5, 1979. The Office of the Commissioner of Social Security is directly responsible to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for all programs administered by SSA, and provides executive direction and support to SSA.

The principal functions of the Social Security Administration include: research and recommendations oriented to the problems of poverty, insecurity, and health care for the aged, blind, and disabled; the planning, design, and

development, on a long-range basis, of SSA administrative plans, including those for future automated dated processing systems to be used in establishing and maintaining the basic records essential to SSA-administered programs; statistical measurement and systematic evaluation of the quality of SSA programs; development of programs and materials to assure congressional, Federal/State agencies, and public knowledge and understanding of protections, rights, and responsibilities under SSA-administered programs; policy guidance for the administration of the retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, as well as the supplemental security income program and policy guidance to the States for the AFDC program.

In addition, the Social Security Administration, through a nationwide field organization of 10 regional offices, 6 SSA program service centers, and over 1,300 local offices, guides and directs all aspects of the cash benefit program operations of SSA; and directs the activities of those offices responsible for various program operations, including retirement, survivors, and disability insurance, and supplemental security income.

The Social Security Administration also provides administrative direction to a national organization of Administrative Law Judges, who conduct independent hearings and decide appealed determinations involving the benefit provisions of SSA programs. The SSA, through its Appeals Council, reviews such appealed determinations and renders the Secretary's final decision.

Social Security Administration operations are decentralized to provide appropriate services at the local level. The United States is divided into 10 regions, each headed by a Regional Commissioner (RC). The Regional Commissioner is the principal SSA representative at the regional level, responsible for effective SSA contact with HHS, other Federal agencies, State disability determination services, and State welfare agencies. Regional Commissioners implement national operational and management plans for providing SSA services directly to the public. Regional Commissioners coordinate SSA's regional operations so that they are effective and consistent with national and regional requirements, as well as systems and policy directives.

Each region contains, under the overall direction of the RC, a network of district offices, branch offices, and teleservice centers, which serve as the contact between SSA and the public. These installations have responsibility for informing people of the purposes and provisions of programs administered by SSA, and their rights and responsibilities thereunder; assisting with claims filed for retirement, survivors, health, or disability insurance benefits, black lung benefits, or supplemental security income; developing and adjudicating claims; assisting certain beneficiaries in claiming reimbursement for medical expenses; conducting development of cases involving earnings records, coverage, and fraud-related questions; making rehabilitation service referrals; and assisting claimants in filing appeals on SSA determinations of benefit entitlement or amount.

Office of Child Support Enforcement

[For the Office of Child Support Enforcement statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 9, 1977, 42 FR 13262]

The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) was established pursuant to the act of January 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2351; 42 U.S.C. 651). OCSE was continued as a

separate organization by the Secretary's reorganization of March 8, 1977; the Commissioner of the Social Security

Administration also serves as Director of OCSE.

The mission of the Office of Child Support Enforcement is to provide leadership in the planning, development, management, and coordination of the Department's Child Support Enforcement programs and activities authorized and directed by title IV-D of the Social Security Act and other pertinent

legislation. The general purpose of this legislation and the Child Support Enforcement programs developed pursuant thereto is to require States to enforce support obligations owed by absent parents to their children by locating absent parents, establishing paternity when necessary, and obtaining child support.

Office of Community Services

[For the Office of Community Services statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Oct. 6, 1981, 46 FR 49211]

The Office of Community Services was established within the Department of Health and Human Services by section 676 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 516; 42 U.S.C. 9905).

The Office of Community Services administers the Community Services block grant and discretionary grant programs established by section 672 (95 Stat. 511; 42 U.S.C. 9901) and 681 (95 Stat. 518; 42 U.S.C. 9910) of the act; the Community Services transition project grants authorized by section 682 (95 Stat. 518; 42 U.S.C. 9911) for

implementation during fiscal year (FY) 1982 at the discretion of State governments not electing to administer Community Services Block Grants in FY 1982; and the programmatic close-out functions related to funds awarded by the Community Services Administration (CSA) in FY 1981 and prior years. These close-out functions are among the CSA close-out functions assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 682 (e) of the act. They were subsequently reassigned to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Department of Health and Human Services, Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Locator Inquiries about the location and telephone numbers of HHS offices should be directed to the HHS locator in the Information Center, Lobby of Humphrey Building. Phone, 202-245-6296.

Employment Inquiries and application for employment and inquiries regarding the college recruitment program should be directed to the Office of the

Secretary, Personnel Office. Phone, 202-472-6731.

Contract and Small Business Activities

Call or write the Director, Division of Contract and Grant Operations, concerning programs. Phone, 202-245-1946.

Consumer Activities Call or write the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs for information about consumer activities. Phone, 202-634-4140.

Publications Persons requiring a short history of the Department of Health and Human Services may request *A Common Thread of Service* from the Information Center.

Prenatal Care, Infant Care, Your Child from 1 to 6, Your Child From 6 to 12, No Smoking! Pamphlets for Parents, Teenagers, Grade School Children, Thinking About Drinking, and many others are available at various prices from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Telephone Directory The Department of Health and Human Services telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Office of Human Development Services

General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Information Center Public Information Office, Room 329F, Humphrey Building. Phone, 202-472-7257.

Contracts Contact the Grants and Contract Management Division. Phone, 202-472-3243.

Employment The Office of Human Development Services uses various civil service examinations and registers in selecting new employees. Inquiries should be directed to the Personnel Division. Phone, 202-245-3256.

Mental Retardation Call or write the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, OHDS, for information on HHS mental retardation programs. Phone, 202-245-7634.

Publications *Human Development Services* (in English and Spanish)—a brief description of the human services programs administered by the Office of Human Development Services. Free from LSDS, Department 76, Washington, D.C. 20201. *Human Development News*, a monthly newsletter, available from HD News, Room 350G, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Public Health Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Inquiries on the following should be directed to the specified office,

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Employment The majority of positions are in the Federal civil service. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Personnel Operations, Room 17A-08.

Many medical, scientific, and technical positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries should be directed to the Division of Commissioned Personnel Operations, Room 4-35.

Films, Publications, and Other

Information Information concerning films, publications, and other specific information should be directed to the six health agencies that are listed below. All other inquiries about the Public Health Service should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Room 740G, Hubert H. Humphrey Building.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the office indicated at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Employment Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Division of Personnel Management.

Publications For information on publications, write the Associate Administrator for Communications and Public Affairs.

Contracts Write the Director, Division of Grants and Contracts Management, for information on contracts.

Centers for Disease Control

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the CDC office indicated at the Centers for Disease Control, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Employment The majority of CDC positions are in the Federal civil service. For information about positions, inquiries may be addressed to the Personnel Management Office.

Many medical, scientific, and technical positions are filled through the

Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to CDC, Personnel Management Office, or to Commissioned Personnel Operations Division, OPM, PHS, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Films Information concerning availability of audiovisual materials related to CDC program activities can be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs.

Publications Single copies of most CDC publications are available free of charge from Public Inquiries, Management Analysis and Services Office, CDC.

Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Health Resources Administration

Inquiries on the following should be directed to the specified office, Health Resources Administration, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Employment The majority of HRA positions are in the Federal civil service. For positions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, employment inquiries may be addressed to the Recruitment Officer, Division of Personnel Management, HRA.

Some medical and allied health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to Commissioned Personnel Operations Division, OPM, Public Health Service, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Films Information concerning the availability of audiovisual materials related to HRA program activities, including films for recruiting minorities into health professions and women into dentistry, are available from the Office of Communications.

Publications Single copies of most publications are available free of charge from the individual offices listed above, and from the HRA Office of

Communications, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Certain technical publications may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Health Services Administration

Inquiries on the following should be directed to the specified office, Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Employment The majority of HSA positions are in the Federal civil service. For positions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, employment inquiries may be addressed to the Office of Personnel, Room 13A56.

Hiring in other areas is decentralized to the 17 field appointing authorities under HSA and to the Regional Health Director in each of the 10 HHS regional offices. The U.S. Government listings in the appropriate commercial telephone directories will provide specific addresses.

Publications Single copies of most Health Services Administration publications are available free of charge from the individual bureaus as listed above, or from the Executive Secretariat, Room 14A12, Parklawn Building. For a complete listing, request the catalog, *Publications of the Health Services Administration* from the Office of Communications and Public Affairs, Room 14A55.

Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Certain technical publications may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Food and Drug Administration

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Reading Rooms Freedom of Information, Room 12A-30; Hearing Clerk, Room 4-65; and Press Office, Room 15B-42 (or Room 3807, FB-8, 200 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20204).

Employment FDA uses various civil service examinations and registers in their recruitment for positions such as consumer safety officers, pharmacologists, microbiologists, physiologists, chemists, mathematical statisticians, physicians, dentists, animal caretakers, etc. Inquiries for positions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area should be directed to the Personnel Officer (HFA-400).

Inquiries for positions outside the Washington, D.C. area should be directed to the appropriate local FDA office.

Schools interested in their college recruitment program should write to the Personnel Officer (HFA-400).

Contracts Contact the Director, Division of Contracts and Grants Management (HFA-500).

Consumer Activities FDA Consumer Affairs Officers are located in 32 cities across the country. Consumer phones in these same cities provide recorded messages of interest to the consumer. (See table below.)

Consumer Affairs Officers—Food and Drug Administration

Office	Address	Phone
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	1182 W. Peachtree St. NW.	404-881-7355
Baltimore, Md. 21201	900 Madison Ave.	301-962-3731
Boston, Mass. 02109	585 Commercial St.	617-223-5857
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232	850 3d Ave.	212-965-5754
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	599 Delaware Ave.	716-846-4483
Chicago, Ill. 60607	1222 Main Post Office Bldg.	312-353-7126
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	1141 Central Pkwy.	513-684-3501
Cleveland, Ohio 44114	601 Rockwell Ave.	216-522-4844
Columbus, Ohio 43215	85 Marconi Blvd.	614-469-7353
Dallas, Tex. 75201	500 S. Ervay	214-767-5433
Denver, Colo. 80202	19th and California Sts.	303-837-4915
Detroit, Mich. 48207	1560 E. Jefferson Ave.	313-226-6260
East Orange, N.J. 07018	20 Evergreen Pl.	201-645-3265
Falls Church, Va. 22046	701 W. Broad St.	703-285-2578
Houston, Tex. 77009	1440 N. Loop	713-226-5581
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	575 N. Pennsylvania	317-269-6500
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	1009 Cherry St.	816-374-3817
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015	1521 W. Pico Blvd.	213-688-4395
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401	240 Hennepin Ave.	612-725-2121
Nashville, Tenn. 37217	297 Plus Park Blvd.	615-251-7127
New Orleans, La. 70122	4298 Elysian Fields Ave.	504-589-2420
Omaha, Nebr. 68102	1619 Howard St.	402-221-4675
Orlando, Fla. 32802	P.O. Box 118	305-855-0900
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	2d and Chestnut Sts.	215-597-0837
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220	7 Parkway Center	412-644-2858
San Antonio, Tex. 78204	419 S. Main	512-229-6737
San Francisco, Calif. 94102	50 United Nations Plaza	415-556-2682
San Juan, P.R. 00905	P.O. Box 54427, Old San Juan Station	809-753-4443
Seattle, Wash. 98174	909 1st Ave.	206-442-5258
St. Louis, Mo. 63102	808 N. Collins St.	314-425-5021

Speakers Available for presentations to private organizations and community groups. Requests should be directed to the local FDA office.

Publications *FDA Consumer*, FDA's official magazine, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Institutes of Health

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the NIH office indicated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or the address given.

Employment A wide range of civil service examinations and registers are used; staff fellowships are available to recent doctorates in biomedical sciences;

college recruitment is conducted as necessary to meet requirements. Write to Division of Personnel Management for further information.

PHS Commissioned Officer Program

Request, from the Division of Personnel Management, a copy of *Associate Training Programs in the Medical and Biological Sciences* which describes Commissioned Officer programs at NIH and the program for early commissioning of senior medical students in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

Contracts For information on research and development contracts, write the Division of Contracts and Grants; for all other contracts, write the Division of Administrative Services.

Environment Research on the biological effects of chemical, physical, and biological substances present in the environment are conducted and supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 22709.

Films Research and health related films are available for loan or purchase from the National Medical Audiovisual Center, Bethesda, Md. 20209 and the National Audiovisual Center (GSA) Washington, D.C. 20409. *To Seek . . . To Teach . . . To Heal* is available from the National Audiovisual Center (GSA).

Publications Publications and reports on health and disease problems, medical research, and biomedical communications are available from the Division of Public Information, Office of Communications, NIH; or Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications include: *Journal of National Cancer Institute*; *Environmental Health Perspectives*; *Scientific Directory*, 1978 and *Annual Bibliography*, 1977; *NLM—Medline* (brochure); and *NIH Publications List*. Single copies of these publications are available from NIH. The *Index Medicus*, *Cumulated Index Medicus Annual*, and *Research Grants Index* may be ordered from the Government Printing Office.

Health Care Financing Administration

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the Health Care

Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 6325 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Md. 21207.

Contracts and Small Business Activities

Contact the Chief, Contract Branch, Division of Procurement Services.

Publications For information on publications write to the Publications Management Branch, Division of Communications Services.

Employment Inquiries should be addressed to the Division of Human Resources. For information on employment in an HCFA regional office, contact the Regional Personnel Officer in the Office of the Regional Director for that region.

Social Security Administration

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

Reading Rooms Requests for information, for copies of records, or to inspect or copy records may be made at any of SSA's local offices or the Headquarters Contact Unit, Room G-41, Altmeyer Building.

Contracts and Small Business Activities

Contact the Office of Management, Budget, and Personnel, Room 800.

Publications The Social Security Administration collects a substantial volume of economic, demographic, and other data in furtherance of its program mission. Basic data on employment and earnings, beneficiaries and benefit payments, utilization of health services and other items of program interest are published regularly in the *Social Security Bulletin*, its *Annual Statistical Supplement*, and in special releases and reports which appear periodically on selected topics of interest to the general public. Additional information may be obtained from the Publications Staff of SSA's Office of Research and Statistics, Room 1120, 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

The Office of Public Affairs has published numerous pamphlets concerning programs administered by

SSA. Single copies may be obtained at any of SSA's over 1,300 local offices.

Employment A variety of civil service registers and examinations are used in hiring new employees. Also, SSA has an extensive college recruitment program. Specific employment information may be obtained from the Office of Human Resources.

Speakers and Films It is SSA's policy to make speakers, films, and exhibits available to public or private organizations, community groups, schools, etc., throughout the Nation. Requests for this service should be

directed to the nearest Social Security office or the Office of Public Affairs.

Office of Community Services

Informational inquiries should be directed to the Office of Community Services, 1200 Nineteenth Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or to a regional office.

For further information concerning the Department of Health and Human Services, contact the Information Center, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201. Phone, 202-245-6296.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410
Phone, 202-655-4000

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(Vacancy)	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary for Indian and Alaska Native Programs</i>
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Alan W. Hiefert	<i>Chief, Administrative Law Judge</i>
Bernice Williams	<i>Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
John J. Knapp	<i>General Counsel</i>
Alan F. Coffey	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
S. Leigh Curry, Jr.	<i>Deputy General Counsel (Operations)</i>
John A. Maxim, Jr.	<i>Associate General Counsel, Office of Insured Housing and Finance</i>
Burton Bloomberg	<i>Associate General Counsel, Office of Equal Opportunity and Administrative Law</i>
Robert S. Kenison	<i>Associate General Counsel, Assisted Housing and Community Development</i>
John P. Kennedy	<i>Acting Associate General Counsel, Office of Program Enforcement</i>
Edward Murphy	<i>Associate General Counsel, Office of Legislation and Regulations</i>

Gershon Ratner	<i>Associate General Counsel, Office of Litigation</i>
Andrew E. Latvala	<i>Director, Administrative Services</i>
Anne E. Broker	<i>Director, Field Legal Services</i>
Stephen May	<i>Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Relations</i>
Joy E. Moore	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation</i>
J. Stephen Larkin	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations</i>
Stephen J. Bollinger	<i>Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</i>
Jack R. Stokvis	<i>General Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Donald G. Dodge	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Management</i>
Claire E. Freeman	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Policy Development and Evaluation</i>
Stuart C. Sloame	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Field Operations, Environment and Energy</i>
Roosevelt Jones	<i>Director, Office of Management</i>
David M. Cohen	<i>Director, Office of Field Operations and Monitoring</i>
Margaret B. Sowell	<i>Director, Office of Urban Development Action Grants</i>
Syl C. Angel	<i>Director, Office of Program Policy Development</i>
Richard H. Broun	<i>Director, Office of Environment and Energy</i>
Christopher G. Wye	<i>Director, Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation</i>
Don I. Patch	<i>Director, Office of Block Grant Assistance</i>
Robert I. Dodge III (Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Urban Rehabilitation Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner</i>
Philip Abrams	<i>General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing—Deputy Federal Housing Commissioner</i>
R. Carter Sanders, Jr.	<i>Associate General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Field Operations</i>
George O. Hipps, Jr.	<i>Associate General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing</i>
George O. Hipps, Jr.	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Multifamily Housing Programs</i>
James E. Baugh	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing</i>
Grayson Bowers, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Single-Family Housing and Mortgage Activities</i>
W. Calvert Brand	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Budget</i>
Paul Williams	<i>Director, Office of Management</i>
Daniel C. Filippelli	<i>Acting Director, Office of Field Operations</i>
Philip Abrams	<i>Acting Director, Office of Manufactured Housing and Construction</i>
Arnold H. Diamond	<i>Director, Office of Financial Management</i>
Thomas Sherman	<i>Director, Office of Public Housing</i>
Edmund Camera	<i>Director, Office of Indian Housing</i>

Madeline Hastings	<i>Director, Office of Existing and Moderate Rehabilitation</i>
William L. Halpern	<i>Director, Office of Lender Certification</i>
Allan J. Kappeler	<i>Director, Office of Single-Family Housing</i>
John L. Brady	<i>Director, Office of Title I Insurance</i>
Frank D. Brown	<i>Acting Director, Office of Multifamily Housing Development</i>
Steven E. Silvert	<i>Acting Director, Office of State Agency and Bond Financed Programs</i>
Conrad Egan	<i>Director, Office of Multifamily Housing Management and Occupancy</i>
Robert P. Kalish	<i>Director, Office of Multifamily Financing and Preservation</i>
Fred W. Pfaender	<i>Director, Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration</i>
Warren T. Lindquist	<i>General Manager, New Community Development Corporation</i>
Thomas E. Anfinson	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Albert R. Diehl (Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Operations Controller</i>
Edwin Baker	<i>Director, Office of Planning</i>
Sue Mitchell	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>
Angelo Scioscia	<i>Director, Surplus Land</i>
Robert W. Karpe	<i>President, Government National Mortgage Association</i>
Warren A. Lasko (Vacancy)	<i>Executive Vice President Vice President for Mortgage Finance</i>
Victor M. Correa (Vacancy)	<i>Treasurer Vice President for Mortgage-Backed Securities</i>
Elton A. Peller (Vacancy)	<i>Secretary President, Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Executive Vice President for Solar Energy</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Executive Vice President for Energy Conservation</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Comptroller</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Treasurer</i>
Antonio Monroig	<i>Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity</i>
Everett Wallace	<i>General Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Thomas O. Jenkins	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations Management</i>
Gerald Solomon	<i>Acting Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary, Enforcement and Compliance</i>
E. S. Savas	<i>Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research</i>
Peter F. Tropp	<i>Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary</i>
Richard Francis	<i>Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary</i>
Peter Ferrara	<i>Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary</i>
Rose W. Groff	<i>Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy Development</i>
Benjamin F. Bobo	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Housing Studies</i>
Kevin Villani	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Economic Affairs</i>

Roger S. Ahlbrandt, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Urban and Community Studies</i>
Arthur S. Newburg	<i>Director, Office of Management and Program Control</i>
Judith L. Tardy	<i>Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
Donald J. Keuch, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Lea Hamilton	<i>Director, Office of Information Policies and Systems</i>
Gail L. Lively	<i>Acting Director, Office of Training</i>
Albert J. Kliman	<i>Director, Office of the Budget</i>
Shirley A. Evans	<i>Director, Office of Finance and Accounting</i>
Dennis F. Geer	<i>Acting Director, Office of Administrative Services</i>
Herbert G. Persil	<i>Acting Director, Office of Organization and Management Information</i>
Janet Hale	<i>Director, Executive Secretariat</i>
Robert F. Fagin	<i>Acting Director, Office of Personnel</i>
Thomas J. O'Connor	<i>Director, Office of Procurement and Contracts</i>
Charles L. Dempsey	<i>Inspector General</i>
Paul A. Adams	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Donald E. Kirkendall	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Audit</i>
Robert F. Hudak	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Fraud Control and Management Operations</i>
John C. Martin	<i>Assistant Inspector General, Investigations</i>

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal Federal agency responsible for programs concerned with housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improving and developing the Nation's communities.

To carry out its overall purpose of assisting the sound development of our communities, HUD administers mortgage insurance programs that help families to become home owners; a rental subsidy program for lower income families who otherwise could not afford decent housing; antidiscrimination in housing activities; and programs that aid neighborhood rehabilitation and the preservation of our urban centers from blight and decay. HUD also protects the home buyer in the marketplace and fosters programs that stimulate and guide the housing industry to provide not only housing but a suitable living environment.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created to administer the principal programs which provide assistance for housing and for the development of the Nation's communities; to assist the President in achieving maximum coordination of the various Federal activities which have a major effect upon urban community, suburban, or metropolitan development; to encourage the solution of problems of housing and community development through States, cities, counties, and other units of general local government and through the promotion of interstate, regional, and metropolitan cooperation;

to encourage the maximum contributions that may be made by vigorous private homebuilding and mortgage lending industries to housing, community development, and the national economy; and to provide for full and appropriate consideration, at the national level, of the needs and interests of the Nation's communities and of the people who live and work in them.

HUD was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of September 9, 1965, effective November 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 42 U.S.C. 3531-3537).

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Department is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, who is responsible for the administration of all programs, functions, and authorities of the Department; for the regulation of the Federal National Mortgage Association, for the administration of the Government National Mortgage Association; and for advising the President on Federal policy, programs, and activities relating to housing and community development. The Secretary formulates recommendations for basic policies in the field of housing and community development for purposes such as the legislative program, the State of the Union message, and the President's budget; and works with the Executive Office of the President and with other Federal agencies in keeping economic and fiscal policies in housing and community development consistent with other economic and fiscal policies of the Government. The Secretary also serves as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the New Community Development Corporation and the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of Secretarial duties and responsibilities, and serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary.

Staff The Secretary is assisted in performing the functions of the Department by Assistant Secretaries and other officials in program and functional areas.

The Office of the Secretary also contains staff offices having Department-wide responsibility in specialized functional areas such as coordination of field activities, Indian and Alaskan Native programs, small and disadvantaged business utilization, intergovernmental relations, labor relations, international affairs, public affairs, administrative judicial proceedings, and contract appeals.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity is the principal

adviser to the Secretary on all matters relating to civil rights and equal opportunity in housing and related facilities, employment, and business opportunity.

The responsibilities assigned to the Department concerning equal opportunity include administering the fair housing program authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended; assuring that the programs and activities of the Department operate affirmatively to further the goals of equal opportunity; coordinating, planning, monitoring, and reviewing programs to increase training, employment, and economic opportunities for lower income and minority group project-area residents in HUD-assisted activities; and developing and monitoring the implementation of standards, procedures, and guidelines under Executive Order 11478 of August 8, 1969, as amended, providing for equality of employment opportunity within the Department.

Legislation and Congressional Relations

The Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Relations is a principal adviser to the Secretary and is responsible for providing services to the Congress for all programs and activities of the Department. These responsibilities are carried out through the Office of Legislation, headed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary, and an Office of Congressional Relations, headed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration is the principal adviser to the Secretary and other principal staff of the Department and the chief officer of the Department on administrative management. The responsibilities of this office are carried out through the following offices: Organization and Management Information, Personnel, Budget, Finance and Accounting, Administrative Services, Procurement and Contracts, Information Policies and Systems, and the staff of the Executive Secretariat.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the Department and is the legal adviser to the Secretary

and other principal staff of the Department. The General Counsel provides legal opinions, advice, and services with respect to all programs and activities of the Department; and provides counsel and assistance in the development of the Department's programs and policies. The General Counsel supervises all staff assigned to the Office of the General Counsel at Headquarters and provides professional guidance for staff assigned to the Regional and Area Counsels' Offices on all matters of legal significance.

Inspector General The Inspector General is the principal adviser to the Secretary with responsibilities for the

audit, investigation, fraud control, and designated security services relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Inspector General provides leadership and coordination for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of programs and operations, as well as the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs and operations. The Inspector General is also responsible for keeping the Secretary and Congress informed about problems relating to the administration of the Department's programs and operations.

Program Areas

New Communities

The New Communities program encouraged development of well-planned, diversified, and economically sound new communities. The program is administered by the New Community Development Corporation (NCDC) and managed by a chief executive officer, who is the Corporation's General Manager. NCDC's Board of Directors, whose membership includes the Secretary of HUD, as Chairman, and the General Manager in addition to representatives from public and private industry, review and direct the management and disposal of the diverse and geographically dispersed new community properties.

NCDC provided a variety of financial and technical assistance to the developers of approved new communities undertaken in central cities, metropolitan suburbs, and rural areas. The financial assistance program permitted HUD to guarantee bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations issued by public and private developers to finance land acquisition and development of new communities.

Applications for this program are not being accepted because of a 1975

congressional moratorium on NCDC loan guarantees.

Community Planning and Development

The Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development is responsible for the following programs and activities:

Community Development Block Grants The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program was established by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat.633; 42 U.S.C. 5301), to meet a wide variety of community development needs in "entitlement" and "nonentitlement" communities, with its primary objective to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income. Entitlement communities, generally cities with more than 50,000 population, central cities, and counties with more than 200,000 population, receive an annual amount of CDBG funds (their entitlement).

Grants are awarded to entitlement communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood

revitalization, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services.

Entitlement communities develop their own programs and funding priorities. However, grantees must give maximum feasible priority to activities which either benefit low- and moderate-income persons, or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight. In addition, activities may be carried out which the community certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs. Activities which do not meet one of these three broad national objectives may not be undertaken with CDBG funds.

Nonentitlement communities are places which are not entitled to an annual grant. States may administer the nonentitlement CDBG funds, as a result of amendments to the act in 1981 (95 Stat. 384; 42 U.S.C. 5301). In States which do not choose to administer the nonentitlement funds, HUD administers the Small Cities Program, which was established by amendments to the act in 1977.

The Small Cities Program is competitive; HUD ranks each community's application according to its percentage and absolute poverty, its program's impact, its community development needs, and its performance in fair housing and equal opportunity. The program impact criterion is the most important rating factor, and because the demand for grants far exceeds the amounts available, HUD selects the most highly ranked applications to the extent funds are available.

Each unit of local government which is not entitled to an annual CDBG grant and is located in a State which is not administering the nonentitlement CDBG funds is eligible to apply to the Small Cities Program. An applicant can apply for a Single Purpose Grant or a Comprehensive Grant. These grants are rated separately.

Comprehensive Grants are available for programs which: address a substantial portion of the identifiable community development needs within a defined area or areas; involve two or more related activities which must be carried out in a coordinated manner; have a beneficial impact within a reasonable period.

Single Purpose grants are available for programs which contain one or more projects which are designed to meet a specific community development need.

Some of the specific activities that can be carried out with block grant funds include the acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential structures, provisions for public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, and neighborhood centers, and the conversion of schools for eligible purposes. In addition, block grant funds are available to pay for public services within certain limits, for activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources, planning activities, assistance to profit motivated businesses to carry out economic development activities, and assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities.

Secretary's Discretionary Fund Under title I of the act a fund is reserved for secretarial discretion in making grants in behalf of new communities, community development insular areas, community development for Indian tribes and Alaskan Natives, and technical assistance.

Urban Development Action Grants

These grants are authorized by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The Action Grant program is designed to encourage new or increased private investment in cities and urban counties which are experiencing severe economic distress. The availability of Action Grant funds permits local officials to capitalize on opportunities to stimulate economic development activity such as new permanent jobs and increased tax revenues needed to aid in economic recovery. Action Grant funds are

available to carry out projects in support of a wide variety of economic recovery activities that involve partnerships with the private sector. As a requirement for funding, a firm private sector financial commitment must be in place. The program demonstrates the Federal Government's commitment to fostering private investment in cities.

Relocation and Acquisition The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Uniform Act) establishes policies and requirements to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced by a federally assisted project and owners of property acquired for a project. The Office of Community Planning and Development develops HUD policies, standards, procedures, and advisory materials implementing the act and monitors HUD-assisted activities to ensure compliance with the law. Under the law all displaced persons receive relocation assistance, including reimbursement for moving expenses. Displaced residential occupants may also be eligible for a replacement housing payment. Property owners are offered fair value for their property and are reimbursed for any incidental sales costs.

By regulation, the Department has adopted requirements designed to ensure that adequate relocation assistance is provided to tenants displaced by certain HUD-assisted programs that are not governed by the Uniform Act.

Environment The Assistant Secretary has departmental responsibility for implementing policies and procedures for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 related legislation, and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Environmental activities encompass the development of standards, policies, and procedures for environmental assessments and impact statements, historic preservation reviews, compliance with laws and Executive orders on archeology, floodplains, wetlands, aquifers, and endangered species. Activities include the development and administration of

strategies for the amelioration of environmental problems such as natural and man-made hazards and air and noise pollution. Emphasis is placed on technical assistance and helping communities in environmental and land-use planning and environmental management practices, including urban environmental design and the quality of the built environment.

Energy Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1619; 42 U.S.C. 5304), added to title I findings and purposes: recognition that increasing energy costs have seriously undermined local community development and housing activities; called for concerted action with State and local governments to address the resulting economic and social hardships; and added as a new objective; conservation, energy efficiency and renewable sources of supply. HUD-supported activities include weatherization and installation of solar equipment, production (emphasizing renewable resources), aid for the assessment and installation of district heating and cooling systems and resource recovery projects, provision of technical assistance to State and local governments through the National Community Energy Management Center, and the preparation of comprehensive energy use strategies. The Assistant Secretary functions as energy conservation officer for the Department and in liaison with other agencies.

Rehabilitation Loans Under section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 790; 42 U.S.C. 1452b), as amended, low-interest loans for rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential properties are made in conjunction with other Federal programs that aid neighborhood revitalization, such as the Community Development Block Grant Program and Urban Homesteading. The Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981 (95 Stat. 384; 42 U.S.C. 5301) permits new commitments for this program through September 30, 1983. It also deleted the fiscal year 1982 authorization for the appropriation of \$129 million for the program. As a result,

loans in fiscal year 1982 can be made using only unobligated amounts in the section 312 revolving loan fund.

Due to the limited funds available for fiscal year 1982 (approximately \$68.05 million), HUD has restricted new commitments to the rehabilitation of multifamily properties and to the rehabilitation of single-family properties in HUD-approved urban homesteading areas. The Department also increased the interest rate from 3 percent for all loans to 3 and 11 percent for single-family properties, and 5 and 11 percent for multifamily properties.

Urban Homesteading Under title VIII, section 810 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 734; 12 U.S.C. 1706e), as amended, HUD is authorized to transfer, without payment, to States, units of local government or their designated public agencies, Secretary-owned, unoccupied, unrepaired, one- to four-family residences for use in a HUD-approved urban homesteading program. The legislation also authorized the appropriation of funds to reimburse the Department for any properties transferred under section 810.

An urban homesteading program must provide for the conditional conveyance of property to homesteaders who agree to repair it, maintain it, and live in it as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years in exchange for full legal title. The local program must develop a coordinated plan for improving the neighborhood's services and facilities. Current total appropriations for the urban homesteading program amount to \$55 million. These funds are used to reimburse the HUD housing loan and mortgage insurance fund for any properties transferred to localities for use in an approved local urban homesteading program.

Section 106 of the Housing Community Development Amendments of 1979 (93 Stat. 1104; 12 U.S.C. 1706e) and section 102 (a) of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 2083; 12 U.S.C. 1706e) authorized HUD to use funds as required by section 810 to reimburse the Administrator of Veterans

Affairs and the Secretary of Agriculture for properties conveyed for use in a HUD-approved urban homesteading program.

Management of Discontinued Programs

The Assistant Secretary has responsibility for grant completions under two programs which were repealed, effective October 1, 1981. The Planning Assistance (701) program and the Neighborhood Self-Help Development Program. The 701 program provided assistance for a broad array of planning and management activities by State, regional and community planning organizations. The Neighborhood Self-Help Development Program provided grants and other forms of assistance to neighborhood organizations to undertake community or economic development and revitalization projects in low and moderate income areas.

Housing The Assistant Secretary for Housing/Federal Housing Commissioner directs the housing programs and functions of the Department, supporting the production, financing, and management of new and substantially rehabilitated housing and the conservation and preservation of the existing housing stock.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the following programs: mortgage insurance, rehabilitation, health facilities, and other financial and related assistance authorized by the National Housing Act; the low-income housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937; the rent supplement program under title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 the repair, construction, improvement, removal, demolition, or alteration, management, rehabilitation, rental maintenance, operation, and disposition of real and related personal property conveyed to or in the custody of the Secretary; the elderly housing loan program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959; management and collection activities for the Rehabilitation Loan Program under section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964; technical and financial assistance to nonprofit sponsors under section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968; local

agency administrative regulations and practices; private market financing; liquidating programs; and administration and enforcement of regulatory programs aimed at consumer protection, including Interstate Land Sales Registration, Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention program.

The Assistant Secretary also serves as Chairman of the Mortgagee Review Board, which is authorized to exercise authority and perform functions with respect to withdrawal of mortgagee approval.

Applications Applicants who wish to participate in a single-family mortgage insurance program must apply to a HUD-approved mortgage lender, who then applies to HUD. For multifamily projects, an applicant may elect to apply for a site appraisal and market analysis or, together with an approved mortgagee, he can apply for a conditional or firm commitment depending upon the completeness of the drawings, specifications, and other required exhibits.

Insurance Mortgages and loans are insured under the terms of the National Housing Act for the purchase of single-family housing, private residences, rental housing, cooperative housing, condominiums, and manufactured homes. Mortgage insurance also is provided for property improvement loans, housing for the elderly, nursing homes and intermediate care facilities, and nonprofit hospitals and group practice medical facilities. Special programs are provided for loan and mortgage insurance for land development, manufactured home parks, experimental housing, housing in urban renewal areas, armed services housing, and single-family housing for homeownership subsidized by interest assistance payments.

Loans and Assistance The Department is authorized to provide, or contract with public or private organizations to provide advice and technical assistance to nonprofit sponsors of section 202 housing to develop sound housing

projects for the elderly or handicapped. In addition, interest-free loans are authorized to cover up to 80 percent of the preconstruction costs incurred by nonprofit sponsors in planning a federally assisted section 202 housing project.

The section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, provides housing assistance payments to participating private owners and public housing agencies to provide decent, safe and sanitary, newly constructed, rehabilitated, or existing housing for low-income families at rents they can afford.

Housing for the elderly is provided by the section 202 Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped Program, the Rent Supplement Program, and the Low-Income Public Housing Program.

Low-Income Public Housing Local Public Housing Agencies (PHA's) are provided with technical and financial assistance in planning, developing, and managing (including upgrading) housing for low-income families. Financial assistance is in the form of preliminary loans for planning, annual contributions to pay off bonds and notes issued in connection with project development, and operating subsidy contributions to ensure the low-income character of the projects and to enable PHA's to maintain adequate operating and maintenance services and reserve funds. Special provisions allow for purchase of such housing by low-income families. Modernization funds are provided for project upgrading.

Loan Management HUD-insured and Government-held mortgages are managed and serviced for all mortgage insurance programs under the National Housing Act, including nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, mobile homes and mobile home courts, hospitals, group practice facilities, and land development.

Management and administration of assistance is offered for contracts for interest reduction payments and rent supplements, homeownership for low- and middle-income families, operation, and forbearance agreements and assignments of mortgages.

Loans are serviced and managed for housing assisted by Department lending and grant programs.

Property Disposition Real and related property conveyed to or in the custody of the Secretary is managed, rehabilitated, rented, and disposed of by the Department.

Private Market Financing This program provides for private market financing of public housing and urban renewal development through the sale of notes and bonds.

Manufactured Home Standards Under title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Department has the responsibility to establish appropriate Federal manufactured home construction and safety standards for the construction, design, and performance of manufactured homes. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for promulgating and enforcing standards which are required by the act. Title VI requires that every manufacturer of manufactured homes obtain approval of its building plans for each model produced and certify that every unit built meets the Federal standard in effect at the time of production. The act provides broad enforcement powers to ensure compliance with the Federal standards, including the right to subpoena witnesses and to carry out on-site inspections of manufactured home production facilities. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violation of mandatory certification and defect notification procedures. Under the provisions of title VI, State agencies are authorized to carry out the enforcement responsibilities of the act, on the condition that they submit to HUD a plan of enforcement which demonstrates the willingness and capacity of the agency to assure effective compliance within their jurisdiction.

Interstate Land Sales Registration

The Assistant Secretary exercises the Department's responsibilities under the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act. The act provides for the administration and enforcement of the registration and disclosure requirements which apply to developers who sell land through the use of any means of interstate commerce or the mails. Safeguards for consumers are provided through statutory and regulatory penalties imposed upon developers who fail to file and keep a registration statement current with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration or who fail to furnish each purchaser with a copy of an approved Property Report at the specific time. Pursuant to the provisions of the act and Department regulations, developers of all non-exempt subdivisions containing 50 or more lots must file a Statement of Record with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration and furnish each purchaser with a printed Property Report in advance of the time that they sign the sales contract. Developers who do not comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements may be subject to administrative proceedings to enjoin the acts or practices, and criminal prosecution.

Real Estate Settlement Procedures

The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724; 12 U.S.C. 2601 note), as amended, was enacted by Congress to minimize abuses and to protect home buyers. The program requires lenders to provide loan applicants "good faith estimates" of settlement costs that are incurred and an information booklet describing the settlement process. The home buyer and seller each receive a Uniform Settlement Statement at the time of settlement, detailing services paid for the purchase of the house. The act also prohibits kickbacks and places limits on the amount of funds held in escrow by lenders.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)

In accordance with the general policies of the Secretary and title III of the

National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1701), the Association carries out the following programs: the GNMA mortgage-backed securities program

which provides secondary market financing for most FHA and VA home loans; the provision of special assistance in the financing of eligible types of federally underwritten mortgages; the provision of mortgage credit through the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1364; 12 U.S.C. 1723e), as amended; the management and liquidation of the portfolio of mortgages held by GNMA; and the management of three Federal asset trusts.

Policy Development and Research

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (PD&R) advises the Secretary on policy, program evaluation, and research. The Office evaluates and analyzes existing and proposed programs and policies. Under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 and other statutes, the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research undertakes programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstrations related to the HUD mission. These functions are carried out by its staff and through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, and agreements with State and local governments, other Federal agencies, and private foundations.

In order to provide the Secretary and program administrators with the most complete information possible in the formulation of policy, the Office must not only assess alternative policies but also gauge their impact. An important step in that process is linking the findings of

long- and short-term research with the policy issues and problems facing the Department, making maximum use of the ongoing research, evaluation, and economic analysis conducted by the divisions within PD&R. The Office sets the research agendas of the divisions so that they reflect the overall policy needs of the Department. The Office also participates in all aspects of the budget and legislative development process, and reviews all departmental regulations, notices, and handbooks.

The evaluation process is inseparable from policy development. Along with preparing option and quick-response papers on a wide variety of issues, the Office also conducts field investigations and evaluates programs in order to provide information on their impact, effectiveness, and administration, and to analyze their costs and benefits. The purpose in every case is to generate the comprehensive understanding that leads to new programs and policies in tune with administration goals and a high level of efficiency.

In helping to carry out its mission to improve the Nation's communities and housing, HUD's research efforts have been narrowed and intensified to focus on such priority subjects as: urban economic development; deregulation; affordable housing; privatization of neighborhood services; alternative housing finance mechanisms; the improved efficiency and management of Federal housing and community development programs; and the new federalism.

Field Structure

The field operations of the Department are carried out through a series of regional, area, and service offices and valuation/endorsement stations.

The regional offices of the Department have boundaries prescribed by the Secretary. Each regional office is headed by a Regional Administrator, who is responsible to the Secretary and the

Under Secretary for the overall satisfaction of the Department's goals and objectives and for the management of the offices within the region. The Regional Administrators are also responsible to each Assistant Secretary for the execution of their respective programs.

Area and service offices and valuation/endorsement centers of the Department are operational in the locations listed below. For information concerning the

detailed jurisdiction of an office, the indicated regional office should be consulted.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; S: Supervisor)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Phone
I. BOSTON, MASS. 02203	James DiPrete, Jr. (RA)	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., 617-223-4066.
Area Offices:		
Boston, Mass. 02114	Marvin Siflinger (M)	Bufinch Bldg., 15 New Chardon St., 617-223-4111.
Hartford, Conn. 06106	John McLean (M)	One Hartford Square W., 203-244-3638.
Service Offices:		
Manchester, N.H. 03103 ¹	Joseph Garaffa, Acting (S)	Norris Cotton Federal Bldg., 275 Chestnut St., 603-666-7681.
Providence, R.I. 02903 ¹	Casimer J. Kolaski, Jr. (S)	John O. Pastore Federal Bldg., 401-528-4351.
Valuation/Endorsement Stations:		
Bangor, Maine 04401	Delores Cross (S)	Federal Bldg., 202 Harlow St., 207-947-8410.
Burlington, Vt. 05402	Leslie E. Snow (S)	110 Main St., Box 989 Fairchild Square, 802-951-6274.
II. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278	Joseph D. Monticciolo (RA)	26 Federal Plaza, 212-264-8068.
Area Offices:		
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	Joseph B. Lynch (M)	Statler Bldg., 107 Delaware Ave., 716-846-5755.
Newark, N.J. 07102	Thomas J. Verdon, Acting (M)	Gateway Bldg., No. 1 Raymond Plaza, 201-645-3010.
New York, N.Y. 10278	Edmund R. Davis (M)	26 Federal Plaza, 212-264-0644.
Caribbean, P.R. 00918	Jose E. Febres-Silva (M)	Federico Degetau Federal Bldg., Chardon Ave., Hato Rey, P.R., 809-753-4201.
Service Offices:		
Camden, N.J. 08103	Elmer L. Roy (S)	Parkade Bldg., 519 Federal St., 609-757-5107.
Albany, N.Y. 12207	Robert J. Wolf (S)	Leo O'Brien Federal Bldg., N. Pearl St. and Clinton Ave., 518-472-3567.
III. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106	Thomas J. Gola (RA)	Curtis Bldg., 6th and Walnut Sts., 215-597-2560.
Area Offices:		
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219	John Pisano (M)	Fort Pitt Commons, 445 Fort Pitt Blvd., 412-644-2802.
Washington, D.C. 20009	Terry C. Chisholm (M)	Universal North Bldg., 1875 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., 202-673-5837.
Baltimore, Md. 21202	Thomas R. Hobbs (M)	The Equitable Bldg., 10 N. Calvert St., 301-962-2121.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	W. Oliver Leggett (M)	Curtis Bldg., 625 Walnut St., 215-597-2645.
Richmond, Va. 23219	I. Margaret White (M)	701 E. Franklin St., 804-771-2721.
Service Office:		
Charleston, W. Va. 25301 ¹	Carl Smith (S)	Kanawha Valley Bldg., Capitol and Lee Sts., 304-343-6181.
Valuation/Endorsement Station:		
Wilmington, Del. 19801	Gerard W. Glavey (S)	IBM Bldg., 800 Delaware Ave., 302-573-6300.
IV. ATLANTA, GA. 30303	Clifton G. Brown (RA)	Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg., 75 Spring St. SW., 404-221-5136.
Area Offices:		
Atlanta, Ga. 30303	William A. Hartman, Jr. (M)	Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg., 75 Spring St. SW., 404-221-4577.
Birmingham, Ala. 35233	John Edmunds, Acting (M)	Daniel Bldg., 15 S. 20th St., 205-254-1617.
Louisville, Ky. 40202	Fred H. Porterfield (M)	539 River City Mall, 502-582-5251.
Jackson, Miss. 39201	James S. Roland (M)	U.S. Federal Bldg., 100 W. Capital St., 601-960-4702.
Greensboro, N.C. 27401	Ledford L. Austin, Acting (M)	415 N. Edgeworth St., 919-378-5363.
Columbia, S.C. 29201	Franklin H. Corley, Jr. (M)	Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg., 1843 Assembly St., 803-765-5591.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; S: Supervisor)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Phone
Area Offices:—Continued		
Knoxville, Tenn. 37919	Fred O. DeBruhl (M)	One Northshore Bldg., 1111 Northshore Dr., 615-854-1384.
Jacksonville, Fla. 32202	Harry I. Sharrott (M)	325 W. Adams St., 904-791-2626.
Service Offices:		
Memphis, Tenn. 38103	Joseph Garaffa, Acting (S)	100 N. Main St., 901-521-3156.
Nashville, Tenn. 37219 ¹	Joseph G. Hart (S)	One Commerce Place, 615-749-5521.
Tampa, Fla. 33601	Victor R. Hollis, Jr. (S)	Federal Bldg., 700 Twiggs St., P.O. Box 2097, 813-228-2501.
Coral Gables, Fla. 33134	John E. Kane (S)	3001 Ponce de Leon Blvd., 305-447-3000.
Orlando, Fla. 32801	M. Jeanette Porter, Acting (S)	Federal Office Bldg., 80 N. Hughey, 305-420-6441.
V. CHICAGO, ILL. 60606	Stephen Brown, Acting (RA)	300 S. Wacker Dr., 312-353-5680.
Area Offices:		
Detroit, Mich. 48226	William Harris, Acting (M)	McNamara Federal Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave., 313-226-7900.
Chicago, Ill. 60602	Elmer C. Bindford (M)	One N. Dearborn, 312-353-7660.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46207	Martha D. Lamkin (M)	151 N. Delaware St., 317-269-6303.
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. 55401	Thomas T. Feeney (M)	Bridge Place Bldg., 220 S. 2d St., 612-349-3000.
Columbus, Ohio 43215	Stephen Havens (M)	200 N. High St., 614-469-7345.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203	Pat Jameson, Acting (M)	744 N. 4th St., 414-291-1493.
Service Offices:		
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505 ¹	John W. Kirkwood (S)	2922 Fuller Ave. NE., 616-456-2225.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 ¹	Norm Deas (S)	Federal Office Bldg., 550 Main St., 513-684-2884.
Cleveland, Ohio 44114 ¹	Michael Diercouff, Acting (S)	777 Rockwell Ave., 216-522-4065.
Flint, Mich. 48502	William Dones (S)	Genesee Bank Bldg., 352 S. Saginaw St., 313-234-5621.
Valuation/Endorsement Station:		
Springfield, Ill. 62701	Robert H. Fox (S)	Lincoln Towers Plaza, 524 S. 2d St., 217-492-4276.
VI. FORT WORTH, TEX. 76113	Dick Eudaly (RA)	221 W. Lancaster Ave., 817-870-5431.
Area Offices:		
Dallas, Tex. 75207	Irving Statman (M)	P.O. Box 10050, 1403 Slocum St., 214-767-8288.
San Antonio, Tex. 78285	Finnis E. Jolly (M)	Washington Square Bldg., 800 Dolorosa, 512-229-6781.
Little Rock, Ark. 72201	John T. Suskie (M)	Savers Bldg., 320 W. Capitol St., 501-378-5401.
New Orleans, La. 70113	Betsy H. Stafford (M)	Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Ave., 504-589-2063.
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102	Emil L. Huber, Jr. (M)	Murrah Federal Bldg., 200 NW. 5th St., 405-231-4891.
Service Offices:		
Fort Worth, Tex. 76113	William E. Durham (S)	221 W. Lancaster, 817-870-5543.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87110	I. L. Sanchez-Davis (S)	625 Truman St. NE., 505-766-3251.
Houston, Tex. 77046 ¹	James M. Wilson (S)	Two Greenway Plaza, 713-226-4335.
Lubbock, Tex. 79408	Howard Thompson (S)	Federal Bldg., 1205 Texas Ave., 806-762-7265.
Shreveport, La. 71101	R. C. Lowry (S)	New Federal Bldg., 500 Fannin St., 318-226-5385.
Tulsa, Okla. 74127	Dominic Jimpie (S)	State Office Bldg., 440 S. Houston Ave., 918-581-7435.
VII. KANSAS CITY, MO. 64106	Gerald F. Simpson (RA)	Professional Bldg., 1103 Grand St., 816-374-2651.
Area Offices:		
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	Thomas S. Kilbride (M)	Professional Bldg., 1103 Grand St., 816-374-6580.
Omaha, Nebr. 68106	Troy Grigsby, Acting (M)	Univac Bldg., 7100 W. Center Rd., 402-221-9301.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101	Johnny Bullock, Jr. (M)	210 Tucker Blvd., 314-425-4761.
Service Office:		
Des Moines, Iowa 50309 ¹	Jerry Bayer (S)	Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., 515-284-4512.
Valuation/Endorsement Station:		
Topeka, Kans. 66683	Cecil O'Connor (S)	444 SE. Quincy St., 913-295-2662.
VIII. DENVER, COLO. 80202	Bruce E. Shepard (RA)	Executive Tower Bldg., 1405 Curtis St., 303-837-4513.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; S: Supervisor)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Phone
Service Offices: Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 Helena, Mont. 59601	L. C. Romney (S) Leroy Marxer (S)	125 S. State St., 801-524-5237. Federal Bldg., 301 S. Park, 406-449-5237.
Valuation/Endorsement Stations: Fargo, N. Dak. 58102	James Nemzek (S)	Federal Bldg., 653 2d Ave. N., 701-237-5771.
Casper, Wyo. 82601	Karleen Ratcliffe (S)	Federal Bldg., 100 East B St., 307-265-5550.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57102	Delos R. Score (S)	Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse, 400 S. Phillips Ave., 605-336-2980, ext. 223.
IX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94102	Bill J. Sloan, Acting (RA)	450 Golden Gate Ave., P.O. Box 36003, 415-556-4752.
Area Offices: Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 San Francisco, Calif. 94111	Robert Fukuda, Acting (M) Henry D. Dishroom (M)	300 Ala Moana Blvd., 808-546-2136. One Embarcadero Center, 415-556-2238.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90057	John J. Tuite (M)	2500 Wilshire Blvd., 213-688-5974.
Service Offices: Sacramento, Calif. 95809 ¹	Michael P. Kulick (S)	545 Downtown Plaza, P.O. Box 1978, 916-440-3471.
Reno, Nev. 89505	L. P. Lewis, Acting (S)	1050 Bible Way, P.O. Box 4700, 702-784-5356.
Las Vegas, Nev. 89101	L. P. Lewis, Acting (S)	300 Las Vegas Blvd. S., 702-385-6208.
Fresno, Calif. 93721	E. Richard Huizenga (S)	1315 Van Ness Ave., 209-487-5033.
Santa Ana, Calif. 92701	Earl Fields (S)	34 Civic Center Plaza, 714-836-2451.
San Diego, Calif. 92188	Charles J. Wilson, Acting (S)	880 Front St., 714-293-5305.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85002 ¹	Walker Durant, Acting (S)	Arizona Bank Bldg., 101 N. 1st Ave., 602-261-4434.
Tucson, Ariz. 85701	Adelle Kauth, Acting (S)	Arizona Bank Bldg., 33 N. Stone Ave., 602-792-6237.
X. SEATTLE, WASH. 98101	William Nishimura, Acting (RA)	3003 Arcade Plaza Bldg., 1321 2d Ave., 206-442-5414.
Area Offices: Portland, Oreg. 97204	Nile Paull, Acting (M)	Cascade Bldg., 520 SW. 6th Ave., 503-221-2561.
Seattle Wash. 98101	Edward J. Moger (M)	403 Arcade Plaza Bldg., 1321 2d Ave., 206-442-7456.
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	John Duffy (M)	701 C St., Box 64, 907-271-4170.
Service Offices: Boise, Idaho 83705	Reno Kramer (S)	914 N. Curtis Rd., P.O. Box 32, 208-334-1990.
Spokane, Wash. 99201	Richard C. Brinck (S)	U.S. Courthouse, W. 920 Riverside Ave., 509-456-4571.

¹Service/Multifamily Office.**Office of the Inspector General**

The field activities of the Inspector General are carried out through regional offices as follows:

Field Offices—Office of the Inspector General

(Areas included with each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(A: Regional Inspector General for Audit; I: Regional Inspector General for Investigation)

Region	Inspector General	Address	Telephone
I.....	Ardashes DerAnanian, Jr. (A)	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.	617-223-4144/4368
	Raymond A. Carolan (I)	Boston, Mass. 02203	
II.....	Ronald L. Falcon (A)	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278.....	212-264-4174/8062
	Kenneth C. Stroud (I)		
III.....	William J. Brown (A)	Curtis Bldg., Allen Ave. and Walnut St.	215-597-2462/2413
	Truman Burke (I)	Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	

Field Offices—Office of the Inspector General—Continued

(Areas included with each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(A: Regional Inspector General for Audit; I: Regional Inspector General for Investigation)

Region	Inspector General	Address	Telephone
IV	James L. Thompson (A)	Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg.	404-242-5195/5155
	Walter C. Conway (I)	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303	
V	Lee M. Stevens (A)	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606	312-353-7832/4196
	Sterling J. Evans (I)		
VI	Wayne C. Cordell (A)	221 W. Lancaster, Ft. Worth, Tex. 76113	817-728-5551/5561
	Johnny O. Lee, Jr. (I)		
VII	E. J. Caljouw (A)	1103 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64106	816-758-5661/2705
	Louis J. Rauber (I)		
VIII	Wallace N. Graham (A)	405 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 80202	303-327-4365/2325
	Wayne D. Zigler (I)		
IX	Miguel P. Barrios, Jr. (A)	One Embarcadero Center	415-556-6895/5490
	Fremont S. Roper (I)	San Francisco, Calif. 94111	
X	Richard E. Nygaard (A)	1321 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101	206-399-0270/0272
	Clark W. Blight (I)		

Government National Mortgage Association

The field activities of the Government National Mortgage Association are carried out through the five regional offices of the Federal National Mortgage Association as follows:

Regional Offices—Federal National Mortgage Association

Region	Area	Address
Northeastern	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Midwestern	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	150 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.
Southeastern	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	100 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
Southwestern	Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	2001 Bryan Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
Western	Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	3435 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the nearest regional or area office or to the specified Headquarters office, Housing and Urban Development Building, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410.

Program Information Center Provides information regarding departmental activities and functions, and publications and other literature to Headquarters visitors. Persons interested in inspecting

documents or records under the Freedom of Information Act should contact the Program Information Center, Room 1104. Phone, 202-755-6420.

Reading Room Resources and facilities of the HUD library are available to the public in Headquarters Room 8141 and the Regional and Area Office Libraries.

Publications Written requests sent to Headquarters should be directed to the Publication Service Center, Room B-258.

Speakers and Films Contact the Office of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Room 10132. Phone, 202-755-6980.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Headquarters Office of Personnel, or the nearest Regional Office Personnel Division.

Contracts Contact the Headquarters Office of Procurement and Contracts, or the nearest Regional Office Administrative Services Division.

Program Participation Persons interested in participating in HUD programs should contact the appropriate area or service office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*C Street Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone, 202-343-3171*

JAMES G. WATT	<i>SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR</i>
Stephen P. Shipley	<i>Executive Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Douglas P. Baldwin	<i>Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Stanley W. Hulett	<i>Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs</i>
Emily DeRocco	<i>Assistant to the Secretary for State and Federal Relations</i>
Donald Paul Hodel	<i>Under Secretary</i>
William P. Horn	<i>Deputy Under Secretary</i>
Edward P. Shelton	<i>Director, Office for Equal Opportunity</i>
James A. Limb	<i>Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals</i>
Charlotte B. Spann	<i>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
John L. Fulbright, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Youth Programs</i>
William H. Coldiron	<i>Solicitor</i>
Moody R. Tidwell III	<i>Deputy Solicitor</i>
William H. Satterfield	<i>Associate Solicitor (General Law)</i>
J. Roy Spradley, Jr.	<i>Associate Solicitor (Conservation and Wildlife)</i>
Lawrence L. Jensen	<i>Associate Solicitor (Indian Affairs)</i>
Alexander H. Good	<i>Associate Solicitor (Energy and Resources)</i>
Donald R. Tindal	<i>Associate Solicitor (Surface Mining)</i>
Maurice Ellsworth	<i>Associate Solicitor (Audit and Investigation)</i>
Richard Mulberry	<i>Inspector General</i>
Danny P. Danigan	<i>Assistant Inspector General—Administration</i>
James M. Yohe	<i>Assistant Inspector General—Investigation</i>
Robert W. Beuley	<i>Assistant Inspector General—Auditing</i>
Daniel N. Miller, Jr.	<i>Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals</i>
William P. Pendely	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert C. Horton	<i>Director, Bureau of Mines</i>
Dallas L. Peck	<i>Director, Geological Survey</i>
James R. Harris	<i>Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</i>
G. Ray Arnett	<i>Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert A. Jantzen	<i>Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service</i>
Russell E. Dickenson	<i>Director, National Park Service</i>
Kenneth L. Smith	<i>Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs</i>
Roy H. Sampsel	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy</i>
John W. Fritz	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Operations</i>

Garrey E. Carruthers	<i>Assistant Secretary—Land and Water Resources</i>
David C. Russell	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Frank A. DuBois III	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert N. Broadbent	<i>Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation</i>
Robert F. Burford	<i>Director, Bureau of Land Management</i>
Gary D. Cobb	<i>Office of Water Research and Technology</i>
J. Robinson West	<i>Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration</i>
Richard R. Hite	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
William D. Bettenberg	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Joseph E. Doddridge, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Administrative Services</i>
Ronald W. Piasecki	<i>Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management</i>
Joseph W. Gorrell	<i>Director, Office of Budget</i>
Bruce Blanchard	<i>Director, Office of Environmental Project Review</i>
William L. Kendig	<i>Director, Office of Financial Management</i>
Reed Phillips, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Information Resources Management</i>
Alan D. Powers	<i>Director, Office of Outer Continental Shelf Program Coordination</i>
Morris A. Simms	<i>Director, Office of Personnel</i>
Richard L. Stroup	<i>Director, Office of Policy Analysis</i>
Pedro A. Sanjuan	<i>Assistant Secretary—Territorial and International Affairs</i>
Diane K. Morales	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Operations</i>

[For the Department of the Interior statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1978, 43 FR 15791]

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under United States administration.

The jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior includes the administration of over 500 million acres of Federal land, and trust responsibilities for approximately 50 million acres of land, mostly Indian reservations; the conservation and development of mineral and water resources; the conservation, development, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources; the coordination of Federal and State recreation programs; the preservation and administration of

the Nation's scenic and historic areas; the operation of Job Corps Conservation Centers and Youth and Young Adult Conservation Corps Camps, and coordination of other manpower and youth training programs; the reclamation of arid lands in the West through irrigation; and the management of hydroelectric power systems. The Department of the Interior is also concerned with the social and economic development of the territories of the

United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and administers programs providing services to Indians and Alaska Native people.

The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 43 U.S.C. 1451), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of

Columbia, the census of the United States, and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the United States courts, and of lead and other mines in the United States.

Over the 133 years of its existence, other functions have been added and removed, so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources.

The Department of the Interior is composed of the Office of the Secretary, other departmental offices, and bureaus described below.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. The Secretary also has certain powers or supervisory responsibilities relating to Territorial governments.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of Secretarial duties and serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary. With the exception of certain matters reserved by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary.

Fish and Wildlife and Parks The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with the development, conservation, and utilization of fish, wildlife, recreation, historical, and national park system resources of the Nation. The Assistant Secretary represents the Department in the coordination of marine environmental quality and biological resources programs with other Federal agencies. The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

Energy and Minerals The Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals

discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with mineral policy, data, and analysis; surface mining reclamation and enforcement functions; topographic, geologic, and mineral resource matters; metallurgical and mining research and development; development and coordination of ocean mineral resource affairs; Earth seismic research; remote sensing activities; water resource evaluation and analysis; coordination of the Department's operations with the Board on Geographic Names; and emergency preparedness and natural disaster minerals functions. The Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Land and Water Resources The Assistant Secretary—Land and Water Resources discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with land use and water planning; public land management, including mineral leasing; development and management of water resource projects and facilities; water resources research, including saline water conversion; and emergency preparedness and natural disaster water resources functions. The Assistant Secretary also serves as adviser to the Secretary in the Secretary's role as Chairman of the Water Resources

Council and is responsible for implementing the President's water policy. The Assistant Secretary—Land and Water Resources exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Water Policy, and the Office of Water Research and Technology.

Indian Affairs The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for providing the Secretary with detailed and objective advice on matters involving Indians and Indian affairs; identifying and acting on issues which affect Indian policy and programs for Indians; establishing policy on Indian affairs; or liaison and coordination between the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies which provide services or funding to Indians; representing the Department in transactions with Congress; monitoring and evaluating on-going activities related to Indian affairs; undertaking or providing leadership in special assignments and projects for the Secretary; and for exercising Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Policy, Budget and Administration

The Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for Department-wide programs related to interagency and interdisciplinary subjects concerning natural resources management and environmental quality; OCS program coordination; budget management; comprehensive planning; policy analysis; and economic analyses of departmental programs and natural and environmental resources issues. The Assistant Secretary also has the authority and direct responsibility for policy guidance and technical leadership in personnel, property, paperwork, safety, space, and directives and reports management; ADP services, organization, telecommunications, management systems and procedures, and financial

and technical information systems; procurement and grants, energy conservation, and law enforcement programs; library and information services, aircraft services, printing and publications, construction management, and central coordination of emergency preparedness and disaster assistance programs; and administrative support to the Office of the Secretary including personnel, financial, procurement, and ADP and related administrative services.

Secretarial offices appropriately identified with the functions previously described, and as shown on the foregoing list of principal officials, are under the Assistant Secretary's supervision.

Territorial and International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs was established by Secretarial Order No. 3046 of February 14, 1980. The Assistant Secretary discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to territorial areas and for the coordination of international affairs of the Department. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for promoting the economic, social, and political development of the territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which includes the Northern Mariana Islands. The Assistant Secretary also serves as the Department's focal point for analysis, development, and review of the Department's policy and programs pertaining to international activities and the opportunities for support of U.S. foreign policy through the use of the Department's natural resource and environmental expertise.

For further information, contact the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-6971.

Solicitor The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. The Solicitor is responsible for and has supervision over all of the legal work of the Department, with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings

and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. **Inspector General** The Inspector General is the Department's focal point for independent review of integrity of operations; the central authority concerned with the quality, coverage, and coordination of the audit and investigation services of the Department (excluding audits conducted by the Comptroller's offices in the Territories); and is the principal adviser to the Secretary on these matters. The Inspector General provides the means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Department programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

Field Committees

The Departmental Field Committees promote the development and execution of coordinated regional natural resource programs for the Department and facilitate the coordination of field activities which involve two or more

bureaus or which have special significance to the Department's overall objectives. Field Committees are composed of regional directors or other ranking officials approved by the heads of bureaus and offices. The regional Special Assistants to the Secretary serve as Chairmen of the field committees in their respective regions.

The regional Special Assistants to the Secretary maintain continuous surveillance over the entire range of the Department's program activities, provide leadership and assistance in the coordination of departmental programs and policies where more than one bureau or program interest is involved, and when directed by the Secretary, coordinate Department participation in major interagency and intergovernmental efforts.

The regional Special Assistants to the Secretary serve as departmental representatives on various interagency river basin committees and on Federal-State river basin commissions authorized by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965.

Other Departmental Offices

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all of the legal work of the Department with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

The headquarters office of the Office of the Solicitor in Washington, D.C., consists of six Divisions. The Division of Conservation and Wildlife is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Division of Energy and Resources is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals, the Assistant Secretary—Land and Water Resources, the Bureau of Land

Management, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Office of Water Research and Technology. The Division of Indian Affairs is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Division of Surface Mining provides legal advice to the Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals on surface mining matters and to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The Division of General Law is responsible for general administrative law matters and legal matters involving programs under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration. The Division of Audit and Inspection is responsible for providing legal advice and services to the Office of

the Inspector General. Administrative and support services for the Office of the Solicitor are provided by the Division of Administration.

The field organization of the office is divided into eight regions, each of which

is headed by a Regional Solicitor.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-6115.

Office of the Solicitor—Department of the Interior

Region	Address
ANCHORAGE—Alaska	Anchorage Legal Center, Suite 100, 510 L St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
DENVER—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.	Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.
BOSTON—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.	1 Gateway Center, Newton Corner, Mass. 02158.
PORTLAND—Idaho, Oregon, Washington	500 NE. Multnomah, Portland, Ore. 97232.
SACRAMENTO—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada	Federal Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95825.
SALT LAKE CITY—Utah	Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.
TULSA—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Page Belcher Federal Bldg., Mail: P.O. Box 3156, Tulsa, Okla. 74101.

Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General provides policy direction and conducts, supervises, and coordinates all audits and investigations; recommends policies for and conducts, supervises, or coordinates other activities in the Department designed to promote economy and efficiency or prevent and detect fraud and abuse. The Inspector General recommends policies for and conducts, supervises, or coordinates relations between the Department and other Federal, State, and local government agencies concerning (a) promoting economy and efficiency, (b) preventing and detecting fraud and abuse, and (c) identifying and prosecuting people involved in fraud or abuse.

The Office also reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations and makes recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding the impact such initiatives will have on the economy and efficiency of the Department's programs and operations and the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs; keeps the Secretary and the Congress fully informed about fraud, abuses and deficiencies in Department programs and operations, and other

serious problems; recommends corrective action and reports on the progress made in correcting the problem.

For further information, contact the Office of the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-2813.

Office of Water Research and Technology

The Office of Water Research and Technology (OWRT) performs water resources research, development, demonstration, and technology transfer activities (through contracts and grants) and related functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior under the Water Research and Development Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1305; 42 U.S.C. 7801) and the Water Research and Conversion Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 400; 42 U.S.C. 1959), as amended.

The fundamental purposes of OWRT are to develop new or improved technology and methods for solving or mitigating existing and projected State, regional, and nationwide water resource problems; to train water scientists and engineers through their on-the-job participation in research work; and to accomplish water research coordination

and research results information dissemination activities. To do this OWRT carries out the following general functions:

Administration of a cooperative cost-sharing program with university Water Resources Research Institutes, designated by the States, for research, investigations, and experiments, the training of scientists through such research, and technology transfer directed toward solving urgent local, State, and regional water and water-related problems;

Conducting research and development activities and related studies directed toward solving water and water-related problems of high national priority and toward developing and demonstrating methods, equipment, and processes that will establish practical means for economical production, from sea and other saline or chemically contaminated water, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial uses;

Performance of water resources scientific information and technology transfer programs to furnish summary information to the Nation's water resources community about ongoing research projects and results of completed projects, and to ensure that research and development results are interpreted and made known to potential users in ways such results can be understood and applied.

For further information, contact the Office of Water Research and Technology, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-4607.

Office of Hearings and Appeals

The Office of Hearings and Appeals was established by the Secretary on April 8, 1970, to consolidate related functions and to provide for more effective departmental appeals procedures.

The Office of Hearings and Appeals is responsible for departmental quasi-judicial and related functions. Administrative law judges and five formal boards of appeal render decisions in cases pertaining to contract disputes; Indian probate and administrative appeals; public and acquired lands and

their resources; submerged offshore lands of the Outer Continental Shelf; surface coal mining control and reclamation; claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and enforcement of the importation and transportation of rare and endangered species. The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals may assign administrative law judges for the purpose of holding rulemaking hearings and may also assign administrative law judges or establish ad hoc boards of appeal to meet special requirements of disputes not falling under one of the previously listed categories. Decisions of the boards are final for the Department.

The Office includes the headquarters organization and 5 offices in the field for departmental administrative law judges and 11 field offices for Indian probate administrative law judges. It also includes an office in Alaska which serves as the headquarters of the Alaska Native Claims Appeal Board.

For further information, contact the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22203. Phone, 703-557-1500.

Office of Youth Programs

The Office of Youth Programs was established by Secretary's Order Number 2885 of January 7, 1965, as amended under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and subsequent Secretarial delegations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1974, and the Youth Demonstration Projects Act of 1977. This Office discharges the authority of the Secretary in all matters pertaining to departmental programs of employment and training for youth, including the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers Program, the United States Youth Conservation Corps, the Young Adult Conservation Corps, and such other programs as the Secretary may designate.

The Office of Youth Programs establishes the basic policies, programs, and priorities for the Department; provides policy direction, guidance, and

interpretation for the participating bureaus and offices, coordinates their activities; maintains sufficient controls to provide the Secretary with the information needed to operate the programs, to effect statutory coordination with the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, and to ensure responsiveness to the Congress and the public; performs a continuing analysis of the program's resources, needs, and expenditures; obtains, allocates, and controls the financial, manpower, and material resources necessary to carry out the programs; reviews and evaluates program performance to identify deficiencies and

prescribes corrective measures; and implements management systems and procedures necessary to achieve program goals. The Office also provides consolidated administrative services support for assigned programs.

The Office of Youth Programs operates the Fort Simcoe Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center and certain YCC projects on Federal lands other than those administered by the Department of the Interior.

For further information, contact the Office of Youth Programs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-5951.

Bureaus

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

[For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Subchapter A, Part 2]

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people reaches back over 110 years to the establishment in 1871 of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries. First created as an independent agency, the Bureau of Fisheries was later placed in the Department of Commerce. A second predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Department of Agriculture.

The two Bureaus and their functions were transferred in 1939 to the Department of the Interior. They were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940 by Reorganization Plan III (54 Stat. 1232).

Further reorganization came in 1956 when the Fish and Wildlife Act (70 Stat. 1119) created the United States Fish and

Wildlife Service and provided for it to replace and succeed the former Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act established two Bureaus within the new Service: the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In 1970, under Reorganization Plans 3 and 4, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which remained in Interior, was renamed by an act of Congress in April 1974 (88 Stat. 92) as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Service is composed today of a headquarters office in Washington, D.C., seven regional offices in the lower 48 States, and Alaska, and a variety of field units and installations. These include 410 National Wildlife Refuges comprising more than 86 million acres; 13 major fish and wildlife laboratories and centers; 50 cooperative research units at universities across the country; 89 National Fish Hatcheries; and a nationwide network of wildlife law enforcement agents.

Regional Offices—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Region	Address	Phone
ATLANTA—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.	404-221-3588
ALBUQUERQUE—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103.	505-766-2321
ANCHORAGE—Alaska	1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, Alaska 99503.	907-276-3800
BOSTON—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.	One Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Mass. 02158.	617-965-5100
DENVER—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.	303-234-2209
PORTLAND—California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	Suite 1692, 500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, Oreg. 97232.	503-231-6118
TWIN CITIES—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minn. 55111.	612-725-3500

The mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, which is responsible for wild birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, inland sport fisheries, and specific fishery and wildlife research activities, is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Within this framework, the Service assists in the development of an environmental stewardship ethic for our society based on ecological principles, scientific knowledge of wildlife, and a sense of moral responsibility; guides the conservation, development, and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources; and administers a national program which provides opportunities to the American public to understand, appreciate, and wisely use these resources.

In the area of resource management, the Service provides leadership for the protection and improvement of land and water environments (habitat preservation), which directly benefits the living natural resources, and adds quality to human life. Activities include:

Biological monitoring, through scientific research; surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals, and thermal pollution; studies of fish and wildlife populations; and ecological studies;

Environmental impact assessment through river basin studies, including hydroelectric dams, nuclear powersites, stream channelization, dredge and fill

permits; associated research; and environmental impact statement review;

Area planning and preservation involving river basins, wilderness areas, and special studies, such as oil shale and geothermal energy.

The Service is responsible for improving and maintaining fish and wildlife resources by proper management of migratory birds and other wildlife and by control of population imbalances. It also assists in fulfilling the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation's fisheries at a level and in a condition that will assure their continued survival. Specific wildlife and fishery resources programs include:

Migratory birds—wildlife refuge management for production, migration, and wintering; game law enforcement; research, including bird banding and harvest and survival rate studies; breeding, migrating, and wintering surveys; and disease studies;

Mammals and nonmigratory birds—refuge management of resident species (primarily big game); law enforcement; research on disease and population distribution, including marine mammals and species transplants; and technical assistance;

Animal damage control—operational measures through cooperative programs to control predator, rodent, and bird depredations on crops and livestock; research on nonlethal control methods and predator-prey relationships;

Cooperative fish and wildlife research units—located at universities to conduct research and supervise graduate student research, complementing the Service’s wildlife and fishery research programs;

Coastal anadromous fish—hatchery production, stocking, and research on nutrition, disease, and habitat requirements in 16 of the 24 coastal States;

Great Lakes fisheries—hatchery production of lake trout; fishery management in cooperation with Canada and the States, and research;

Reservoir fisheries—hatchery production, stocking of large impoundments, and control methods;

Other inland fisheries—hatchery production and stocking of State-managed waters and Indian lands; technical assistance; and research on genetics, disease, nutrition, and taxonomy.

The Service provides national and international leadership in the area of endangered fish and wildlife from the standpoint of both restoration as well as preventive measures involving threatened species. This program includes development of species lists, recovery plans, conduct of status surveys, coordination of efforts nationally and internationally; research on propagation methods, distribution, genetics, and behavior; operation of wildlife refuges; law enforcement, foreign importation enforcement; and consultation with foreign countries.

Environmental education and public information programs include local conservation education talks and TV and radio appearances; preparation of news releases, leaflets, and brochures;

operation of environmental study areas on Service lands for use by school groups and teachers; operation of visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, display ponds, and providing recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography.

The Service’s anadromous fish program provides for reimbursements to State and other non-Federal cooperators of up to 60 percent of the cost of projects designed to conserve, develop, and enhance the anadromous fishery resources of the Nation, including fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn.

For further information, contact the Assistant Director—Public Affairs, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-5634.

National Park Service

The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1).

The National Park Service administers for the American people an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of our citizens, to protect the natural environment of the areas, and to assist States, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

Regional Offices—National Park Service

Region	Address
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	15 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109.
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	143 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
MIDWEST—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin.	1709 Jackson St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN—Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Regional Offices—National Park Service—Continued

Region	Address
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Box 728, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501.
WESTERN—Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Idaho, Oregon, Washington.	601 4th and Pike Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98101.
ALASKA—Alaska	Rm. 202, 540 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska.
NATIONAL CAPITAL—Washington, D.C., and nearby Maryland and Virginia.	1100 Ohio Dr. SW., Washington, D.C. 20242.

The National Park Service has a Service Center in Denver that provides planning, architectural, engineering, and other professional services; and a Center for production of interpretive exhibits, audiovisual materials, and publications in Harpers Ferry, W. Va. There are more than 330 units in the National Park System, including national parks and monuments of noteworthy natural and scientific value; scenic parkways, riverways, seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, and reservoirs; and historic sites associated with important movements, events, and personalities of the American past.

Activities The National Park Service develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration. It relates the natural values and historical significance of these areas to the public through talks, tours, films, exhibits, publications, and other interpretive media. It operates campgrounds and other visitor facilities and provides—usually through concessions—lodging, food, and transportation services in many areas.

The following programs were transferred in 1981 from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service: administration of the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan and State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, the Urban Park and Recreation Program, park and recreation technical services, planning for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System, natural area programs, the National Register of Historic Places, national historic landmarks, historic preservation, technical preservation services, Historic

American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and interagency archeological services.

For further information, contact the Chief, Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-7394.

Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines was established July 1, 1910, in the Department of the Interior by the Organic Act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U.S.C. 1, 3, 5-7), as amended. The 1910 act has been supplemented by several statutes, including those that authorize production and sale of helium, and research on environmental problems associated with minerals.

The Bureau of Mines is primarily a research and factfinding agency. Its goal is to help ensure that the Nation has adequate mineral supplies for security and other needs. Applied and basic research are conducted to develop the technology for the extraction, processing, use, and recycling of the Nation's mineral resources at a reasonable cost without harm to the environment or the workers involved. Typical areas of research are development of ways to use domestic low-grade ores as alternative sources of strategic and critical minerals that must currently be imported, mine health and safety, recycling of solid wastes, and abatement of pollution and land damage caused by mineral extraction and processing operations.

The Bureau also collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes statistical and economic information on all phases of mineral resource development, including exploration, production, shipments,

demand, stocks, prices, imports, and exports. Special studies are frequently made on subjects of particular national interest, such as the effects of potential economic, technologic, or legal developments on resource availability. The effects of policy alternatives on mineral supply and demand are also analyzed.

For further information, contact the Office of Technical Information, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20241. Phone, 202-634-1004.

Geological Survey

National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22092

The Geological Survey was established by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 427; 43 U.S.C. 31(b)), expanded this authorization to include such examinations outside the national

domain. Topographic mapping and chemical and physical research were recognized as an essential part of the investigations and studies authorized by the act of March 3, 1879, and specific provision was made for them by Congress in the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 505, 526).

Provision was made in 1894 for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States (28 Stat. 398). Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of material prepared by the Geological Survey were contained in several statutes (43 U.S.C. 41-45; 44 U.S.C. 260-262).

The broad objectives of the Geological Survey are to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States; classify land as to mineral character and water and power resources; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, development contracts, and gas storage contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

Regional Offices—Geological Survey

Region	Address	Phone
EASTERN—Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.	109 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092.	703-860-7414
CENTRAL—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.	Box 25046, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225..	303-234-4630
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.	415-323-2711

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-7444.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control

and Reclamation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 4450).

The primary goal of the Office is to assist the States in developing a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring an adequate supply of coal to meet the Nation's energy needs. The Office's main objectives now that most coal-mining States have assumed prime responsibility for regulating coal mining and

reclamation activities within their borders, are to oversee mining and reclamation in the States with primary responsibility, to assist the States in meeting the objectives of the act, and to regulate mining and reclamation activities in those States that choose not to assume primary responsibility.

Headquarters for the Office is located in Washington, D.C. In addition, there are 13 State liaison offices, 6 field offices, and 2 technical service centers. The State liaison offices interact with the States and other Federal agencies, assisting the States in implementing their regulatory and reclamation program, and monitoring their performance. The technical centers are designed to give technical assistance to State regulatory authorities; to provide technical expertise on such matters as unsuitability petitions, environmental impact statements, and mine plan review on Federal lands.

Activities Major activities of the Office of Surface Mining are carried out through the Office of the Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and three Assistant Directors. The headquarters office promulgates national policy for the conduct of the surface mining control and reclamation program provided for in the act; reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs; and provides overall direction to the liaison offices and technical centers.

The Assistant Directors have the following responsibilities in the areas of technical standards and research:

- formulate policy and procedures and provide technical requirements for permits, reclamation plans, and performance standards;
- provide guidance for technical standards, special field services, environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfer for State and Federal regulatory and abandoned mine land programs; and
- provide leadership and general direction to the technical service centers and the Technical Standards, Environmental and Economic Analysis, and Engineering Analysis Divisions.

In the areas of program operations and inspection, the Assistant Directors:

- formulate policy, standards, regulations and procedures, and provides guidance for the development and conduct of State programs, Federal programs in lieu of State programs, Federal lands programs and Indian lands programs, including cooperative agreements with States for the Federal lands programs;

- formulate policy and provide guidance for State, Federal, and Indian reclamation programs, and for the administration of the Reclamation Fund;

- provide policy, procedures, and guidance for the review and evaluation of State programs, cooperative agreements, abandoned mine lands programs and financial assistance programs, and for the conduct of each;

- provide policy, procedures, and guidance for the designation of lands unsuitable for mining, for the small operator assistance program, and for inspection and enforcement programs;

- provide leadership and direction to State liaison offices and the State Program Assistance, Regulation and Inspection, Abandoned Mine Land, and Reclamation Divisions.

In the areas of management and budget, the Assistant Directors:

- formulate policy and provide guidance for budget determination and execution, finance, personnel, administrative services, information and records management, and planning systems;

- provide leadership and policy direction for the same activities in the field;

- provide headquarters administrative support activities;

- develop and present programs and budget requests to the Department, OMB, and the Congress; and

- provide leadership and direction to the Personnel, Financial Management and Planning, and Management Services Divisions.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-4953.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior at the time of its establishment in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this act were broadened by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

The principal objectives of the Bureau are to actively encourage and train Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government; to facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potential; to mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Indian and Alaska Native people for use by them; and to utilize the skill and capabilities of Indian and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

Functions In carrying out these objectives, the Bureau works with Indian and Alaska Native people, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and other interested groups in the development and implementation of effective programs for their advancement.

The Bureau seeks for them adequate educational opportunities in public education systems, assists them in the creation and management of educational systems for their own benefit, or provides from Federal resources the educational systems needed; actively promotes the improvement of their social welfare by working with them to obtain and provide needed social and community development programs and services; works with them in the development and implementation of programs for their economic advancement and for full utilization of their natural resources consistent with the principles of resource conservation.

Area Offices—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Area	Headquarters
Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401	115 4th Ave. SE.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108	5301 Central Ave. NE.
Anadarko, Okla. 73005	Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 368.
Billings, Mont. 59101	316 N. 26th St.
Juneau, Alaska 99802	Box 3-8000.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55402	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 15 S. 5th St.
Muskogee, Okla. 74401	Federal Bldg.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85011	3030 N. Central, P.O. Box 7007.
Portland, Oreg. 97208	1425 NE. Irving St., P.O. Box 3785.
Sacramento, Calif. 95825	2800 Cottage Way.
Eastern Area	1951 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20245.
Navajo Area	Window Rock, Ariz. 86515

The Bureau also acts as trustee for their lands and moneys held in trust by the United States, assisting them to realize maximum benefits from such resources.

For further information, contact the Public Information Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-7445.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established July 16, 1946, by the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934). This was done in accordance with the provisions of sections 402 and 403 of Presidential Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. App.).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) enacted into law on October 21, 1976, repealed and replaced many obsolete or overlapping statutes. It provides a basic mission statement for BLM and establishes policy guidelines and criteria for the management of public lands and resources administered by the Bureau, with the exception of the Outer Continental Shelf which is administered under other authority.

The Bureau's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, D.C.; a Service Center in Denver, Colo., and a Fire Center in Boise, Idaho, that have bureauwide support responsibilities;

and a field organization of State, district, resource area, and Outer Continental Shelf offices. The Bureau also utilizes a

system of Advisory Councils to assist in the development of management plans and policies.

Field Offices—Bureau of Land Management

State Offices	Area of Responsibility	Address/Phone
Alaska	Alaska	Box 13, 701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 99513. Phone, 907-271-5076.
Arizona	Arizona	2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Ariz. 85073. Phone, 602-261-3673.
California	California	Room E-2841, Federal Bldg., 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95825. Phone, 916-484-4676.
Colorado	Colorado	1037-20th St., Denver, Colo. 80202. Phone, 303-837-4325.
Eastern States	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River.	350 S. Pickett St., Alexandria, Va. 22304. Phone, 703-235-2833.
Idaho	Idaho	Federal Bldg., 550 W. Fort St., Boise, Idaho 83724. Phone, 208-334-1401.
Montana	Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Granite Tower Bldg., 222 N. 32d St., Billings, Mont. 59107. Phone, 406-657-6462.
Nevada	Nevada	Federal Bldg., 300 Booth St., Reno, Nev. 89520. Phone, 702-784-5451.
New Mexico	New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Federal Bldg., S. Federal Place, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Phone, 505-988-1217.
Oregon	Oregon, Washington	825 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, Ore. 97208. Phone, 503-231-6251.
Utah	Utah	University Club Bldg., 136 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. Phone, 801-524-5311.
Wyoming	Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska	2515 Warren Ave., Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001. Phone, 307-778-2326.
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Offices		
Alaska	Alaska OCS	800 A St., Anchorage, Alaska 99510. Phone, 907-276-2955.
New Orleans	Gulf of Mexico and Florida OCS	Hale Boggs Federal Bldg., 500 Camp St., New Orleans, La. 70130. Phone, 504-589-6541.
New York	Atlantic OCS (north from Florida-Georgia State line).	Suite 32-120, Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278. Phone, 212-264-2960.
Pacific	Pacific OCS (including Hawaii OCS).	Room 200, 1340 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. Phone, 213-688-7234.
Service and Support Offices		
Denver Service Center		Federal Center Bldg. 50, Denver, Colo. 80225. Phone, 303-234-2329.
Boise Interagency Fire Center		3905 Vista Ave., Boise, Idaho 83705. Phone, 208-334-9421.

The Bureau is responsible for the total management of 341 million acres of public lands. These lands are located primarily in the Far West and Alaska, however, scattered parcels are located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf, BLM is also responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 169 million acres where mineral rights have been reserved to the Federal Government.

Resources managed by the Bureau include timber, minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, wildlife habitat, endangered plant and animal species, rangeland vegetation, recreation and

cultural values, wild and scenic rivers, designated conservation and wilderness areas, and open space. Bureau programs provide for the protection (including fire suppression), orderly development, and use of the public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Land use plans are developed with public involvement to provide orderly use and development while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The Bureau also manages watersheds to protect soil and enhance water quality; develops recreational opportunities on public lands; administers programs to protect and manage wild horses and burros; and,

under certain conditions, makes land available through sale to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Lands may be leased to State and local government agencies and to nonprofit organizations for certain purposes.

The Bureau has responsibility to issue rights-of-way, in certain instances, for crossing Federal lands under other agencies' jurisdiction. It also has general enforcement authority. Receipts from the public lands and related resources administered by BLM totaled \$11.3 billion in fiscal year 1981.

The Bureau is responsible for the survey of Federal lands and establishes and maintains public land records and records of mining claims. It administers a program of payments in lieu of taxes based on the amount of federally owned lands in counties and other units of local government.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-5717.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to locate, construct, operate, and maintain works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the Western States. To perform these functions, the Secretary in July 1902 established a Reclamation Service in the Geological Survey. In March 1907 the Reclamation Service was separated from the Survey, and in June 1923 the name was changed to Bureau of Reclamation. The name was changed to the Water and Power Resources Service on November 6, 1979, by Secretarial Order No. 3042. The name was changed back to Bureau of Reclamation on May 18, 1981, by Secretarial Order No. 3064.

The basic objectives of the Bureau's program are to assist the States, local governments, and other Federal agencies to stabilize and stimulate local and regional economies, enhance and protect

the environment, and improve the quality of life through development of water, other renewable resources, and related land resources throughout the 17 contiguous Western States.

Major Offices—Bureau of Reclamation

Office	Headquarters
Commissioner's Office.	Room 7654, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.
Engineering and Research Center.	Bldg. 67, Box 25007, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.
Pacific Northwest Region.	Box 043, 550 W. Fort St., Boise, Idaho 83724.
Mid-Pacific Region.	Federal Office Bldg., 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95825.
Lower Colorado Region.	Box 427, Nevada Hwy. and Park St., Boulder City, Nev. 89005.
Upper Colorado Region.	Box 11568, 125 S. State, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147.
Southwest Region.	Suite 201, 715 S. Tyler, Amarillo, Tex. 79101.
Upper Missouri Region.	Box 2553, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, Mont. 59103.
Lower Missouri Region.	Box 2547, Bldg. 20, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Bureau projects, through a multiple-purpose concept, provide for some or all of the following purposes: municipal and industrial water supply, hydroelectric power generation, irrigation water service, water quality improvement, wind power and solar power research, fish and wildlife enhancement, outdoor recreation, flood control, navigation, river regulation and control, and related uses. Through contractual agreements with project beneficiaries, the Bureau arranges for repayment to the Government of reimbursable project construction, operation, and maintenance costs. About 85 percent of all direct project costs are reimbursable. Interest is paid on costs allocated to power and to municipal and industrial water service.

Major functions of the Bureau include: investigation and development of plans for the regulation, conservation, and utilization of water and related resources, including basin-wide water studies and new sources of fresh water supplies, power capacity, and energy; research programs to maximize use of resources, including weather modification; design and construction of authorized projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress; repair and rehabilitation

of existing projects; operation and maintenance of Bureau-constructed facilities which are not transferred to local organizations; review of operation and maintenance of Bureau-built facilities which have been transferred to local organizations; administration of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and of loans for construction or rehabilitation of irrigation systems; and negotiation, execution, and administration of repayment contracts, water-user operation and maintenance contracts, and contracts relating to the irrigation of excess lands.

The Bureau has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of 50

hydroelectric powerplants and constructs hydroelectric powerplants on its projects, as authorized by the Congress.

In cooperation with other agencies, the Bureau prepares and/or reviews environmental statements for proposed Federal water resource projects; renders technical assistance to foreign countries in water resource development and utilization; and administers youth conservation programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-4662.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Visitor Information Center Provides information regarding departmental activities and locations, and publications and other literature available to the public free of charge. Located in Room 2070, Main Interior Building.

Contracts Contact the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, Room 5512. Phone, 202-343-5914.

Publications The following Conservation yearbooks are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: *Living With Our Environment; America 200—The Legacy of Our Lands; Our Natural Resources: The Choices Ahead; In Touch With People; Indivisibly One; Our Living Land; River of Life—Water; The Environmental Challenge; It's Your World; Man . . . An Endangered Species?; The Third Wave; The Population Challenge; and Quest for Quality.*

A listing of bibliographies compiled by the Natural Resources Library is available from the Research Service Branch, Office of Library and Information Services. Two examples of these bibliographies are:

Environmental Effects of Off-Road Vehicles: A Review of the Literature; and Electro-fishing for Population Sampling: A Selected Bibliography.

Employment General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Personnel or to any of the field personnel offices. The individual bureaus should be contacted directly regarding college recruitment.

Publications concerning employment are available from the Office of Personnel, Room 2640, Main Interior Building.

Reading Room Natural Resources Library, Main Interior Building.

Job Corps, Youth and Young Adult Conservation Corps Information on these programs is available from the Office of Youth Programs, Room 2428, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-343-5951.

Telephone Directory The Department of the Interior telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Public News and Media Inquiries

Specific information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its activities is available from the Assistant Director—Public Affairs (phone, 202-343-5634) or the public affairs officer in each of the Service's regional offices.

Contracts Contact the Washington Office Division of Contracting and General Services or any of the regional headquarters locations.

Publications The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a variety of publications available on subjects ranging from the National Wildlife Refuge Fish Hatchery Systems to endangered species and fish and wildlife research. Some publications only are available as sales items from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Further information is available from the Publications Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

National Park Service

Contracts Contact the nearest Regional Office; Division of Contracting and General Services, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240; or the Denver Service Center, 655 Parfet Ave., P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Small and Disadvantaged Business

Activities Information on programs to assist small and disadvantaged businesses may be obtained from the Chief, Branch of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Washington Headquarters; from any of the 10 Regional Offices; or from the Denver Service Center.

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Personnel Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., and to the Regional Offices and individual parks. Applications for seasonal employment (which must be received between September 1 and January 15) should be sent to the Seasonal Employment Unit, Division of Personnel Management, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Personnel Officer, National Park Service,

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Publications National Park Service publications of interest to the public, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, include the following: *National Parks of the United States* (Guide and Map); *Access National Parks, a Guide for Handicapped Visitors*; lesser known areas of the National Park system; a natural history series; a scientific monograph series; a historical handbook series; a Publications in Archaeology series; and individual park interpretive folders and handbooks. For information on scientific, cultural, and technical publications, and publications on historic preservation, natural landmarks and outdoor recreation, write the National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Films The National Park Service has many films on environmental and historical themes. For a list of these films and sales, and information on how to obtain them write: National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Grants-in-Aid For information on grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, write the National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Bureau of Mines

Contracts Contact the Branch of Procurement, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20241.

Employment Opportunities For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20241.

Publications *Reports of Investigation*, *Information Circulars*, *Mineral Industry Surveys* (monthly and quarterly), and *Mineral Commodity Summaries* (annual) can be obtained without charge from the Bureau of Mines, Publication Distribution Branch, 4800 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. *The Minerals Yearbook* in 3

volumes (Vol. I-Metals and Minerals; Vol. II-Area Reports, Domestic; Vol. III-Area Reports, International) can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Paper and microfiche copies of most publications issued after 1970 and many issued before then also are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Films Requests for film loans should be directed to: Motion Pictures, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

Geological Survey

Reading Rooms Facilities for examination of reports, maps, and publications of the Geological Survey are located at the Geological Survey's libraries at the National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22092; 1526 Cole Blvd., at West Colfax Avenue, Golden, Colo. 80401; 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; and the Center of Astrogeology, 601 East Cedar Avenue, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Maps, aerial photography, and geodetic control data may be examined at the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC), Room 1C105, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22092; Eastern Mapping Center-NCIC, Room 2B200, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22092; Mid-Continent Mapping Center-NCIC, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, Mo. 65401; NCIC, National Space Technology Laboratories, Building 3101, NSTL Station, Miss. 39529; Rocky Mountain Mapping Center-NCIC, Building 25, Denver Federal Center, Box 25046, Denver, Colo. 80225; Western Mapping Center-NCIC, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; and Alaska-NCIC, Skyline Building, 218 E Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Spacecraft and aircraft remote sensor data may be examined at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57198.

Contracts and Research Grants Write to the Administrative Division, Branch of

Procurement and Contracts, 205 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-7261.

Publications The Geological Survey publishes technical and scientific reports and maps, described in the monthly listing *New Publications of the Geological Survey*, with yearly supplements; *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879-1961*; *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962-1970*; and a variety of non-technical publications described in *Popular Publications of the United States Geological Survey*.

Book publications are sold by the Geological Survey's Eastern Distribution Branch, Text Products Section, 604 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304, and by the Geological Survey's Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries).

Open-file reports, in the form of microfiche and/or black and white paper copies, are sold by the Open-File Services Section, Western Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Box 25425, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Maps are sold by the Eastern Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22202; Western Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225; Alaska Distribution Section, Geological Survey, Box 12, New Federal Building, 101 Twelfth Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Information about the status of Geological Survey mapping in any State and availability of maps by other Federal and State agencies can be obtained from the National Cartographic Information Center, 507 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092.

Public Inquiries Nine Public Inquiries Offices have been established to provide convenient public contact for general information concerning Geological Survey activities and products:

108 Skyline Bldg., 508 2d Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Phone, 907-277-0577.

7638 Federal Bldg., 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. Phone, 213-688-2850.

345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. Phone, 415-323-8111.

504 Custom House, 555 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111. Phone, 415-556-5627.

169 Federal Bldg., 1961 Stout St., Denver, Colo. 80294. Phone, 303-837-4169.

1028 General Services Bldg., 19th and F Sts. NW., Washington, D.C. 20244. Phone, 202-343-8073.

1C45 Federal Bldg., 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242. Phone, 214-749-3230.

8102 Federal Bldg., 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84138. Phone, 801-524-5652.

National Center, Room 1C402, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-6167.

678 U.S. Court House, W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99201. Phone, 509-456-2524.

Maps Maps are listed in the monthly listing of *New Publications of the Geological Survey*, with yearly supplements; *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879-1961*; and *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962-1970*, and are sold by Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries) and by the Eastern Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22202; Western Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225; and Alaska Distribution Section, Geological Survey, Box 12, New Federal Bldg., 101 Twelfth Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701. Information about the status of Geological Survey mapping in any State and availability of maps by other Federal and State agencies can be obtained from the National Cartographic Information Center, 507 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092.

Water Data Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the Geological Survey and other local, State, and Federal agencies may be obtained from the National Water Data Exchange, 421 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092.

Employment Inquiries should be directed to one of the following Personnel Offices:

Recruitment and Placement, 215 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-6131.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, 1400 Independence Rd., Rolla, Mo. 65401. Phone, 314-341-0810.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, Federal Center, Bldg. 25, Denver, Colo. 80225. Phone, 303-234-3791.

Personnel Office, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. Phone, 415-323-2491.

The Geological Survey has a college recruitment program. Schools interested may obtain information from the appropriate Personnel Office.

News Media Services The Public Affairs Office at the Geological Survey prepares news and feature releases and related visual material pertaining to Survey programs and activities, for news media use only. The Office is located at 119 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-7444.

Films Sound/color 16mm earth sciences-related films are available for short-term loan to the general public. Film inquiries should be addressed to the Visual Information Services Office, Geological Survey, 790 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-6162.

Exhibits Exhibit displays and presentation materials, illustrating and explaining technical and scientific aspects of the Geological Survey's activities, are prepared for use at professional meetings, technical seminars, and similar gatherings. For information about exhibits write to: Visual Information Services Office, Geological Survey, 301 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092. Phone, 703-860-6162.

Leaflets Single copies of a variety of nontechnical leaflets on earth science subjects and Geological Survey activities are available to the public upon request from the Eastern Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Text Products Section, 604 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304. Bulk quantities

may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Reading Room Extensive material on Indians and Indian tribes and the relationship of the U.S. Government with Indians is available for inspection in the National Resources Library, Main Interior Building.

Contracts and Small Business Activities For information on doing business with the Bureau and its Small Business Procurement program, contact the Chief, Contracting and Grants Administration Staff.

Publications The following publications are among those available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: *Answers to Your Questions About American Indians; Indian Land Areas; Famous Indians; American Indian Calendar; The States and Their Indian Citizens.*

Employment General employment inquiries may be directed to the Branch of Personnel Services.

Speakers and Films Contact the Office of Public Information.

Bureau of Land Management

Program Information The Bureau occasionally sells tracts of land, but always at public auction and never for less than fair market value. It acts as the leasing agent for mineral rights on public and other federally administered lands. Information may be obtained from any of the State offices, any of the Outer Continental Shelf offices, or from the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Reading Room All State offices provide facilities for individuals who wish to examine status records, tract books, or other records relating to the public lands and their resources.

Contracts Contracts for public land projects are awarded by the Contracting Officer at the Denver Service Center.

Outer Continental Shelf baseline studies are contracted in the Washington Office.

Small Business Activities Contracting Officer in the Denver Service Center is responsible for SBA activities, except for the Outer Continental Shelf and the Eastern States. Contact the Division of Administration in Washington, D.C., for SBA activities in the Outer Continental Shelf and the Eastern States.

Publications The following publications relating to public lands are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: *Your Public Lands*, a periodical, published quarterly; *Promise of the Land*; and the *Public Land Statistics*.

Employment Initial appointments to the Bureau are made from registers established by the Office of Personnel Management as a result of examination announcements issued by area offices of the Office of Personnel Management throughout the country. The following Office of Personnel Management announcements are applicable to most professional positions within the Bureau. Announcement No. 421, Biological and Agricultural Sciences; Announcement No. 424, Engineering, Physical Sciences and Related Professions. The Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), Mid-Level, and Senior-Level registers are also used in a limited number of cases for social sciences professionals or other positions.

Inquiries should be directed to the Denver Service Center, any Bureau of Land Management State office, or to the Personnel Officer, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., from whom a booklet, *Opportunity in Resource Management*, is available.

Speakers Local Bureau offices will arrange for speakers to explain Bureau programs upon request from organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

Bureau of Reclamation

Contracts The Advance Construction Bulletin and Advance Equipment Bulletin give information to contractors, manufacturers, and suppliers. Available from the Engineering and Research Center, Bldg. 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Publications Pamphlets listing publications available without charge and publications for sale are available from the Office of the Commissioner and from the Engineering and Research Center.

Employment Information on engineering and other positions is available at the Commissioner's Office, or the nearest regional office.

Speakers and Films A volunteer speaker service provides engineers and scientists for schools and civic groups in the Denver area. The Commissioner's Office and the field offices provide speakers on Bureau programs and activities. Films are available on free loan. For speakers or films, contact the nearest field office or the Commissioner's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20530
Phone, 202-633-2007*

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Edward C. Schmults	<i>Deputy Attorney General</i>
Stanley E. Morris	<i>Associate Deputy Attorney General</i>
Bruce E. Fein	<i>Associate Deputy Attorney General</i>
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Rex E. Lee	<i>Solicitor General</i>
Theodore B. Olson	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel</i>
Robert A. McConnell	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs</i>
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William F. Baxter	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division</i>
J. Paul McGrath	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division</i>
William Bradford Reynolds	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division</i>
D. Lowell Jensen	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division</i>
Carol E. Dinkins	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division</i>
Glenn L. Archer, Jr.	<i>Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division</i>
Robert F. Diegelman	<i>Acting Director, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics</i>
James L. Underwood	<i>Acting Director, National Institute of Justice</i>

Benjamin Renshaw	<i>Acting Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics</i>
Charles A. Lauer	<i>Acting Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention</i>
Francis M. Mullen, Jr.	<i>Acting Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration</i>
Alan C. Nelson	<i>Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service</i>
Norman A. Carlson	<i>Director, Bureau of Prisons</i>
William E. Hall	<i>Director, United States Marshals Service</i>
Gilbert G. Pompa	<i>Director, Community Relations Service</i>
Benjamin F. Baer	<i>Chairman, United States Parole Commission</i>
J. Raymond Bell	<i>Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</i>
David L. Milhollan	<i>Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals</i>
Thomas P. DeCair	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.	<i>Counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility</i>
David C. Stephenson	<i>Acting Pardon Attorney</i>
William P. Tyson	<i>Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys</i>
Richard K. Willard	<i>Counsel, Office of Intelligence Policy and Review</i>
A. R. Cinquegrana	<i>Deputy Counsel for Intelligence Policy</i>
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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William A. Bayse	<i>Assistant Director (Technical Services Division)</i>
John A. Mintz	<i>Assistant Director (Legal Counsel Division)</i>
James W. Greenleaf	<i>Assistant Director (Inspection Division)</i>
Roger S. Young	<i>Assistant Director (Office of Congressional and Public Affairs)</i>

[For the Department of Justice statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Chapter I, Part 0]

As the largest law firm in the Nation, the Department of Justice serves as counsel for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, the Department plays

the key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in ensuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws. The Department also plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders.

Moreover, the Department conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned. It represents the Government in legal matters generally, rendering legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and to the heads of the executive departments. The Attorney General supervises and directs these activities, as well as those of the U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals in the various judicial districts around the country.

The Department of Justice was established by the act of June 22, 1870 (16 Stat. 162; 28 U.S.C. 501, 503), with the Attorney General as its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under authority of

the act of September 24, 1789, as amended (1 Stat. 92, 16 Stat. 162; 28 U.S.C. 503).

The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General. The offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards of the Department are described below.

Offices

Attorney General The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice and chief law officer of the Federal Government, represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the Government in the U.S. Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance.

Deputy Attorney General The Deputy Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs and in providing overall supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Department. The Deputy Attorney General is authorized to exercise all the power and authority of the Attorney General, except where such power or authority is prohibited by law from delegation or has been delegated to another official. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General acts as Attorney General.

The Office also administers the attorney hiring programs of the Department.

Associate Attorney General The Associate Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in formulating and implementing policies and programs of the Department pertaining to criminal matters and coordinates the program activities of, and has directional authority over the head of the Criminal Division, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the offices of each of the 93 United States Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., the Pardon Attorney, the Board of Immigration Appeals, the United States Marshals Service, and the U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL). The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration also reports to the Associate Attorney General. The United States Parole Commission is under the supervision of the Associate Attorney General for administrative purposes.

Solicitor General The Solicitor General represents the U.S. Government in cases before the Supreme Court. He decides what cases the Government should ask the Supreme Court to review and what position the Government should take in cases before the Court; he supervises the preparation of the Government's Supreme Court briefs and other legal documents and the conduct of the oral arguments in the Court. He argues most of the important cases himself. The Solicitor General's duties also include deciding whether the United States should appeal in all cases it loses before the lower courts.

Legal Counsel The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel assists the Attorney General in his function as legal adviser to the President and all the executive branch agencies. The Office drafts legal opinions of the Attorney General rendered in response to requests from the President and heads of the executive departments. It also provides its own written opinions and informal advice in response to requests from the various agencies of the Government and from Presidential staff and advisers. Such requests typically deal with legal issues of particular complexity and importance about which two or more agencies are in disagreement.

All Executive orders and proclamations proposed to be issued by the President are reviewed by the Office of Legal Counsel for form and legality, as are various other matters which require the President's formal approval.

In addition to serving as, in effect, outside counsel for the other agencies of the executive branch, the Office of Legal Counsel also functions as general counsel for the Department itself. It reviews all proposed orders of the Attorney General, and all regulations requiring his approval.

The Office coordinates the work of the Department with respect to treaties, executive agreements, and international organizations. It performs a variety of special assignments referred by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General.

The Office of Legal Counsel is not authorized to give legal advice to private persons.

Legislative Affairs The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legislative Affairs is responsible for liaison between the Department and the Congress. The Office also prepares reports and recommendations with respect to pending legislation originating in the Department of Justice or elsewhere in the Government. In response to requests from the Office of Management and Budget, the Office prepares recommendations as to the approval of enrolled bills, and handles other legislative matters.

Office of Legal Policy The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Policy assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in the formulation and implementation of the major policy initiatives of the Department and the administration. The Office reviews and develops legislation and other policy proposals of major concern to the Department in both the civil and criminal law areas and coordinates efforts to secure their legislative enactment or administrative implementation.

The Office also provides the primary staff support for the work of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, which is chaired by the Attorney General; coordinates, generally, Department of Justice participation in other Cabinet councils and interagency matters; provides advice and assistance to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General regarding the appointment of Federal judges; manages and coordinates Department responsibilities under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts; and administers the Federal Justice Research Program, which provides contracts for research related to policy development.

Pardon Attorney The Office of the Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Associate Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, assists the President in the exercise of Executive clemency as authorized under Article II, section 2 of the Constitution. Generally, all requests

for Executive clemency are directed to the Pardon Attorney for investigation and review. Executive clemency may take several forms, including pardon, commutation (reduction of sentence), remission of fine and reprieve.

Community Relations Service The Community Relations Service (CRS) was created by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g et seq.). CRS is under the general authority of the Attorney General and is headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Service fulfills its mission by providing onsite dispute resolution assistance through its field staff of mediators and conciliators working out of 10 regional offices. Under its mandate CRS is not restricted to issues stemming from alleged violations of a particular antidiscrimination statute, but can offer assistance in resolving any problem relating to racial and ethnic discrimination. CRS not only aids in resolving disputes and difficulties as they erupt but also seeks to assist and support communities in developing local mechanisms to address future problems.

Regional Offices—Community Relations Service

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address
I.....	Martin A. Walsh	100 Summer St., Boston, Mass. 02110.
II.....	Joseph Ford	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
III.....	Edmond Haywood	2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
IV.....	Ozell Sutton	75 Piedmont Ave. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
V.....	Richard Salem	175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
VI.....	John G. Perez	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242.
VII.....	Milton D. Lewis	911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
VIII.....	Leo Cardenas	1531 Stout St., Denver, Colo. 80202.
IX.....	Julian Klugman	1275 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.
X.....	Robert Lamb	915 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98174.

Primary activities of CRS include the use of conciliation and/or mediation processes to settle differences through a common understanding and voluntary action. Each process is composed of certain specialized techniques designed to deal with complex racial and ethnic issues. The goal of each, however, is the immediate reduction of community tension and the establishment of viable alternatives for resolving difficulties, short of coercion or litigation.

In conciliation, trained CRS experts serve as outside resources, providing an independent, objective perspective, as well as making recommendations for settlement of the issues involved.

Mediation is a more formal process in which the CRS professional mediator acts as a third party intervenor, assisting disputants to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement, with built-in, self-enforcing mechanisms.

Inherent in both processes is the technical assistance that CRS provides. This ranges from conducting training in

conflict resolution to providing resource materials, program tools, and models indicating how other community groups or agencies dealt effectively with similar problems or issues.

CRS offers its assistance either on its own motion, when in its judgment peaceful relations among the citizens of a community are threatened, or upon request of appropriate State or local officials or other interested persons. The cooperation of the appropriate State and local, public and private agencies is sought in carrying out the agency's mission.

For further information, contact one of the regional offices listed above or the Public Information Office, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. Phone, 301-492-5969.

Justice Management Division Under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, the Justice Management Division provides assistance to senior management officials relating to basic Department policy for auditing,

evaluation, budget and financial management, personnel management and training, equal opportunity programs within the Department, automatic data processing and telecommunications, security, records management, procurement, real property and materiel management, and for all other matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration. The Division supplies automated litigation support as required to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies involved in litigation. It also oversees and coordinates the implementation of a Department of Justice case management system. In addition, the Division provides direct administrative support services to the Offices, Boards, and Divisions of the Department, certain services to the U.S. Marshals Service, and operates several departmentwide central services.

Professional Responsibility The Office of Professional Responsibility oversees investigations of allegations of misconduct by Department employees. The head of this Office is the Counsel on Professional Responsibility who serves as a special reviewing officer and advisor to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

The Counsel and his staff receive and review information or allegations concerning conduct by a Justice Department employee that may violate the law, Department orders or regulations, or applicable standards of conduct.

The Counsel is authorized to make preliminary inquiries into such allegations. Those cases in which there appears to be a violation of the law will be referred to the investigative agency that has jurisdiction to investigate such violations. Other matters will be referred to the head of the organizational unit to which the employee is assigned or to its internal inspection unit.

In some cases, the matter will be referred directly to the Attorney General with a recommendation from the Counsel's Office as to whether the Counsel should conduct an investigation or whether a task force or an individual

should be assigned to the Counsel's Office to make the investigation.

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, under the direction of the Counsel to the Attorney General for Intelligence Policy, is responsible for advising the Attorney General on all matters relating to the intelligence activities of the United States. The Office prepares and files all applications for surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. It assists intelligence agencies in developing regulatory and legislative proposals, providing legal advice to Government agencies on intelligence law and policy, and represents the Department of Justice on interagency intelligence committees such as the National Foreign Intelligence Board.

The Office provides advice to the Attorney General and various client agencies, including the CIA, FBI, Defense and State Departments concerning the legality of proposed or existing statutes, regulations, and guidelines as well as the legality of domestic and overseas intelligence operations.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys Under the supervision of the Associate Attorney General, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) provides general assistance and supervision to the 94 offices of United States Attorneys and directs the coordination of other organizational units of the Department with the United States Attorneys' offices, including allocation of manpower and financial resources. In addition, the EOUSA publishes and maintains the *United States Attorneys' Manual*; supervises the operation of the Office of Legal Education, which conducts practical professional training for all government lawyers; and provides staff assistance, with financial resources, to support the Attorney General's Advisory Committee for United States Attorneys.

The EOUSA has an integral role in the appointment process of all Assistant United States Attorneys, as well as the appointment of United States Attorneys. EOUSA provides legal opinions,

interpretations, and advice to United States Attorneys on concerns such as legislation, regulations, and departmental guidelines. EOUSA also drafts, reviews,

and testifies on legislative proposals and regulations, and is responsible for maintaining effective liaison and guidance in intergovernmental legal affairs.

United States Attorneys and Marshals

District	U.S. Attorneys	U.S. Marshals	Address
Alabama, Northern.....	Frank W. Donaldson.....	Thomas C. Greene.....	Birmingham 35203.
Alabama, Middle.....	John C. Bell.....	Melvin E. Jones.....	Montgomery 36101.
Alabama, Southern.....	J. B. Sessions III.....	Howard V. Adair.....	Mobile 36601.
Alaska.....	Michael R. Spaan.....	William H. Opel ¹	Anchorage 99513.
Arizona.....	A. Melvin McDonald.....	John W. Roberts.....	Phoenix 85025.
Arkansas, Eastern.....	George W. Proctor.....	Charles H. Gray.....	Little Rock 72203.
Arkansas, Western.....	W. Asa Hutchinson.....	Mack Burton.....	Fort Smith 72901.
California, Northern.....	Joseph P. Russoniello.....	Glen E. Robinson.....	San Francisco 94102.
California, Eastern.....	Donald B. Ayer.....	Robert F. La Roche.....	Sacramento 95814.
California, Central.....	Stephen S. Trott.....	Michael Adams ¹	Los Angeles 90012.
California, Southern.....	Peter K. Nunez ¹	James R. Laffoon.....	San Diego 92189.
Colorado.....	Robert N. Miller.....	James E. Moyer ¹	Denver 80294.
Connecticut.....	Alan H. Nevas.....	P. A. Mangini.....	New Haven 06508.
Delaware.....	Joseph J. Farnan, Jr.....	O. Evans Denney.....	Wilmington 19801.
District of Columbia.....	Stanley S. Harris.....	J. Jerome Bullock.....	Washington 20001.
Florida, Northern.....	Nickolas P. Geeker.....	W. L. McClendon.....	Pensacola 35281.
Florida, Middle.....	Robert W. Merkle, Jr.....	Richard L. Cox.....	Tampa 33602.
Florida, Southern.....	Stanley Marcus ¹	Carlos C. Cruz.....	Miami 33130.
Georgia, Northern.....	James E. Baker ¹	Lynn H. Duncan.....	Atlanta 30303.
Georgia, Middle.....	Joe D. Whitley.....	Dwayne Gilbert.....	Macon 31202.
Georgia, Southern.....	Hinton R. Pierce.....	M. Clifton Nettles III.....	Savannah 31402.
Guam.....	David T. Wood.....	Juan G. Blas.....	Agana 96910.
Hawaii.....	Daniel Bent ¹	James Propotnick ¹	Honolulu 96850.
Idaho.....	Guy G. Hurlbutt.....	Blaine Skinner.....	Boise 83724.
Illinois, Northern.....	Dan K. Webb.....	Peter J. Wilkes.....	Chicago 60604.
Illinois, Southern.....	Frederick J. Hess.....	William J. Nettles.....	East St. Louis 62202.
Illinois, Central.....	Gerald D. Fines.....	James L. Fyke ¹	Springfield 62705.
Indiana, Northern.....	R. Lawrence Steele, Jr.....	J. Jerome Perkins.....	South Bend 46601.
Indiana, Southern.....	Sarah Evans Barker.....	Ralph D. Morgan.....	Indianapolis 46204.
Iowa, Northern.....	James H. Reynolds.....	James P. Jonker.....	Cedar Rapids 52401.
Iowa, Southern.....	Richard C. Turner.....	Warren Stump.....	Des Moines 50309.
Kansas.....	Jim J. Marquez.....	Kenneth L. Perkarek.....	Topeka 66683.
Kentucky, Eastern.....	Louis G. DeFalaise.....	Charles Pennington.....	Lexington 40501.
Kentucky, Western.....	Ronald E. Meredith.....	Ralph Boling.....	Louisville 40202.
Louisiana, Eastern.....	John Volz.....	James V. Seno, Jr.....	New Orleans 70130.
Louisiana, Middle.....	Stanford O. Bardwell, Jr.....	James L. Meyers ¹	Baton Rouge 70801.
Louisiana, Western.....	Joseph S. Cage.....	Brian P. Joffrion ¹	Shreveport 71161.
Maine.....	Richard S. Cohen.....	Emory R. Jordan.....	Portland 04101.
Maryland.....	J. Frederick Motz.....	John W. Spurrier.....	Baltimore 21201.
Massachusetts.....	William F. Weld.....	Bernard Stone ¹	Boston 02109.
Michigan, Eastern.....	Leonard R. Gilman.....	Anthony Bertonl.....	Detroit 48226.
Michigan, Western.....	John A. Smietanka.....	John R. Kendall.....	Grand Rapids 49503.
Minnesota.....	James M. Rosenbaum.....	Robert L. Pavlak.....	Minneapolis 55401.
Mississippi, Northern.....	Glen H. Davidson.....	H. Brooks Phillips.....	Oxford 38655.
Mississippi, Southern.....	George L. Phillips.....	Marvin E. Breazeale ¹	Jackson 39205.
Missouri, Eastern.....	Thomas E. Dittmeier.....	William S. Vaughn.....	St. Louis 63101.
Missouri, Western.....	Robert G. Ulrich.....	Lee Koury.....	Kansas City 64106.
Montana.....	Byron H. Dunbar.....	Louis O. Aleksich.....	Billings 59701.
Nebraska.....	Ronald D. Lahners.....	Thomas P. O' Hara, Jr.....	Omaha 68101.
Nevada.....	Lamond R. Mills.....	Denny L. Sampson.....	Las Vegas 89101.
New Hampshire.....	W. Stephen Thayer III.....	Ronald D. Daniels.....	Concord 03301.
New Jersey.....	W. Hunt Dumont.....	Eugene G. Liss.....	Newark 07102.
New Mexico.....	William L. Lutz.....	Rudolph G. Miller.....	Albuquerque 87103.
New York, Northern.....	George H. Lowe.....	Eugene Madden, Jr.....	Syracuse 13201.
New York, Eastern.....	Edward R. Korman.....	Louis J. Soscia.....	Brooklyn 11201.
New York, Southern.....	John S. Martin, Jr.....	George Grant.....	New York 10007.
New York, Western.....	Roger P. Williams.....	Joseph I. St. George.....	Buffalo 14202.
North Carolina, Eastern.....	Samuel T. Currin.....	William I. Berryhill, Jr.....	Raleigh 27611.
North Carolina, Middle.....	Kenneth W. McAllister.....	George W. McBane.....	Greensboro 27402.
North Carolina, Western.....	Charles R. Brewer.....	Max E. Wilson ¹	Asheville 38802.
North Dakota.....	Rodney S. Webb.....	Kenneth B. Muir.....	Fargo 58108.
Northern Mariana Islands.....	David T. Wood.....	Juan G. Blas.....	Agana 96910.
Ohio, Northern.....	J. William Petro.....	Earl L. Rife.....	Cleveland 44114.
Ohio, Southern.....	Christopher K. Barnes.....	Robert W. Foster.....	Cincinnati 45202.
Oklahoma, Northern.....	Francis A. Keating II.....	Harry Connolly.....	Tulsa 74103.

¹Court appointment.

United States Attorneys and Marshals—Continued

District	U.S. Attorneys	U.S. Marshals	Address
Oklahoma, Eastern	Betty O. Williams	Laurence C. Beard	Muskogee 74401.
Oklahoma, Western	John E. Green	Stuart E. Earnest	Oklahoma City 73102.
Oregon	Charles H. Turner	Kernan H. Bagley	Portland 97207.
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Peter F. Vaira, Jr.	Edward D. Schaeffer	Philadelphia 19106.
Pennsylvania, Middle	David D. Queen	Charles Dolezal ¹	Scranton 18501.
Pennsylvania, Western	J. Alan Johnson	Howard J. Turner, Jr.	Pittsburgh 15219.
Puerto Rico	Raymond L. Acosta	Jose A. Lopez	San Juan 00904.
Rhode Island	Lincoln C. Almond	Donald W. Wyatt	Providence 02901.
South Carolina	Henry Dargan McMaster	William C. Whitworth ¹	Columbia 29202.
South Dakota	Philip N. Hogen	Gene G. Abdallah	Sioux Falls 57102.
Tennessee, Eastern	John W. Giff, Jr.	Bruce R. Montgomery	Knoxville 37902.
Tennessee, Middle	Joe B. Brown	William J. Evins, Jr.	Nashville 37203.
Tennessee, Western	W. Hickman Ewing, Jr.	Willie D. Durham	Memphis 38103.
Texas, Northern	James A. Rolfe	Clint P. Peoples	Fort Worth 76102.
Texas, Eastern	Robert J. Wortham	James G. Barton	Tyler 75701.
Texas, Western	Edward C. Prado	B. S. Baker	San Antonio 78206.
Texas, Southern	Daniel K. Hedges	William J. Jonas, Jr.	Houston 77208.
Utah	Brent D. Ward	Eugene H. Davis	Salt Lake City 84101.
Vermont	George W. F. Cook	Christian Hansen	Burlington 05402.
Virgin Islands	Ishmael A. Meyers	Melvin E. Carter ¹	St. Thomas 00801.
Virginia, Eastern	Elsie L. Munsell	Isaac G. Hylton	Alexandria 22314.
Virginia, Western	John P. Alderman	Wayne D. Beaman	Roanoke 24008.
Washington, Eastern	John E. Lamp	Paul R. Nolan	Spokane 99210.
Washington, Western	Gene S. Anderson	Joseph J. Harvey	Seattle 98104.
West Virginia, Northern	William A. Kolibash ¹	Hubert T. Taylor	Wheeling 26003.
West Virginia, Southern	David A. Faber	Charles M. Adkins, Jr.	Charleston 35322.
Wisconsin, Eastern	Joseph P. Stadtmueller	Robert T. Keating	Milwaukee 53202.
Wisconsin, Western	John R. Byrnes	Frederick N. Falk	Madison 53701.
Wyoming	Richard A. Stacy	Delaine Roberts	Cheyenne 82001.

¹Court appointment.

U.S. Trustee Program The Bankruptcy Code, Title 11 of the United States Code, enacted into law as the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2549; 11 U.S.C. 101), established the U.S. Trustee program as a pilot effort in 10 geographic areas, encompassing 18 Federal judicial districts. The mission of the U.S. Trustees is to supervise the administration of bankruptcy cases, leaving traditional judicial functions as the sole concern of bankruptcy judges.

The U.S. Trustee is assigned functions in three of the four types of bankruptcy proceedings defined under the Code. These are (1) proceedings under Chapter 7 in which the assets of the debtor are liquidated; (2) reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 which provides a mechanism for rehabilitation of the business debtor; and (3) adjustment of debts of an individual with regular income under Chapter 13, pursuant to which an individual can discharge debts by arranging for payments over a period of time, usually not to exceed 36 months. The U.S. Trustee has no role in proceedings under Chapter 9, which

relates to the adjustment of debts of a municipality.

Specific responsibilities of the U.S. Trustees include appointing and supervising the performance of private trustees in individual cases; appointing and convening creditors' committees in Chapter 11 corporate reorganization cases, recommending court approval of trustees or examiners in such cases as needed; ensuring that the assets involved in bankruptcy cases are protected during the administration of cases; and serving as trustee in cases where private trustees are unwilling to serve.

The Attorney General is charged with the appointment, supervision, and coordination of the U.S. Trustees and Assistant U.S. Trustees. Day-to-day policy and legal direction, coordination, and control are provided by the Director of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees. The Executive Office also provides administrative and management support to the individual Trustee Offices and is responsible for the design and sponsorship of a comprehensive evaluation of the pilot program. The

results of this evaluation will be utilized by Congress in determining whether to terminate the Trustee program in April 1984 or expand it to all Federal judicial districts.

For further information, contact the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, Room 812, HOLC Bldg., 320 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20530. Phone, 202-724-8391.

U.S. Trustee Offices

District	U.S. Trustees and Assistants	Address	Phone
1. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island	William H. Tucker, Trustee Bruce Daniel, Asst. Trustee Peter W. Greenleaf, Asst. Trustee	87 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. 02109. Rm. 322, 66 Pearl St., Portland, Maine 04101.	617-223-4754 207-780-3564
2. Southern District of New York	Cornelius Blackshear, Acting Trustee	Rm. 306, Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.	212-264-2858
3. Delaware and New Jersey	Hugh M. Leonard, Trustee	Rm. 2549, 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark, N.J. 07102.	201-645-2617
4. Eastern District of Virginia and District of Columbia	Francis P. Dicello, Trustee	Rm. 410, 421 King St., Alexandria, Va. 22314.	703-557-0746
5. Northern District of Alabama	Billy Jack Rivers, Trustee	Suite 316, 500 Bldg., 500 S. 22d St., Birmingham, Ala. 35233.	205-254-0047
6. Northern District of Texas	Scott H. Bush, Trustee	Rm. 9C60, U.S. Courthouse, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242.	214-767-8967
7. Northern District of Illinois	Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., Acting Trustee	Rm. A-1335, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.	312-886-5785
8. Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota	William P. Westphal, Sr., Trustee Robert Kressel, Asst. Trustee	Rm. 550, U.S. Courthouse, 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.	612-725-6191
9. Central District of California	James T. Eichstaedt, Trustee	Rm. 3101, Federal Bldg., 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012.	213-688-6811
10. Colorado and Kansas	Delores B. Kopel, Trustee Howard R. Tallman, Asst. Trustee	Rm. 202, 1845 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80203. Rm. 501, U.S. Courthouse, 401 N. Market St., Wichita, Kans. 67202.	303-837-5188 316-269-6637

Divisions

Antitrust Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for enforcement of the Federal antitrust laws. Such enforcement, which constitutes the principal function of the Division, involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The antitrust laws are enforced by criminal suits designed to punish violators for restraints on and monopolization of trade and by civil suits for injunctive relief aimed at maintaining or restoring competitive conditions in the

system of free enterprise, which the antitrust laws protect.

In addition, the Antitrust Division represents the United States in judicial proceedings to review certain orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Maritime Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and directly represents the Secretary of the Treasury, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission in certain review proceedings. It also participates in cases of the Federal Trade Commission before the Supreme Court.

Field Offices—Antitrust Division

City	Address
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	1776 Peachtree St. NW.
Chicago, Ill. 60604	219 S. Dearborn St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44199	Celebrezze Federal Bldg.
Dallas, Tex. 75242	Earl Cabell Federal Bldg.
New York, N.Y. 10278	26 Federal Plaza.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	U.S. Courthouse.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102	Box 36046, 450 Golden Gate Ave.

Other duties assigned to this Division include studying, reporting, and advising on the competitive considerations involved in policies of Government departments and agencies, and making recommendations with respect to such policies. Specific statutory responsibility to render such advice to other Government bodies includes matters involved in NRC licensing of nuclear power reactors; activities connected with the Nation's defense program, the Interstate Oil Compact, the development of nuclear energy, disposal of Government-owned surplus property, International Energy Agency activities, Federal petroleum and coal leases; and the filing of reports on the competitive factors involved in proposed bank mergers with the appropriate bank regulatory agencies. The Division is also responsible for supporting competitive policies within the Federal Government. It does this through comment and testimony on pending legislative and other matters, participation in interagency committees (e.g., Government patent policy, oil import policy, foreign trade policy), and formal intervention in regulatory proceedings (e.g., before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Maritime Board, Federal Communications Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission). It also responds to requests from other agencies for advice respecting competitive aspects of activities within their jurisdiction.

The Division represents the United States on the Restrictive Business Practices Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, participates in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and, through the

Department of State, maintains liaison with foreign governments on antimonopoly laws and policies.

The Consumer Affairs Section of the Antitrust Division is responsible for the institution of civil and criminal proceedings in cases referred to the Department of Justice by other agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission, which have primary responsibility for consumer protection activities. Such proceedings generally arise where a person has violated a statute enforced by these agencies or an order or rule issued by these agencies in the course of their consumer protection activities. Many of these proceedings involve acts or practices which are unfair and deceptive to consumers.

Civil Division

The Civil Division litigates on behalf of the United States, its departments and agencies, members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and other Federal employees acting in their official capacities. The work of the Division is virtually as broad and varied as the activities of Government. Since the departments and agencies of the Government engage in innumerable commercial ventures, such as buying, selling, construction, shipping, production of energy, insurance and banking, the litigation arising from such activities encompasses the complete spectrum of legal problems encountered by private business enterprises. In addition, the Division confronts significant policy issues, often rising to constitutional dimensions, in defending and enforcing various Federal programs.

Cases are brought in all Federal district courts, the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. Court of Claims, and other Federal and State courts, and the courts of foreign nations. This litigation is conducted by attorneys of the Division or U.S. attorneys and by foreign counsel acting under the supervision of the Division and with its assistance. The Division is organized into three branches: Torts

Branch, Commercial Litigation Branch, and Federal Programs Branch.

Torts The Torts Branch is responsible not only for suits under the Federal Torts Claims Act, including medical malpractice, aviation disasters, occupational health, and radiation exposure, but also suits against individual officers or employees seeking personal money judgments against them and maritime litigation.

This area of litigation more specifically includes defense of all Federal Tort Claims Act suits against the United States or against cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors with the Government and the prosecution of suits in tort on behalf of the United States. Suits and administrative claims for death, personal injury, and property damage brought under the Tort Claims Act allege negligence on the part of Government employees acting within the scope of their employment and involve matters ranging from the operation of Government vehicles and the maintenance of Government premises to the performance of Federal services and regulatory functions, such as the furnishing of medical treatment and hospital care, and the control of commercial airline traffic.

It also involves all legal proceedings by and against the United States relating to ships, shipping, navigable waters, and workmen's compensation. Admiralty litigation includes suits for personal injury and property damage involving vessels, shore installations, and maritime personnel, equipment and cargoes; suits arising out of contracts involving shipping, chartering of vessels, and the construction, repair, and salvaging of vessels; proceedings to enforce navigation and shipping laws; and litigation based on international maritime agreements.

Commercial Litigation The Commercial Litigation Branch is responsible for litigation involving all contract actions, cases arising under grants, subsidies, or insurance undertakings by the Government, foreclosures, bankruptcies, renegotiation suits, suits under the Customs laws, military and civilian pay suits, patent or

copyright infringement suits, as well as civil fraud, bribery and antikickback cases, the collection of civil fines and penalties, foreign law and judgment enforcement.

This area of litigation includes all monetary suits involving contracts, express or implied; treble damage claims under the Elkins Act, and claims under various other statutes; actions to foreclose on FHA housing project mortgages and other Government mortgages and liens; bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings; and suits against guarantors and sureties.

In the fraud area, it involves all civil actions under the False Claims Act and related statutes for the recovery of double damages and civil penalties, or comparable remedies, upon proof of loss to the Government sustained through fraud in the award or performance of Government contracts; false claims presented in connection with Federal programs; the submission of false statements and vouchers to Government agencies; the use of other fraudulent devices in transactions with the Government; and suits to recover sums paid to bribe Government officials and kickbacks in Government procurement.

This Branch is responsible for all cases in the U.S. Court of International Trade, including suits brought by importers of merchandise to challenge the appraisal or classification of the imported goods or other decisions of the U.S. Customs Service arising out of the administration of the tariff laws and schedules.

In the United States Court of Claims, litigation responsibilities include all cases in this court, except those assigned to the Land and Natural Resources and Tax Divisions. Included are patent cases and suits arising out of construction, procurement, service contracts, and claims arising out of contract terminations; claims involving freight rate disputes arising out of the transportation of Government property; claims for just compensation under the fifth amendment; claims for salary or retirement by civilian and military personnel; cases assigned by

congressional reference or special legislation and defense of excessive profit determinations by the Renegotiation Board.

Pursuant to an act approved April 2, 1982 (96 Stat. 36; 28 U.S.C. 1) and effective October 1, 1982, the United States Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals will be consolidated as a new national circuit court to be known as the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Act also creates a new United States Claims Court whose decisions would be reviewed by the new circuit court and will perform the present trial functions of the Court of Claims. Attorneys from the Commercial Litigation Branch will represent the United States in the majority of cases before the new courts.

In the area of patent, copyright, and trademark cases, the Branch handles all litigation involving the rights, liabilities, and administrative functions of the Government with respect to these matters. This includes the defense of patent infringement suits based on the liability of the United States for infringements in connection with the performance of Government contracts; legal proceedings to establish Government priority of invention; suits for specific performance to require transfer of rights and title and payment of royalties; suits to cancel patents acquired by fraud upon the Patent Office; the defense of administrative acts of the Register of Copyrights; and actions on behalf of the Government involving the use of trademarks.

The Office of Foreign Litigation in the Commercial Litigation Branch is responsible for all legal proceedings in foreign tribunals by and against the United States, its agencies, or instrumentalities; defense of all suits in foreign tribunals against diplomatic and consular agents of the United States and civilian or military personnel stationed abroad who are being sued on acts which they have performed in the course of their Government service; assertion of sovereign immunity in suits against foreign states in American domestic courts, in instances where the Department of State has recognized such

immunity; rendering international judicial assistance to foreign and international tribunals.

In addition, this Branch handles enforcement of all money judgments, arising in connection with cases under the jurisdiction of the Civil Division or referred to it by other agencies, and of compromise and settlement agreements providing for deferred payments. Such activities include the obtaining and enforcement of liens and writs of executions and garnishment; instituting actions to set aside fraudulent conveyances and for restitution of diverted and converted assets; the establishment of receiverships and assertion of claims therein and in bankruptcy, decedent estate, and trustee proceedings; and supplementary proceedings and other post-judgment investigative and collection activities.

The Branch also is concerned with alien property cases and administrative functions which include all suits in Federal courts and administrative claims resulting from seizure and vesting of alien property during World War II and the management and liquidation of all such assets vested. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division also is the Director of the Office of Alien Property, which was terminated as an organizational entity on June 30, 1966. All remaining alien property functions will continue to be discharged by the Director pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended, and other pertinent statutes.

Federal Programs The Federal Programs Branch is responsible for most injunctive and mandamus actions charging that statutes, regulations, or Presidential initiatives are invalid under the Constitution or other laws, for suits seeking judicial review of the decisions of or actions taken by Government agencies, litigation relating to the disposition and availability of Government records, suits concerning Government employment practices and personnel actions, and for affirmative litigation aimed at remedying statutory and regulatory violations.

This area of litigation includes the defense of all suits against the heads of Federal departments and agencies and other officials of the Government to enjoin official action and suits for judicial review of the orders of administrative agencies; the defense and prosecution of suits involving national security, including suits to protect Central Intelligence Agency sources and materials; prosecution of all suits to prevent interference with Government operations; intervention in litigation challenging the constitutionality of acts of the Congress; suits under the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin strikes and lockouts; actions to enforce provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; and general litigation under various Federal statutes.

It also involves the defense in the courts of all litigation involving suits brought under the Freedom of Information, Privacy, Federal Advisory Committee, and Sunshine Acts and related causes of action, on behalf of most Government departments and agencies.

In addition, the Branch is responsible for civil and criminal actions at both the trial and appellate level which began under the President's Economic Stabilization Program; suits arising under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973; litigation arising out of the fixing of rates by the Department of the Interior for the sale of water; defense of suits seeking declaratory, injunctive, or monetary damages arising out of various programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other agencies; and challenges in State courts to public utility rates discriminating against Federal installations.

Appellate Staff Contributing to the operations of each branch in a unique way is the work of the Appellate Staff. Operationally, its work encompasses all the areas of the Division's litigation. The Appellate Staff directly handles approximately 600 appeals from United States District Courts to the Courts of Appeal, or approximately one-quarter of the yearly caseload in appellate civil

litigation. The Staff's handling of these appeals includes preparing the Government's briefs and presenting oral argument. In addition, the Appellate Staff participates in drafting all documents, including briefs on the merits, petitions for certiorari, and jurisdictional statements, filed in the United States Supreme Court in Civil Division cases.

Field Offices—Civil Division

Torts Branch (Admiralty and Shipping Litigation)
26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
Commercial Litigation Branch (Customs Litigation)
26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Civil Rights Division

The Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, was established in 1957 in response to the need to secure effective Federal enforcement of civil rights.

This Division is responsible for enforcing Federal civil rights laws which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, religion, and in some instances, sex, age, or handicap in the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, credit, the use of public facilities and public accommodations, and in the administration of federally assisted programs. With respect to employment, housing, and education, sex discrimination is also prohibited. The congressional statutes enforced are *inter alia*, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 (71 Stat. 634; 42 U.S.C. 1975), 1960 (74 Stat. 86; 42 U.S.C. 1971, 1974), 1964 (78 Stat. 241; 42 U.S.C. 2000a), 1968 (82 Stat. 73; 18 U.S.C. 245), the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 437; 42 U.S.C. 1971, 1973), the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, as amended in 1976 (90 Stat. 251; 15 U.S.C. 1691), and the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 349; 42 U.S.C. 1997).

The Division also is responsible for the implementation of Executive Order 12250 of November 2, 1980, which requires coordination of efforts of Executive agencies and Departments to

eliminate discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, and handicap in programs receiving Federal financial assistance and discrimination based on handicap in federally conducted programs.

The Civil Rights Division also has the obligation to enforce specific criminal statutes including those concerning willful deprivation of constitutional rights under color of law or through conspiracy and violent interference with federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. 241, 242, 245).

The Civil Rights Division is divided into seven organizational units, each of which has jurisdiction over particular subject areas and related statutes. With the approval of the Assistant Attorney General and, where necessary, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, each litigating section undertakes or authorizes investigations, conducts negotiations, and initiates and conducts litigation. An appellate section handles most appeals and legislative matters.

Criminal Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division is responsible for the development and enforcement of criminal statutes in a vigorous, fair, and effective manner, except those specifically assigned to the Antitrust, Civil Rights, Tax, and Land and Natural Resources Divisions of the Department. Within the main functional areas of enforcement, general litigation and legal support, and policy and management, the responsibilities of the Division include:

Leadership in the enforcement of large or complex criminal cases in Federal priority areas;

Guidance in the development and refinement of prosecutorial enforcement strategies, including a determination of the type of cases to emphasize, in each Federal enforcement area;

Support for U.S. Attorney offices, including participation in cases on appeal, the provision of advice on all Federal criminal statutes, the supply of temporary supplementary prosecutorial personnel, and the preparation of civil

litigation which arises from criminal enforcement;

Participation in the evaluation and development of public policy and Federal legislation for the criminal justice system;

Leadership in the enforcement of a limited number of statutes in nonpriority areas for which considerations of logistics, efficiency, or uniformity of treatment require centralization; and

Participation in criminal justice activities involving foreign parties where a centralized national approach is desirable.

In addition to the staff offices providing administrative services, legal support services, and policy development and evaluation for the Division, the functions of the Division are carried out by sections concerned with the following areas of responsibility:

Organized Crime and Racketeering

The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section is responsible for the development, implementation, and coordination of nationwide enforcement programs aimed at suppressing the illicit activities carried on by organized crime groups in major U.S. cities, from the initial direction of an investigation by one or more of the various Federal investigative agencies through the handling of the prosecution and appeal.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs The Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Section's mission is to reduce and control the problem of drug abuse through the prosecution and conviction of high-level offenders and members of criminal organizations involved in the manufacture, shipment, or distribution of illicit narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

Internal Security The Internal Security Section is responsible for the effective and efficient enforcement of criminal statutes affecting national security, foreign relations, and the administration and enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and related statutes.

Fraud The Fraud Section is charged with directing and coordinating the Federal effort against white-collar crime.

Its primary focus involves frauds against Government programs, transnational and multidistrict trade, the security and commodity exchanges, banking practices, and consumer victimization.

Public Integrity The mission of the Public Integrity Section is to implement and coordinate a nationwide program to ensure the integrity of both public office and the elective system at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Appellate Cases The Appellate Section, working closely with the Solicitor General's Office, is responsible for securing favorable constitutional and statutory interpretations in criminal cases being heard on appeal before the United States Supreme Court and the 11 United States Courts of Appeals.

General Litigation and Legal Advice The General Litigation and Legal Advice Section is responsible for specialized litigation, policy guidance, and high-level litigation support to the enforcement sections of the Division and the offices of the U.S. Attorneys.

International Affairs The Office of International Affairs is charged with supporting the Division in the formulation and execution of transnational criminal justice enforcement policies, including international extradition proceedings, prisoner transfer and mutual legal assistance.

Legal Support Services The Office of Legal Support Services is responsible for providing various components of the Division with a wide range of services related to litigative assistance and prosecutive support, including the processing of immunity and tax disclosure requests from U.S. Attorneys, processing Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act inquiries, and coordinating the collection of criminal fines and bond forfeiture judgments by the 94 U.S. Attorney offices.

Enforcement Operations The mission of the Office of Enforcement Operations is to oversee the effective use of sophisticated investigative tools, such as electronic surveillance, confidential funds, witness relocation, and hypnosis in the interrogation of witnesses.

Legislation The mission of the Office of Legislation is to contribute to the development of the Criminal Division's policy program and to provide systematic review, implementation, and evaluation of criminal legislation and other congressional actions.

Policy and Management The Office of Policy and Management Analysis contributes to the effective management and policy development process in the Division.

Field Offices—Criminal Division

Address	Telephone
Boston, Mass. 02109 1905 John W. McCormack Federal Bldg.	617-223-3390
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 35 Tillary St.	212-330-7461
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202 68 Court St.	716-846-4781
Chicago, Ill. 60604 219 S. Dearborn St.	312-353-5267
Cleveland, Ohio 44114 601 Rockwell Ave.	216-522-3765
Detroit, Mich. 48226 231 W. Lafayette St.	313-226-7252
Kansas City, Mo. 64106 1125 Grand Ave.	816-374-2771
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012 300 N. Los Angeles St.	213-688-5808
Miami, Fla. 33131 Suite 401, 77 SE. 5th St.	305-350-5044
Newark, N.J. 07101 970 Broad St.	201-645-3975
New Orleans, La. 70130 500 Camp St.	504-589-3801
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106 615 Chestnut St.	215-597-2790
San Francisco, Calif. 94102 450 Golden Gate Ave.	415-556-0750
Washington, D.C. 20044 Box 571, Ben Franklin Sta.	202-633-3666

Land and Natural Resources Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Land and Natural Resources Division is responsible for the conduct of law suits, both in Federal and State courts, relating not only to the assertion and protection of interests in specific real property and natural resources owned or sought to be acquired by the Federal Government (or held by the Federal Government in trust for Indian tribes and individuals) but relating also to the protection of the American environment generally.

This encompasses condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property; actions to remove clouds and to quiet title; to recover possession of property; to recover damages for trespasses; to determine boundaries; to cancel patents; to establish rights in minerals, in oil reserves, and in other natural resources, including those of the Outer Continental Shelf; to establish water rights and protect water resources; to abate water, air, and noise pollution to defend actions for compensation for the claimed taking by the United States of real property or any interest therein; to protect against hazardous wastes; to enforce wildlife laws; to defend actions alleging either unfair dealings with Indian tribes or inadequate compensation for lands and interests acquired from Indian tribes by the United States through treaties or otherwise; and to defend actions seeking to establish an interest in real property adverse to the United States.

The Division is also responsible for criminal prosecutions for air, water, and noise pollution, as well as criminal actions to protect the navigable waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands.

In addition, the Division represents Indians and Indian tribes in certain matters (other than civil rights cases) not relating to trust property; it defends officers of the United States with respect to their actions relating to Federal lands and resources, and handles injunction and mandamus proceedings and litigation arising from contracts whenever those matters affect the rights of the United States in the use or title of its real property. Except as delegated to the other departments and agencies, the Division passes upon the title to all real property and interests in real property acquired by the United States by direct purchase.

The Division defends suits against Government officers arising out of the National Environmental Policy Act, and represents the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in suits involving judicial review of the Administrator's actions.

The Division also defends suits brought under, and secures enforcement of, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Tax Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division has responsibility for representing the United States and its officers in all civil and criminal litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, other than proceedings in the United States Tax Court. While the Division's primary client is the Internal Revenue Service, it also represents Federal officials and employees in actions arising out of their performance of their official duties, as well as representing other Federal departments and agencies in their dealings with State and local tax authorities. In civil tax litigation the Division's responsibility involves cases in the United States District Courts, the United States Courts of Claims, the United States Courts of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court, including oral arguments on assignment by the Solicitor General, as well as cases in the State courts.

The Division represents the United States in many different types of disputes, both civil and criminal, dealing with the interpretation of Federal tax laws. For example, when the Internal Revenue Service challenges a tax return and assesses a deficiency, the taxpayer must pay the full amount of tax assessed and then bring a suit against the Government for refund. The Division defends the Government in these refund actions.

Other areas of civil litigation in which the Tax Division is involved on behalf of the Federal Government include suits brought by individuals to foreclose mortgages or to quiet title to property in which the United States is named as a party defendant because of the existence of a Federal tax lien on the property; suits brought by the United States to collect unpaid assessments, to foreclose Federal tax liens or determine the priority of such liens, to obtain judgments against delinquent taxpayers, to enforce summonses, and to establish tax claims

in bankruptcy, receivership, or probate proceedings; proceedings involving mandamus, injunctions, and other specific writs arising in connection with internal revenue matters; suits against Internal Revenue Service employees for damages claimed because of alleged injuries caused in the performance of their official duties; suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or similar officials to test the validity of regulations or rulings not in the context of a specific refund action; proceedings brought against the Tax Division and the Internal Revenue Service for disclosure of information under the Freedom of Information Act; and intergovernmental immunity suits in which the United States resists attempts to apply a State or local tax to some activity or property of the United States. The Division also administers and coordinates efforts to obtain the collection of outstanding judgments, fines, and penalties, and ensures the provision of effective monitoring of, and assistance to, the various United States Attorneys' Offices involved in the collection of outstanding judgments, fines, and penalties in tax cases.

With respect to criminal tax litigation, the Division has the responsibility of prosecuting or supervising the prosecution of all criminal offenses committed under the internal revenue laws, including attempts to evade and defeat taxes, willful failure to file returns and to pay taxes, filing false returns and other deceptive documents, making false statements to revenue officials, and other miscellaneous offenses involving internal revenue matters. These duties include the

institution of criminal proceedings and collaboration with U.S. attorneys in the control and supervision of the actions in the trial and appellate courts. Further, Tax Division attorneys frequently conduct grand jury investigations and actual trials of criminal tax cases, often as a result of requests for assistance by the appropriate U. S. attorney or Strike Force. In its efforts to deter willful deception through prosecution of criminal offenders, the Tax Division has played a significant role in curbing organized crime.

The primary functions of the Division are to aid the Internal Revenue Service in collecting the Federal revenue and to establish principles of law which will serve as guidelines to taxpayers and the representatives, as well as to the Internal Revenue Service, in the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, coordination with the Internal Revenue Service's administrative policies and the Treasury Department's legislative tax concerns in developing litigating postures is essential.

The Division also provides input into the preparation of reports to the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Legislative Affairs on pending or proposed legislation and monitors congressional activities with respect to matters of interest to the Division.

In accordance with the Attorney General's program to enhance the litigating skills of Department attorneys, the Division conducts training programs for its attorneys, with special emphasis on matters unique to tax litigation and the development of advocacy skills.

Bureaus

Federal Bureau of Investigation

*Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW,
Washington, D.C. 20535
Phone, 202-324-3000*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It is charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in matters in which the Federal

Government is, or may be, a party in interest. The FBI does not express opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of subjects of its investigations; nor does it otherwise assume the role of accuser, prosecutor, jury, or judge.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was established in 1908 by the Attorney General who directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by a group of special investigators.

The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other Federal agency.

The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Among these are espionage, sabotage, and other domestic security matters; kidnaping; extortion; bank robbery; interstate transportation of stolen property; civil rights matters; interstate gambling violations; fraud against the Government; and assault or killing the President or a Federal officer. Cooperative services of the FBI for other duly authorized law enforcement agencies include fingerprint identification, laboratory services, police training, and the National Crime Information Center.

FBI headquarters consists of 10 separate divisions, three Executive Assistant Directors, and an Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, in addition to the Director's staff.

The areas of responsibility of the Executive Assistant Directors and Assistant Directors are:

Executive Assistant Director (Administration)—Administrative Services, Records Management and Technical Services Divisions;

Executive Assistant Director (Investigations)—Intelligence and Criminal Investigative Divisions:

Executive Assistant Director (Law Enforcement Services)—Identification, Training and Laboratory Divisions;

Assistant Director (Identification Division)—Fingerprints Storage, Retrieval, Comparison Latent Fingerprint Examinations;

Assistant Director (Training Division)—FBI Academy, National Academy;

Assistant Director (Administrative Services Division)—equal employment opportunity, budget, personnel, voucher, payroll, procurement, and property;

Assistant Director (Records Management Division)—general files management, document classification, Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts;

Assistant Director (Intelligence Division)—internal security matters, foreign liaison;

Assistant Director (Criminal Investigative Division)—organized crime, white collar crime, personal and property crimes, terrorism, civil rights, and special inquiries;

Assistant Director (Laboratory Division)—documents, scientific analysis, special projects;

Assistant Director (Technical Services Division)—automation planning and implementation, operations management, engineering, national crime information;

Assistant Director (Legal Counsel Division)—legal research, civil litigations;

Assistant Director (Inspection Division)—inspections, program evaluations, professional responsibility investigations, and

Assistant Director (Office of Congressional and Public Affairs)—congressional liaison, media services, research, uniform crime reports, correspondence, and tours.

In addition to FBI headquarters, there are 59 field divisions that carry out the investigative responsibility of the FBI. See the listing below.

Field Divisions—Federal Bureau of Investigation

Division	Address	Office Phone
Albany, N.Y. 12207	502 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	518-465-7551
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87102	301 Grand Ave. NE	505-247-1555
Alexandria, Va. 22314	300 N. Lee St.	703-683-2680

Field Divisions—Federal Bureau of Investigation—Continued

Division	Address	Office Phone
Anchorage, Alaska 99513.....	701 C St.....	907-276-4441
Atlanta, Ga. 30303.....	275 Peachtree St. NE.....	404-521-3900
Baltimore, Md. 21207.....	7142 Ambassador Rd.....	301-265-8080
Birmingham, Ala. 35203.....	Room 1400, 2121 Bldg.....	205-252-7705
Boston, Mass. 02203.....	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Bldg.....	617-742-5533
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.....	111 W. Huron St.....	716-856-7800
Butte, Mont. 59701.....	U.S. Courthouse and Federal Bldg.....	406-792-2304
Charlotte, N.C. 28202.....	307 S. Tyron St.....	704-372-5484
Chicago, Ill. 60604.....	219 S. Dearborn St.....	312-431-1333
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.....	400 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.....	513-421-4310
Cleveland, Ohio 44199.....	1240 E. 9th St.....	216-522-1400
Columbia, S.C. 29201.....	1529 Hampton St.....	803-254-3011
Dallas, Tex. 75202.....	1801 N. Lamar.....	214-741-1851
Denver, Colo. 80202.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	303-629-7171
Detroit, Mich. 48226.....	477 Michigan Ave.....	313-965-2323
El Paso, Tex. 79901.....	202 U.S. Courthouse Bldg.....	915-533-7451
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.....	300 Ala Moana Blvd.....	808-521-1411
Houston, Tex. 77002.....	515 Rusk Ave.....	713-224-1511
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.....	575 N. Pennsylvania St.....	317-639-3301
Jackson, Miss. 39201.....	100 W. Capitol St.....	601-948-5000
Jacksonville, Fla. 32211.....	7820 Arlington Expressway.....	904-721-1211
Kansas City, Mo. 64106.....	300 U.S. Courthouse Bldg.....	816-221-6100
Knoxville, Tenn. 37919.....	1111 Northshore Dr.....	615-588-8571
Las Vegas, Nev. 89101.....	Las Vegas Blvd. S.....	702-385-1281
Little Rock, Ark. 72201.....	215 U.S. Post Office Bldg.....	501-372-7211
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.....	11000 Wilshire Blvd.....	213-272-6161
Louisville, Ky 40202.....	600 Federal Pl.....	502-583-3941
Memphis, Tenn. 38103.....	167 N. Main St.....	901-525-7373
Miami, Fla. 33137.....	3801 Biscayne Blvd.....	305-573-3333
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.....	517 E. Wisconsin Ave.....	414-276-4684
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.....	392 Federal Bldg.....	612-339-7861
Mobile, Ala. 36602.....	520 Federal Bldg.....	205-438-3674
Newark, N.J. 07101.....	Gateway 1, Market St.....	201-622-5613
New Haven, Conn. 06510.....	150 Court St.....	203-777-6311
New Orleans, La. 70113.....	701 Loyola Ave.....	504-522-4670
New York, N.Y. 10278.....	26 Federal Plaza.....	212-553-2700
Norfolk, Va. 23510.....	200 Granby Mall.....	804-623-3111
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73118.....	50 Penn Pl.....	405-842-7471
Omaha, Nebr. 68102.....	215 N. 17th St.....	402-348-1210
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.....	600 Arch St.....	215-629-0800
Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.....	2721 N. Central Ave.....	602-279-5511
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.....	1000 Liberty Ave.....	412-471-2000
Portland, Ore. 97201.....	1500 SW. 1st Ave.....	503-224-4181
Quantico, Va. 22135.....	FBI Academy.....	703-640-6131
Richmond, Va. 23220.....	200 W. Grace St.....	804-644-2631
Sacramento, Calif. 95825.....	2800 Cottage Way.....	916-481-9110
St. Louis, Mo. 63103.....	1520 Market St.....	314-241-5357
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.....	125 S. State St.....	801-355-7521
San Antonio, Tex. 78206.....	615 E. Houston.....	512-225-6741
San Diego, Calif. 92188.....	880 Front St.....	714-231-1122
San Francisco, Calif. 94102.....	450 Golden Gate Ave.....	415-552-2155
San Juan, P.R. 00918.....	Hato Rey, P. R.....	809-754-6000
Savannah, Ga. 31405.....	5401 Paulsen St.....	912-354-9911
Seattle, Wash. 98174.....	915 2d Ave.....	206-622-0460
Springfield, Ill. 62702.....	535 W. Jefferson St.....	217-522-9675
Tampa, Fla. 33602.....	500 Zack St.....	813-228-7661
Washington, D.C. 20401.....	1900 Half St. SW.....	202-324-3000

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20534
Phone, 202-724-3198

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is an integral part of the Federal criminal justice system, and its primary mission is to protect society. The Bureau is

responsible for the care and custody of those persons convicted of Federal crimes and sentenced by the courts to serve a period of time incarcerated in a Federal penal institution.

The Bureau carries out this responsibility by operating a nationwide system of maximum, medium, and minimum security prisons, and community program offices. Contract

halfway houses and community program offices help ease the transition of Federal prisoners back into society after they have served their sentences. Men and women confined to Federal institutions are given a variety of services, including counseling, work, training, education, and recreation.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has general supervision over operations of Federal correctional institutions, commitment and management of Federal inmates, and contracting with local institutions for confinement and support of Federal prisoners.

The Central Office in Washington provides overall coordination of Bureau of Prisons operations on a nationwide basis, issues standards and policy guidelines, and retains responsibility for

those activities not delegated to regional or field management levels. The Regional Offices, located in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, Dallas, and Burlingame, Calif., near San Francisco, are responsible for the management of Bureau institutions and programs within each region.

The Central Office functions are carried out by the following divisions and organizations:

The Correctional Programs Division is responsible for unit management; case management; correctional services; education, vocational training and recreation; psychology and drug abuse treatment; chaplaincy service; personnel management and training; criminal justice liaison; population movement and management; and research and evaluation.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Prisons

Region	Regional Director	Address	Phone
North Central	George A. Ralston, Jr.	Airworld Center, 10920 Ambassador Dr., Kansas City, Mo. 64153.	816-891-7007
Northeast	Stephen Grzegorek	Scott Plaza II, Industrial Hwy., Philadelphia, Pa. 19113.	215-596-1871
South Central	J. D. Williams	Suite 700, 1607 Main, Dallas, Tex. 75201.	214-767-0012
Southeast	Gary R. McCune	523 McDonough Blvd. SE., Atlanta, Ga. 30315.	404-221-3531
Western	Ogis Fields	5th Floor, 330 Primrose Rd., Burlingame, Calif. 94010.	415-347-0721

The Planning and Development Division has responsibility for long-range construction and program planning, development and construction of new facilities, construction and maintenance services for existing institutions, as well as Bureau budget, and fiscal and business management responsibilities.

The Medical and Services Division includes medical, psychiatric, dental, and health support services along with environmental health and safety, farm operations, food service, commissary, laundry and other inmate personal services.

The Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (trade name UNICOR), is a wholly-owned, self-supporting Government corporation and maintains 80 industrial operations in 37 institutions, providing goods and services for sale to Federal agencies. Policies of the corporation are directed by a board of six members

appointed by the President. Responsibilities of the Division also include Bureau management information and administrative support services, community programs, correctional standards, and accreditation.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was created as part of the Juvenile Justice and Prevention Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1139; 18 U.S.C. 4351), approved September 7, 1974.

The National Institute of Corrections was established to provide leadership at the Federal level for upgrading State and local corrections. The Institute is both a grant-giving and direct-service agency. The mandates of the Institute are carried out through: developing staff at the State and local levels through training programs; encouraging and supporting research and evaluation of correctional operations and programs; serving as a

clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of correctional information; providing technical assistance to State and local corrections; and formulating and disseminating correctional policy, goals, standards, and recommendations for Federal, State, and local correctional agencies. The Institute provides training for correctional personnel and jailers throughout the United States.

The National Institute of Corrections is under the direction of a Director appointed by the Attorney General. An advisory board appointed by the Attorney General consisting of practitioners, private citizens, and Federal officials sets broad policy direction for the Institute.

The Office of General Counsel and Review, among its Bureau-wide legal responsibilities, administers sentence commutation, monitors litigation, and supervises a grievance system to resolve offender complaints.

Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions

U.S. Penitentiaries

U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. 30315.
U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. 66048.
U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837.
U.S. Penitentiary, Lompoc, Calif. 93438.
U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Ill. 62959.
U.S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind. 47808.

Federal Correctional Institutions

Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, W. Va. 24910.¹
Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
Federal Correctional Institution, Bastrop, Tex. 78602.
Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, N.C. 27509.
Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn. 06810.
Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, Okla. 73036.
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colo. 80110.

¹Female offenders only.

Federal Correctional Institution, Ft.

Worth, Tex. 76119.²

Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Tex. 88021.

Federal Correctional Institution, Lexington, Ky. 40507.²

Federal Correctional Institution, Memphis, Tenn. 38134.

Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Mich. 48160.

Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, W. Va. 26505.²

Federal Correctional Institution, Otisville, N.Y. 10963.

Federal Correctional Institution, Oxford, Wis. 53952.

Federal Correctional Institution, Petersburg, Va. 23803.

Federal Correctional Institution, Pleasanton, Calif. 94566.²

Federal Correctional Institution, Ray Brook, N.Y. 12977.

Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn. 55072.

Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Tex. 75159.

Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301.

Federal Correctional Institution, Talladega, Ala. 35160.

Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, Calif. 90731.

Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, Tex. 75501.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo. 65802.

Federal Prison Camps

Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Montgomery, Pa. 17752.

Federal Prison Camp, Big Spring, Tex. 79720.

Federal Prison Camp, Boron, Calif. 93516.

Federal Prison Camp, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. 32542.

Federal Prison Camp, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala. 36112.

Federal Prison Camp, Safford, Ariz. 85546.

²Male and female offenders.

²Male and female offenders.

*Metropolitan Correctional Centers*²

Chicago, Ill. 60605 (71 W. Van Buren St.)

Miami, Fla. 33177 (15801 SW. 137th Ave.)

New York, N.Y. 10007 (150 Park Row)

San Diego, Calif. 92101 (808 Union St.)

Tucson, Ariz. 85734 (P.O. Box 22080)

Federal Detention Center

Florence, Ariz. 85232.

Staff Training Centers

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Ga. 31524 (Bldg. 67)
Aurora, Colo. 80011 (Suite 500, 15400 E. 14th Pl.)

Food Service Training Center—c/o FCI,
Oxford, Wis. 53952.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20534. Phone, 202-724-3198.

United States Marshals Service³

One Tysons Corner Center, McLean, Va. 222102

Phone, 703-285-1131

The scope and detail of responsibilities given U.S. marshals have dramatically increased since the first thirteen U.S. marshals were appointed by President George Washington pursuant to the first Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789. Today, the responsibilities of the 93 marshals and more than 1,500 deputies reflect all aspects of the complex society they serve.

Under the authority of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, U.S. marshals protect witnesses to organized crime whose lives and those of their families are jeopardized by their testimony. Marshals provide physical security for U.S. courtrooms and personal protection for Federal judges, jurors, and attorneys. Besides serving as officers of the court, marshals perform Federal law enforcement functions for the Attorney General. Included among

these are civil disturbance or antiterrorist activities of the Special Operations Group and numerous security programs in cooperation with other Federal agencies.

The United States Marshals Service has continued to exercise its traditional duty of executing all civil and criminal process emanating from the Federal courts. U.S. marshals also disburse appropriated funds to satisfy Government obligations incurred in the administration of justice at the Federal level.

The United States Marshals Service maintains the custody of Federal prisoners from the time of their arrest to their commitment or release and also transports Federal prisoners pursuant to lawful writs and direction from the Bureau of Prisons. Finally, the Service maintains custody and control of evidence, as well as money and property, seized pursuant to Federal statutes.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Justice, One Tysons Corner Center, McLean, Va. 22102. Phone, 703-285-1131.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536
Phone, 202-633-4376, 4330, or 4354

[For the Immigration and Naturalization Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 8, Part 100]

The Immigration and Naturalization Service was created by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085).

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is responsible for administering the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens. Specifically, the Service inspects aliens to determine their admissibility into the United States; adjudicates requests of aliens for benefits under the law; guards against illegal entry into the United States; investigates, apprehends, and removes aliens in this country in violation of the law; and examines alien applicants wishing to become citizens.

³ See pages 325 and 326 for the names and addresses of the United States marshals.

Regional Offices and District Offices—Immigration and Naturalization Service

Regional Offices	Address
EASTERN—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.	Federal Bldg., Burlington, Vt. 05401.
NORTHERN—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Alaska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Ohio.	Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minn. 55111.
SOUTHERN—Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.	Skyline Center, Bldg. C, 311 N. Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Tex. 75207.
WESTERN—California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii.	Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif. 90731.
District Offices	Address
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, 701 C St.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303	Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg., 75 Spring St. SW.
Baltimore, Md. 21201	E. A. Garmatz Federal Bldg., 100 S. Hanover St.
Boston, Mass. 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Government Ctr.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	68 Court St.
Chicago, Ill. 60604	Dirksen Federal Office Bldg., 219 S. Dearborn St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44199	Celebrezze Federal Bldg., 1240 E. 9th St.
Dallas, Tex. 75242	Federal Bldg., 1100 Commerce St.
Denver, Colo. 80202	Federal Office Bldg., 1961 Stout St.
Detroit, Mich. 48207	Federal Bldg., 333 Mt. Elliott St.
El Paso, Tex. 79984	U.S. Courthouse.
Harlingen, Tex. 78550	2102 Teege Rd.
Hartford, Conn. 06105	900 Asylum Ave.
Helena, Mont. 59626	Federal Bldg., 301 S. Park
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809	595 Ala Moana Blvd.
Houston, Tex. 77004	2627 Caroline St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	324 E. 11th St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St.
Miami, Fla. 33130	155 S. Miami Ave.
Newark, N.J. 07102	Federal Bldg., 970 Broad St.
New Orleans, La. 70113	Postal Services Bldg., 701 Loyola Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10278	26 Federal Plaza.
Omaha, Nebr. 68102	Federal Bldg., 106 S. 15th St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	U.S. Courthouse, 601 Market St.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025	Federal Bldg., 230 N. 1st Ave.
Portland, Maine 04112	76 Pearl St.
Portland, Oreg. 97209	Federal Bldg., 511 NW. Broadway
St. Albans, Vt. 05478	Federal Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn. 55101	180 E. Kellogg Blvd.
San Antonio, Tex. 78206	U.S. Federal Bldg., 727 E. Durango
San Diego, Calif. 92188	880 Front St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111	630 Sansome St.
San Juan, P.R. 00936	GPO Box 5068.
Seattle, Wash. 98134	815 Airport Way S.
Washington, D.C. 20538	25 E St. NW.
Hong Kong, B.C.C.	District Director, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Consulate General, Box 30 FPO San Francisco, Calif. 96659.
Mexico City, Mexico	District Director, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Embassy, Aparato Postal 88 BIS, Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico.
Rome, Italy	District Director, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Embassy, APO New York, N.Y. 09794.

Through offices in the United States and in other areas around the world, the Service provides information and counsel to those seeking U.S. citizenship. Wherever possible, the Service, in conjunction with public schools in this country, provides textbooks and other

instructional services to those wishing naturalization.

Through numerous enforcement activities, such as the Border Patrol, the Service protects the national security of the United States and the welfare of those legally residing here. In addition to citizenship and immediately related

matters, the Service, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, works to stem the inflow of illegal drugs.

For further information, contact the Office of Information, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536. Phone, 202-633-4316, 4330, or 4354.

Drug Enforcement Administration

*1405 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20537
Phone, 202-633-1000*

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations.

DEA was created in July 1973, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, to merge four separate drug law enforcement agencies.

The primary responsibilities of DEA include: investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels; enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances; management of a national narcotics intelligence system; coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and control.

The agency concentrates its efforts on high-level narcotics smuggling and distribution organizations in the United States and abroad, working closely with such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Coast Guard. The DEA's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major trafficking organizations through the removal of the leaders and assets upon which these organizations depend.

Restructuring of DEA in 1981 greatly increased the agency's efforts to seize assets accumulated illegally by drug traffickers. Seizures of property and cash during 1981 totaled approximately—\$90 million—more than a seven-fold increase over 1980.

On January 21, 1982, the Attorney General announced a major reorganization affecting DEA and the entire Federal drug law enforcement efforts. The FBI was given concurrent jurisdiction with DEA over drug offenses. DEA's Administrator now reports to the Director of the FBI, who was given general supervision of drug enforcement efforts. A high-level Justice Department committee was created to oversee the development of drug enforcement policies and to attune the Department's other components to DEA-FBI priorities. DEA agents work side by side with FBI agents throughout the country in major drug cases—a significant change in narcotics law enforcement.

In addition to narcotics enforcement, 200 DEA compliance investigators enforce regulation of the legal manufacture and distribution of prescription drugs.

DEA also maintains an active training program for narcotics officers in other Federal, State, and local agencies—as well as foreign police. In an average year, some 5,000 Federal, State, and local officers receive special DEA training—plus some 1,200 foreign law enforcement officers.

DEA has offices throughout the United States and in 40 foreign countries.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20537. Phone, 202-633-1249.

Justice System Improvement Act Agencies

*633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20531
Phone, 202-724-7782*

A new Federal program, created by the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 which amended and built upon the strengths of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (84 Stat. 197; 42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), has overhauled and streamlined the Federal Approach to criminal justice assistance, research, and statistics.

The program's key elements are emphasis on programs that have proved

effective; accountability; stronger management; the elimination of redtape; an expanded role for local government; relevant research and reliable statistics; and greater citizen involvement.

The program is coordinated by the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) and implemented by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, approved December 27, 1979, (93 Stat. 1167; 42 U.S.C. 3701), reauthorized and restructured the Justice Department's assistance program for State and local law enforcement and criminal justice improvement. The act built upon the strengths of the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program, which was established in 1968 and terminated on April 15, 1982.

The three major agencies comprising the Justice System Improvement Act are:

Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics The Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) coordinates and provides staff support for NIJ, BJS, and OJJDP. The Administrator of OJJDP and the Directors of NIJ and BJS have final authority to award grants. OJARS resolves differences among the three funding agencies. It also operates the "Sting," Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, Organized Crime Intelligence, and Public Safety Officers' Benefit programs that were formerly in LEAA.

National Institute of Justice The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports basic and applied research into crime, criminal behavior, and crime prevention. Programs are evaluated for their impact on crime control and on the performance of the criminal justice system. Experimental programs are funded to test the effectiveness of different approaches to law enforcement and criminal and civil justice problems. A wide range of information is available for dissemination to interested individuals and organizations. The Director of NIJ is assisted by a 21-member Advisory Committee appointed by the President.

Bureau of Justice Statistics The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) provides a variety of statistical services for the criminal justice community. It recommends standards for the generation of data, analyses, and the dissemination of statistics, and provides for the security and privacy of criminal justice statistics. It aids State and local governments in developing a data base and the information and communication systems needed to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. The 21-member BJS Advisory Board is appointed by the Attorney General.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1109; 42 U.S.C. 5601) to establish policies and operate programs to deter juvenile delinquency and improve State and local juvenile justice programs. The Act placed the responsibility for coordinating all Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and control activities in the Office. It also established a source of funding for State efforts to streamline their juvenile justice systems and to combat the increase in serious and violent crimes committed by juveniles.

The key elements of the program are the coordination of Federal delinquency programs, formula grants to States, special emphasis discretionary funds, technical assistance, research, the evaluation of juvenile justice programs, training, developing standards for juvenile justice, and the dissemination of delinquency and juvenile justice information.

The Office coordinates Federal juvenile delinquency programs through a council chaired by the Attorney General. A National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, appointed by the President, advises the OJJDP Administrator, reviews and evaluates Federal juvenile delinquency policies and activities, and facilitates the adoption throughout the United States of juvenile justice standards developed by the Committee.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Office of Justice Assistance,

Research and Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20531. Phone, 202-724-7782.

Boards

Board of Immigration Appeals

Falls Church, Va. 22041

The Board of Immigration Appeals, the highest administrative tribunal in the immigration field, is charged with the interpretation and administration of the immigration laws. It is comprised of the Chairman and four members, who are appointed by the Attorney General. The Board has nationwide jurisdiction, and its rulings are the most important source of immigration administrative case law in the Nation. Additionally, the Board has the responsibility for carrying out the congressional mandate that the immigration laws be applied uniformly throughout the United States.

The Attorney General is charged with the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens. The Attorney General has delegated certain aspects of these statutory powers to the Board of Immigration Appeals, a quasi-judicial body created by him and subject to the general supervision of the Associate Attorney General. The Board is completely independent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the body with primary responsibility for the enforcement of the immigration laws.

The Board has jurisdiction, defined by regulation, to hear appeals from certain decisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Most of the cases reaching the Board consist of appeals from formal orders of the Service's Immigration Judges entered in due process deportation hearings against aliens. These usually also involve applications by aliens for discretionary relief from deportation. The Board also has jurisdiction over appeals from decisions of Immigration Judges entered in formal exclusion proceedings involving aliens applying for admission to the United States. In addition, the Board

reviews orders of the Service's District Directors with respect to petitions seeking preferential immigration visa status for alien relatives of U.S. citizens and resident aliens, and cases involving administrative fines imposed upon carriers because of the violation of the immigration laws. Finally, the Board entertains motions to reopen and reconsider decisions previously rendered.

United States Parole Commission

5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md. 20815

Phone, 301-492-5990

The granting, denying, or revocation of parole for eligible Federal offenders rests in the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission. The Commission is also responsible for the supervision of paroled or otherwise released offenders until expiration of their terms. Under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 the Commission determines whether or not persons convicted of certain crimes may serve as officials in the field of organized labor or in labor-oriented management positions; likewise, under the Employment Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974 the Commission determines whether or not such persons may provide services to, or be employed by, employment benefit plans.

The Parole Commission consists of nine members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has sole authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of eligible U.S. prisoners serving sentences of more than 1 year. It is responsible for the supervision of parolees and prisoners released upon the expiration of their sentences with allowances for statutory good time, and the determination of supervisory conditions and terms. U.S. probation officers supervise parolees and

mandatory releases under the direction of the Commission.

The Commission has additional responsibility in cases in which the committing court specifies that the Parole Commission shall determine the date of parole eligibility of the prisoner. It may, under its rules, discharge parolees from supervision.

The Commission also has the responsibility for determining, in accordance with the provisions of section 504 of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (29 U.S.C. 504), whether serving in official positions in the field of organized labor or in labor-oriented management by persons convicted of certain crimes is contrary to the purposes of that act.

The Commission has a similar responsibility under section 411 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1111), in respect to positions with employee benefit plans.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

*1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20579
Phone, 202-653-5883*

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has jurisdiction to determine claims of United States nationals against foreign governments for losses and injuries sustained by them, pursuant to programs which may be authorized under its organic legislation. Available funds have their sources in international settlements, or liquidation of foreign assets in this country by the Departments of Justice or Treasury, and from public funds when provided by the Congress.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 (68 Stat. 1279), effective July 1, 1954. The Commission was transferred to the Department of Justice as a separate agency within that Department, effective March 14, 1980, by Public Law 96-209 (94 Stat. 96; 22 U.S.C. 1622a). The Commission's duties and authority are defined in the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 12; 22 U.S.C. 1621-1645), and the

War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. 2001-2017).

Claims Programs The Commission is currently authorized to receive, determine, and provide for the payment of claims of ex-prisoners of war of the Vietnam conflict and civilian American citizens who were captured and interned by a hostile force in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict (84 Stat. 323; 50 U.S.C. App. 2004, 2005).

The Commission was authorized by an act of December 29, 1981 (95 Stat. 1675) to receive and determine the validity and amounts of claims by U.S. nationals against the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for losses arising after August 8, 1958, out of the nationalization or other taking of property located in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The deadline for filing these claims is October 31, 1982, and the program must be completed no later than October 31, 1984.

On February 26, 1981, the Commission began a Vietnam Claims Program pursuant to title VII of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (94 Stat. 3534; 22 U.S.C. 1645), to consider claims of U.S. nationals for losses of property as a result of nationalizations or other takings in Vietnam.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission also furnishes cooperation and technical assistance to other agencies in the necessary preliminary planning for claim programs to be inaugurated for losses attributable to foreign governments. In applicable cases, the Commission conducts claims registrations to elicit appropriate information for possible use in negotiating claims settlement agreements with such foreign governments.

The Commission further has the responsibility of performing liquidation functions pertaining to 18 programs against the Governments of Yugoslavia, Panama, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of China, all of which were administered under the International

Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. These liquidation functions also involve 18 programs administered under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, the Micronesian Claims Act of

1971, and other statutory authority.

For further information, contact the Office of the General Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20579. Phone, 202-653-5883.

Sources of Information

Reading Rooms Located in Washington, D.C. at: Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., 20534; Community Relations Service, 550 11th Street NW., 20530; Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., 20536; and Room 6250, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., 20530; Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., 20579. Also at the U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Blvd., Chevy Chase, Md. 20815; Board of Immigration Appeals, Suite 1609, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va. 22015; some of the Immigration and Naturalization Service district offices; the U.S. attorneys principal offices as shown on pages 325 and 326; and the National Institute of Justice, 3d Floor, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Employment Attorneys' applications: Director, Office of Attorney Personnel Management, Room 3140; Department of Justice, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20530.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Director, Washington, D.C. 20535, or any of the field offices or resident agencies whose addresses are listed in the front of most local telephone directories.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Central Office, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536 or any regional or district office.

Drug Enforcement Administration: regional offices, laboratories, or Washington Headquarters Office.

Bureau of Prisons: Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20534, or regional or field location.

Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, 633 Indiana Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Attorneys: Office of the General Counsel, Room 400, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20579; Other: Office of the Executive Director, Room 409, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20579.

Small Business Activities Contract information for small businesses can be obtained from the Property Management Officer, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536.

Publications and Films Citizenship education films are available, without charge, to civic, patriotic, educational, and religious groups. Contact the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, or any regional office for additional information.

The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, issued by the FBI in pamphlet form, is available free of charge.

The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States is published each year by the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

The Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Approximately 15 textbooks on citizenship, consisting of teachers manuals and student textbooks at various reading levels, are distributed free to public schools for applicants for citizenship and are on sale to all others from the Superintendent of Documents,

Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Contact the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20536, or any regional office for additional information.

Guidelines for Effective Human Relations Commissions, the *Annual Report of the Community Relations Service*, *What Is CRS*, *Conflict Resolution Program*, and *Activities Relating to the Desegregation of Public Schools* are available upon request from the Public Information Office, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

A limited number of drug educational films are available, free of charge, to civic, educational, private, and religious groups.

A selection of pamphlets and brochures is available. The most widely requested publications are: *DEA Fact Sheets*, on the drug problem, enforcement role, and other useful information; and *Drugs of Abuse*, an identification manual intended for professional use. Single copies are free.

The Annual Report of the Justice System Improvement Act Agencies is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Copies of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission's *Semiannual* (through December 1966) and *Annual* (from January 1967) *Reports* to the Congress concerning its activities are available at the Commission in limited quantities.

The Department of Justice's annual affirmative action plans for equal employment opportunity, handicapped persons, and disabled veterans, plus three publications, *Women in Justice*, *Equal Times*, and *Handi-News*, are available from the Equal Opportunity Programs Staff, Office of Management and Finance.

Reference Service Police, correction agencies, courts, criminal justice planners, juvenile justice practitioners, and others needing information for planning and problem solving in criminal justice can refer to an international information service specially designed to assist the justice community.

The National Institute of Justice's National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) provides information from its computerized data base system free or at a minimal cost to users through a variety of products and services including the bimonthly *Selective Notification of Information (SNI)*, which contains abstracts of significant additions to the data base and pertinent information and a Calendar of Events announcing upcoming training courses and conferences; selected hardcopy documents upon request; three types of data base search packages; various microfiche products; and referrals to other information sources.

Organizations and individuals may register to receive the SNI and other information about the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by writing or calling for an SNI registration form at the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Phone, 301-251-5500.

Controlled Substances Act Registration Information about registration under the Controlled Substances Act may be obtained from the Registration Section of the Drug Enforcement Administration, P.O. Box 28083, Central Station, Washington, D.C. 20005.

For further information concerning the Department of Justice, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20530. Phone, 202-633-2007.

Approved.

William French Smith,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210

Phone, 202-523-8165

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Vernon R. Louviere	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>White House Fellow</i>
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Thomas McBride	<i>Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General</i>
Lenora Cole-Alexander	<i>Director, Women's Bureau</i>
Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr.	<i>Under Secretary</i>
Richard C. Breden	<i>Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary</i>
Walter Terry	<i>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
E. Gerald Lamboley	<i>Chairman, Employees' Compensation Appeals Board</i>
Robert L. Ramsey	<i>Chairman, Benefits Review Board</i>
Nahum Litt	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
T. Timothy Ryan, Jr.	<i>Solicitor</i>
Francis X. Lilly	<i>Deputy Solicitor, National Operations</i>
Ronald G. Whiting	<i>Deputy Solicitor, Regional Operations</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Administrative Officer</i>
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Donald S. Shire	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Employee Benefits</i>
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James D. Henry	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Labor Relations and Civil Rights</i>
Monica Gallagher	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Plan Benefits Security</i>
Cynthia Attwood	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Mine Safety and Health</i>
David H. Feldman	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Special Litigation</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Solicitor, Division of Special Appellate and Supreme Court Litigation</i>

Donald J. Shasteen	<i>Deputy Under Secretary for Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations</i>
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Robert W. Searby	<i>Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs</i>
George Bensema	<i>Executive Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary</i>
James F. Taylor	<i>Associate Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs</i>
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(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation and Research</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation and Research</i>
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Betty Bolden	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
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Donald E. Lemmon	<i>Director of Management Policy and Systems</i>
Nathaniel Baccus III	<i>Director, Office of Civil Rights</i>
W. Spence Filleman	<i>Director, Administrative Programs and Services</i>
John Dinneen	<i>Directorate of Information Technology</i>
Frank A. Yeager	<i>Director, Personnel Management</i>
Robert Hastings	<i>Director, Office of Labor-Management Relations</i>
Julius G. Hansen	<i>Director, Office of Safety and Health</i>
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(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veteran's Employment</i>
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Joyce Kaiser	<i>Associate Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training</i>
Roberts T. Jones	<i>Administrator, Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training</i>
William B. Lewis	<i>Administrator, Office of Employment Security</i>
Thomas J. Hague	<i>Administrator, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development</i>
Thomas C. Komarek	<i>Administrator, Office of Financial Control and Management Systems</i>
T. James Walker	<i>Administrator, Office of Administration and Regional Management</i>
James T. Hashian	<i>Director, Public Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Special Review</i>
Donald L. Dotson	<i>Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Relations and Administrator, Labor-Management Services Administration</i>
Ronald J. St. Cyr	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Administrator</i>
Frederic M. Haas	<i>Assistant Administrator for Field Operations</i>

Jeffrey Clayton	<i>Administrator, Pension and Welfare Benefit Program</i>
Richard G. Hunsucker	<i>Director, Office of Labor-Management Standards Enforcement</i>
George O. Gonzalez	<i>Director, Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights</i>
John R. Stepp	<i>Director, Office of Labor-Management Relations Services</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Labor-Management Policy Development</i>
Ernest J. German	<i>Director, Office of Management</i>
Robert Burns Collyer	<i>Deputy Under Secretary for Employment Standards</i>
Craig Berrington	<i>Associate Deputy Under Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert Cuccia	<i>Office of Information and Consumer Affairs</i>
William M. Otter	<i>Acting Wage and Hour Administrator</i>
Ellen M. Shong	<i>Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</i>
Ralph M. Hartman	<i>Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</i>
Lawrence W. Rogers	<i>Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning</i>
June M. Robinson	<i>Director, Office of State Liaison and Legislative Analysis</i>
Thorne G. Auchter	<i>Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health</i>
Mark D. Cowan	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
James Foster	<i>Director, Office of Information and Consumer Affairs</i>
Anthony Goldin	<i>Director, Office of Policy Analysis, Integration and Evaluation</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Legislative and Interagency Affairs</i>
John Miles	<i>Director, Office of Field Coordination and Experimental Programs</i>
Leonard Vance	<i>Director, Health Standards Programs</i>
Barry White	<i>Director, Safety Standards Programs</i>
David C. Zeigler	<i>Director, Administrative Programs</i>
Patrick Tyson	<i>Director, Federal Compliance and State Programs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Technical Support</i>
Janet L. Norwood	<i>Commissioner of Labor Statistics</i>
Henry Lowenstern	<i>Associate Commissioner for Publications</i>
William G. Barron, Jr.	<i>Associate Commissioner for Administrative Management</i>
William M. Eisenberg	<i>Associate Commissioner for Statistical Operations</i>
Ford B. Ford	<i>Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health</i>
Thomas J. Shepich	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>
Harrison Combs, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs</i>
Wayne E. Veneman	<i>Director, Office of Information</i>

(Vacancy)	Director, Office of Assessments
(Vacancy)	Director of Education and Training
(Vacancy)	Director of Program Planning and Evaluation
Madison McCulloch	Director of Technical Support
David L. Harris	Director of Administration and Management
Joseph A. Amonica	Administrator for Coal Mine Safety and Health
Roy L. Bernard	Administrator for Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health

The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers more than 130 Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; sponsors job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

The Department of Labor, ninth executive department, was created by act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611). A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became independent as a Department of Labor without executive rank. It again returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor which was created by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 591).

Office of the Secretary of Labor

Secretary The Secretary is the head of the Department of Labor and the principal adviser to the President on the development and execution of policies and the administration and enforcement of laws relating to wage earners, their working conditions, and their employment opportunities.

Wage Appeals Board The Wage Appeals Board acts on behalf of the Secretary of Labor in deciding appeals on questions of law and fact, taken in the discretion of the Board from wage determinations issued under the Davis-

Bacon Act and its related prevailing wage statutes; debarments under the Department's regulations (29 CFR Part 5), which implement Reorganization Plan 14 of 1950; under the Department's regulations, part 5, disputes concerning the payment of prevailing wage rates or proper classifications which involve significant sums of money, large groups of employees, or novel or unusual situations; and recommendations by Federal agencies for appropriate adjustments of liquidated damages which are assessed under the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.

Office of the Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for providing comprehensive, independent, and objective audits and investigations programs to identify and report program deficiencies and improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations. The Office also is responsible for ensuring employee and program integrity through prevention and detection of criminal activity, unethical conduct, and program fraud and abuse. The Office provides for departmental participation in

investigations under the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Strike Force Program.

Regional Offices—Inspector General

Region	Address
Office of Audit	
I.	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02203
II.	1515 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10036
III.	3535 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
IV.	1371 Peachtree St., NE. Atlanta, Ga. 30367
V.	230 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. 60604
VI.	555 Griffin Sq. Bldg. Dallas, Tex. 75202
VII.	911 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106
VIII.	1961 Stout St. Denver, Colo. 80294
IX.	1375 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif. 94109
X.	909 First Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98174
Office of Investigations	
I.	J.W. McCormack P.O. & C.H. Boston, Mass. 02109
II.	90 Church St. New York, N.Y. 10007
III.	U.S. Custom House Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
IV.	1371 Peachtree St., NE. Atlanta, Ga. 30367
V.	230 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. 60604
VI.	555 Griffin Sq. Bldg. Dallas, Tex. 75202
VII.	911 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106
VIII.	1961 Stout St. Denver, Colo. 80294
IX.	1375 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif. 94109
X.	909 1st Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98174

Public Affairs The Office of Information and Public Affairs is responsible for providing the Department with a comprehensive information program designed to thoroughly inform the public about the Department's policies, programs, and activities. It plans, directs, coordinates, and/or implements all information activities to assure a comprehensive and cost effective information program. The Director of the Office advises the Secretary and other departmental executive and program staff on matters pertaining to public affairs.

Regional Information Offices— Department of Labor

Region	Regional Information Director
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	John Chavez.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Ed Weintraub.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Jack Hord.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Frances Ridgway.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	John Mellott.
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Les Gaddie.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Patrick Hand.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Ernest Sanchez.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Joe Kirkbride.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Jack Strickland.

Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau is responsible for formulating standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and investigate and report on all matters pertinent to the welfare of women in industry.

The Women's Bureau has regional offices established in 10 areas throughout the United States. Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.

Regional Offices—Women's Bureau

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Vivian L. Buckles.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Mary E. Tobin.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	(Vacancy).
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Delores Crockett.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Sandra Frank.
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Rhobia Taylor.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Gwynn H. Gilliam.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80202 (1961 Stout St.).	Lynn Brown.

Regional Offices—Women's Bureau— Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Madeline Mixer and Gay Cobb.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Lazelle Johnson.

Office of the Under Secretary of Labor

Under Secretary The Under Secretary of Labor is the principal adviser to the Secretary. He serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board consists of three members and three alternate members appointed by the Secretary of Labor, one of whom is designated as Chairman and administrative officer. The function of the Board is to consider and decide appeals from final decisions in cases arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101). The decisions of the Board are final and not subject to court review.

Office of Administrative Law Judges Administrative Law Judges preside over formal hearings to determine violations of minimum wage requirements, overtime payments, compensation benefits, employee discrimination, grant performance, alien certification, employee protection, and health and safety regulations set forth under the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act, McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963, the Black Lung Benefits Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, Water Pollution Control Act, CETA Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Clean Air Act, Energy Reorganization Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and various Executive orders and other statutes. The Office of

Administrative Law Judges also has a permanent Board of Contract Appeals for the Department and provides the hearings and appeals system required by the Talmadge Amendments to the Social Security Act.

Benefits Review Board

[For the Benefits Review Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Chapter VII, Part 801.103]

The Benefits Review Board is a three-member quasi-judicial body with exclusive jurisdiction to consider and decide appeals raising substantial questions of law or fact from decisions of Administrative Law Judges with respect to cases arising under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions and the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972. The Board exercises the same review authority which the United States District Courts formerly held in these areas of the law prior to the 1972 amendments to both acts.

The Solicitor of Labor

The Solicitor has responsibility for all the legal activities of the Department, its legislative program, and serves as legal adviser to the Secretary and other officials of the Department.

The Solicitor, through a subordinate staff of attorneys in Washington and 16 field offices, directs a broad scale litigation effort pertaining to the many statutes administered by the Department including institution and prosecution of Civil Court actions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and the trial of cases under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act; attorneys also represent the Department in administrative hearings under various statutes, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The cited litigation is conducted independently under an agreement and delegation of

authority from the Department of Justice. carried out in cooperation with the
Litigation under several other acts is Department of Justice.

Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor

Region	Regional Solicitor	Address
1. Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.	Albert H. Ross.	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02203.
2. New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Branch Office.	Francis V. LaRuffa. Mary Z. Asseo, Associate Regional Solicitor.	1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. Federal Office Bldg., Hato Rey, P.R. 00918.
3. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Marshall Harris.	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.
4. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. Branch Offices.	Bobbie Spears. George D. Palmer, Associate Regional Solicitor. Carl Gerig, Jr., Associate Regional Solicitor. Donald R. McCoy, Associate Regional Solicitor.	1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309. 1929 9th Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala. 35205. U.S. Courthouse Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 37203. Court House Federal Bldg., N.E. 3d Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
5. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. Branch Offices.	Herman Grant. William S. Kloepper, Associate Regional Solicitor. John C. Nangle, Associate Regional Solicitor.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Federal Office Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44199. 234 State St., Detroit, Mich. 48226.
6. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	James E. White.	555 Griffin Square, Dallas, Tex. 75202.
7. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Branch Office.	Tedrick Housh. Henry C. Mahlman, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64106. Federal Office Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80294.
8. Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. Branch Offices.	Daniel Teehan. John M. Orban, Associate Regional Solicitor. Robert A. Friel, Associate Regional Solicitor.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. 909 1st Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98104.

Appellate litigation is conducted by attorneys in the national headquarters, whereas the large majority of litigation under various statutes is carried out by attorneys under the direction of the regional solicitors and attorneys who are the legal advisers to the Department officials in the field.

Administration and Management

The Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management has responsibility for administrative policy; centralized management staff support and services to the Department's agencies in the areas of financial, organization, and personnel management; program review; labor-management relations; ADP systems development and services; administrative

services; and equal employment opportunity.

Policy, Evaluation, and Research

The Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research is responsible for coordinating and providing leadership to the Department's activities in policy and program planning, program evaluation, and economic and social research, bearing on the welfare of all workers.

Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations

The Deputy Under Secretary for Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations coordinates, supervises, and directs all legislative activities of the

Department, including contacts with the Congress and presentation of legislative programs and views to the Congress. The Deputy also has responsibility for maintaining liaison with State and local officials and Federal agencies and relations with community, labor, minority, and business groups.

Regional representatives who report to the Deputy Under Secretary for Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations are located in the 10 standard Federal regions. They maintain liaison with local, State, and other Federal agencies and handle relations with community, labor, minority, and business groups and governmental bodies in their regions.

International Affairs

The Department's international responsibilities are carried out under the direction of the Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs and the Bureau of International Labor Affairs which he supervises. The Bureau assists in formulating international economic and trade policies affecting American workers.

Regional Representatives—Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Representative
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Frederick L. Ahearn.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Walter Kirby.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Walter Peters.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	William T. Evans.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	(Vacancy).
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	(Vacancy).
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Nelson Krueger.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Benjamin R. Loye.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	James Hughes.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98104 (909 1st Ave.).	(Vacancy).

The Bureau also helps represent the U.S. in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and on such international bodies as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Labor Organization and various U.N. organizations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Bureau also helps administer the U.S. labor attaché program at Embassies abroad, carries out overseas technical assistance projects, and arranges trade union exchange and other programs for foreign visitors to the United States.

Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA), through a variety of programs, fulfills responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor which relate to employment services, work experience, job training, and unemployment insurance. Component offices and services of ETA administer a Federal-State employment security system; fund and oversee programs to provide work experience and training for groups having difficulty entering or returning to the work force; formulate and promote apprenticeship standards and programs;

and conduct continuing programs of research, development, and evaluation.

The Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training directs the administration of ETA programs and is responsible for ensuring that programs funded through ETA are free from unlawful discrimination, fraud, and abuse, and that they comply with constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions. It is the policy of ETA to promote equal opportunity, affirmative

action, and integrity in programs to which ETA extends financial assistance.

ETA has five major components: Office of Employment Security, Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, Office of Financial Control and Management Systems, and Office of Administration and Regional Management.

Employment Security

The Office of Employment Security (OES) is responsible for managing programs operated at the State and local levels by the State employment security agencies. These include the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) system and related wage-loss, worker dislocation, and adjustment assistance compensation programs; the Federal-State public employment service system which provides employment assistance and related service to jobseekers and employers; employment and training services to increase the employment potential of welfare recipients; and the investigation of worker petitions and preparation of industry impact studies relating to trade adjustment assistance.

Unemployment Insurance The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program, under provisions of the Social Security Act of 1935, is the basic program of income support for the Nation's unemployed workers. With limited Federal intervention, unemployment insurance benefits are payable under laws of individual States. The Federal Unemployment Insurance Service (UIS) provides leadership and policy guidance to State employment security agencies for the development, improvement, and operation of the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) system and of related wage-loss, worker dislocation, and adjustment assistance compensation programs, including to ex-service personnel and Federal civilian workers, and supplemental or extended benefits programs.

The UIS reviews State UI laws and their administration by the States to determine whether they are in

conformity with Federal requirements; supervises the development of programs and methods for benefit, adjudication, appeals, tax collection, and trust fund management activities implemented by the State agencies; and oversees the actuarial soundness of the level and relationship of State expenditures, revenues, and reserves, and of Federal appropriations for payment of benefits.

The UIS also provides national leadership and direction in implementing its responsibilities under trade adjustment assistance, redwood park expansion, airline deregulation, and disaster unemployment assistance legislation.

The Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, composed of representatives of employers, employees, and the public, advises the Secretary of Labor on unemployment insurance problems.

Employment Service The United States Employment Service (USES), under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, provides assistance to States in establishing and maintaining a system of nearly 2,500 local public employment offices in the States and territories. The Federal-State employment service is responsible for providing unemployed individuals and other jobseekers with job placement and other employment services and for providing employers and workers with job development, placement services, recruitment, and similar assistance including employment counseling and related supportive services. Jobseeking clients include veterans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, youth, women, older workers, AFDC and food stamp recipients, and handicapped persons.

The USES develops information on employment and unemployment at the State and local levels and on occupational demand and supply necessary for the planning and operation of job training and vocational education programs throughout the country.

USES is responsible for the development, analysis, and dissemination of national, area, and local labor market information through such programs as computerized job matching, local office

relocation and redesign, establishment of employer committees, and improvement of linkages with other employment and training programs.

USES administers the Work Incentive (WIN) program which was authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1967 and 1971. WIN is jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services and is designed to help persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) become self-supporting.

USES also provides subsidiary services which include certifying aliens who seek to enter the United States for permanent employment as immigrants or as temporary workers; providing employment services and adjustment assistance to U.S. workers adversely affected by foreign imports under the Trade Act of 1974; administering with the Internal Revenue Service a program which provides tax credits to employers who hire workers from certain target groups; giving specialized recruitment assistance to employers; providing labor market information to the general public and to other Federal or State agencies to meet various program responsibilities; providing individuals with guidance, counseling, referral, and placement in apprenticeship opportunities through Apprenticeship Information Centers located in selected State employment service offices; and reviewing rural industrialization loan and grant certification applications under the Rural Development Act of 1972.

Trade Adjustment Assistance The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) is responsible for investigating worker petitions for certification for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, for U.S. workers adversely affected by foreign imports.

OTAA receives petitions for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance and conducts certification investigations to develop necessary data on which determinations concerning certification may be based. Determinations may involve the issuance, denial, or termination of certifications of eligibility for adjustment assistance.

OTAA also directs and coordinates industry studies of the number of workers in a domestic industry likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance and the extent to which existing programs may facilitate the workers' adjustment to import competition relating to industry petitions for import relief.

Comprehensive Employment and Training

The Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training (OCET) develops, directs, and administers comprehensive employment and training programs. OCET has major responsibility for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Amendments of 1978, work programs under Title V of the Older Americans Act, and apprenticeship.

CETA Programs Under CETA (92 Stat. 1909; 29 U.S.C. 801), the Secretary of Labor makes block grants to 475 State and local units of government serving as prime sponsors under the act. Prime sponsors identify employment and training needs in their areas and plan and operate the job training and services required to meet those needs.

The goal of CETA is to increase the earned income of the entire spectrum of economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons: youth, older workers, members of minority groups, and others encountering special problems of labor market adjustment, including public assistance recipients.

CETA funds may be used for a variety of purposes including classroom instruction in occupational skills and other job-related training; on-the-job training by public and private employers; recruitment, orientation, counseling, testing, and placement; and supportive services such as medical care, child care, and assistance in obtaining bonding required for employment.

In addition to State and local programs, CETA authorizes national programs for special target groups such as Native Americans, migrant and

seasonal farmworkers, and handicapped persons. It also provides authority for the Job Corps, a residential training program for disadvantaged youth. As of May 1982, there were 106 Job Corps centers in 33 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Implementing regulations for CETA issued by the Department of Labor are contained in title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 675-695.

The current CETA legislation expires at the end of fiscal year 1982. Since there are several legislative proposals under consideration, no projections on the specific content of fiscal 1983 employment and training programs are included here.

Senior Community Service Employment Program Authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) makes subsidized, part-time job opportunities in community service activities available to low-income persons aged 55 and above. Project grants are made to national-level public and private nonprofit agencies and to units of State government. The distribution of funds among the States is governed by a statutory apportionment formula.

Apprenticeship and Training The National Apprenticeship Act was passed in 1937 to enable the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and cooperate with the States in the promotion of such standards and to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship.

Sponsors and potential sponsors are encouraged and assisted in the development, expansion, and improvement of apprenticeship and other forms of allied industrial training. Technical information on training methods, public training facilities, and successfully executed systems are made available to industry. Through field representatives in each State, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training works closely with employers, labor unions, vocational schools, community planning

groups, and others concerned with apprenticeship.

Programs must meet standards established by the Bureau or a recognized State Apprenticeship Council to be registered. Field compliance reviews are conducted to determine conformity with Federal equal employment opportunity and other standards for apprenticeship and training. The program addresses national requirements for fully skilled workers as an essential component to continued economic growth and technological advances.

Planning and Policy Development

The Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development (OSPP) formulates and recommends ETA policies, plans, and resource allocations; develops and maintains ETA's strategic and operational planning systems, and regulatory tracking system; develops and reviews legislative proposals relating to employment and training initiatives; administers the ETA research and evaluation program; and plans, manages, and reviews all nationally administered procurement activities.

Financial Control and Management

The Office of Financial Control and Management Systems provides leadership and direction to ensure sound management of financial resources throughout ETA; plans, develops, implements, and operates ETA's comprehensive management information system composed of integrated supplementary systems for collecting, processing, and communicating employment and training program and financial data; provides budget, accounting, and data analysis services for ETA; plans, develops, promulgates, and executes policies, standards, and guidelines governing ETA management information, budget, accounting, and financial procurement systems; provides centralized procurement services to ETA national office components; and reviews activities of ETA components and

program sponsors to ensure compliance with administrative requirements and financial policies, standards, and guidelines.

Administration and Regional Management

The Office of Administration and Regional Management (OARM) provides all administrative, personnel, organizational analysis, and property and engineering management services for ETA. The office also provides leadership to the ETA regional offices which are located in 10 areas throughout the United States. OARM executes direct-line authority over ETA field activities (except the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and Job Corps), and provides a central point of contact at the headquarters level in connection with national office component dealings with regional staff.

Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for the planning, operation, and monitoring of employment and training programs, in cooperation with State and local units of government and other contractor organizations within the region. Other public interest responsibilities include the coordination of Employment and Training

Administration activities with Federal assistance programs of other agencies within the region; the implementation of employment training administrative policies on equal employment opportunity; and administrative and management assistance to State agencies and program sponsors in reference to employment and training programs.

Regional Offices—Employment and Training Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Timothy M. Barnicle.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Thomas E. Hill (Acting).
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19101 (P.O. Box 8796).	William J. Haltigan.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Lawrence E. Weatherford, Jr.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Steven M. Singer (Acting).
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 55 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Floyd E. Edwards.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Richard G. Miskimins.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Luis Sepulveda.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Don A. Balcer.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Jess Ramaker.

Labor-Management Services Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Relations has responsibility for the Department's labor-management relations activities and serves as Administrator of the Labor-Management Services Administration.

The Labor-Management Services Administration (LMSA) administers several laws and section 7120 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1210; 5 U.S.C. 7120). It also provides assistance to collective bargaining negotiators, encourages and assists in the development and implementation of cooperative labor-

management programs, and keeps the Secretary posted on developments in labor-management disputes of national scope.

LMSA pursues research and policy development in the overall labor-management relations field.

Veteran's Reemployment Veteran's reemployment rights are provided for in title 38, chapter 43 of the United States Code. LMSA helps veterans, reservists, members of the national guards, and rejectees exercise their reemployment rights, pertaining to the job, seniority,

status, and rate of pay they would have achieved had they not been away.

General information is provided to veterans and their preservice employers at the time the veteran is released from the Armed Forces.

Technical assistance and more specific information is provided to veterans and employers, aimed at voluntary resolution of reemployment problems. When such efforts are not successful, cases may be referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of legal action.

Pension and Welfare Plans The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), approved September 2, 1974 (88 Stat. 829; 29 U.S.C. 1001 note), requires administrators of private pension and welfare plans to file summaries of those plans with LMSA; to provide plan participants with easily understandable summaries of plans; and to report annually on the financial operation of the plans and bonding of persons charged with handling plan funds and assets. Such persons must also meet strict fiduciary responsibility standards administered by LMSA. Vesting, participation, and funding standards are, for the most part, administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (WPPDA) was repealed by ERISA on January 1, 1975, except that certain reporting provisions have been carried over by regulation.

Labor Organizations The Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) calls upon labor

organizations to file with LMSA copies of their constitutions and bylaws and annual financial reports of their transactions for public view.

The act also prescribes rules for election of union officers, administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, rights of union members, and the handling of union funds.

Through technical assistance in all these areas LMSA seeks to obtain voluntary compliance with provisions of the act. Enforcement through the Federal courts also is available under the law.

Labor-Management Relations Services Services offered by LMSA cover a broad range. They include assistance to employers and unions in meeting long-range, complicated problems caused by major economic and technological change; reporting on current and potentially critical dispute situations, analyzing data for immediate use in specific collective bargaining situations; providing staff assistance to Presidential emergency boards and other ad hoc boards and commissions dealing with major disputes, such as in the transportation industry; making sure under section 13(c) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act that protective arrangements exist so that the improvement of such systems with Federal funds shall not worsen the employment conditions of the workers; and providing information and assistance in the development and implementation of cooperative labor-management programs and in the establishment and enhancement of institutional resources.

Regional Offices—Labor-Management Services Administration

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
NEW YORK—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.	Charles L. Smith.	1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.
PHILADELPHIA—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Hilary M. Shepley.	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	William D. Sexton.	1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
CHICAGO—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Kenneth M. Bazar.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
KANSAS CITY—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.	Cullen Keough.	911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

Regional Offices—Labor-Management Services Administration—Continued

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Washington.	Gordon M. Bryholdt.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Development, Research and Evaluation Functions of LMSA in labor-management policy development and research include: review of collective bargaining performance and its contribution to meeting economic needs; development of policy for legislation and

Executive orders; study of impact of private policies affecting collective bargaining; and coordination of labor-management relations research activities. The evaluation function is the review of LMSA programs to assess their effectiveness and efficiency.

Employment Standards Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary for Employment Standards has responsibility for administering and directing employment standards programs dealing with: minimum wage and overtime standards; registration of farm labor contractors; determining prevailing wage rates to be paid on Government contracts and subcontracts; nondiscrimination and affirmative action for minorities, women, veterans, and handicapped workers on Government contracts and subcontracts; and workers' compensation programs for Federal and certain private employers and employees.

Regional Offices—Employment Standards Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Walter P. Parker.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Doris Wooten.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Charles M. Angell.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	James E. Patching, Jr.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	William Van Zanen.
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Bill A. Belt.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Everett Jennings.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Doyle Loveridge.

Regional Offices—Employment Standards Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	William Buhl.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98104 (909 1st Ave.).	Joe Garcia.

Wage and Hour Division

The Wage and Hour Administrator is responsible for planning, directing, and administering programs dealing with a variety of Federal labor legislation. These programs are designed to increase and protect low-wage incomes as provided by the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; safeguard the health and welfare of workers by discouraging excessively long hours of work through enforcement of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; prevent curtailment of employment and earnings for students, trainees, and handicapped workers; minimize losses of income and job rights caused by indebtedness; and direct a program of farm labor contractor registration designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of migrant labor.

Regional Offices—Wage and Hour Division

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Assistant Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	William L. Smith.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Raymond G. Cordelli.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	John A. Craven, Jr.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Richard Robinette.
V. Birmingham, Ala. 35205 (1931 9th Ave., S.).	Sterling B. Williams.
VI. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Richard McMahon.
VII. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Alfred A. Ramsey.
VIII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Manuel J. Villarreal, Jr.
IX. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Loren E. Gilbert.
X. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Herbert Goldstein.
XI. Seattle, Wash. 98104 (909 1st Ave.).	Wilbur J. Olson.

The Wage and Hour Division is also responsible for predetermination of prevailing wage rates for Federal construction contracts and federally assisted programs for construction, alteration and repair of public works subject to the Davis-Bacon and related acts, and a continuing program for determining wage rates under the Service Contract Act. The Division also has enforcement responsibility in ensuring that prevailing wages and overtime standards are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon and related acts, Service Contract Act, Public Contracts Act, and Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.

Federal Contract Compliance Programs

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs is responsible for establishing policies and goals and providing leadership and coordination of the Government's program to achieve nondiscrimination in employment by Government contractors and subcontractors and in federally assisted construction programs; administering programs to assure affirmative action by government contractors to employ and

advance in the employment of Vietnam era veterans and handicapped workers; coordinating with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Justice matters relating to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and maintaining liaison with other agencies having civil rights and equal employment opportunity activities.

Regional Offices—Federal Contract Compliance

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Assistant Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Leonard J. Biermann.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Samuel Lynn.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Irene Mee.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Donald Webster.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Jay Sauls.
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Jose Montoya.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Bennie L. Daugherty, Jr.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Eugene P. Heller.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	William Gladden.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98104 (909 1st Ave.).	George Roybal.

Regional offices are established in 10 areas throughout the United States. Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is responsible for the administration of the three basic Federal workers' compensation laws: the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and related laws (the War Hazards Compensation Act and the War Claims Act), which provide workers' compensation for Federal employees and others; the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its various extensions (the Defense Base Act, Outer Continental Shelf Land Act, Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act, and District of Columbia

Compensation Act), which provides benefits to employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters in the United States, and which extends coverage to private employment in the District of Columbia; and the "Black Lung" benefit payment provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended by the Black Lung Benefits Acts of 1972 and 1977, which extend benefits to coal miners, and their survivors, who are totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis, a respiratory disease contracted after prolonged inhalation of coal dust.

District Offices—Workers' Compensation Programs

(Administers both FECA and LHWCA, except as indicated.)

District	Deputy Commissioner
1. Boston, Mass. 02203 (JFK Federal Bldg.).	Daniel Sullivan.
2. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway at W. 44th St.).	Anthony Ponturiero.
3. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	James D. Brown.
4. Baltimore, Md. 21201 (31 Hopkins Plaza)	Bruno DiSimone. ¹
5. Norfolk, Va. 23502 (3661 Virginia Beach Blvd. E.)	Basil Voultsides. ¹
6. Jacksonville, Fla. 32202 (400 W. Bay St.).	Robert H. Bergeron. ¹
7. New Orleans, La. 70130 (500 Camp St.).	William C. Franson. ²
8. Houston, Tex. 77004 (2320 LaBranch St.).	Pablo Villalobos. ²
Galveston, Tex. 77553 (601 Rosenberg Ave.)	Glenn Woodley. ¹
	Marilyn Felkner. ¹
	James T. Smith ¹

District Offices—Workers' Compensation Programs—Continued

(Administers both FECA and LHWCA, except as indicated.)

District	Deputy Commissioner
9. Cleveland, Ohio 44199 (1240 E. 9th St.)	Paul Grose. ²
10. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.)	Tom Frye.
11. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (1910 Federal Office Bldg.)	Stuart Glassman. ²
12. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.)	Carol L. Fleschute. ²
13. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.)	Gerald Cullen.
14. Seattle, Wash. 98104 (909 1st Ave.)	Reginald J. Johnson.
15. Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 (300 Ala Moana Blvd.)	Edward F. Ducey, Jr.
16. Dallas, Tex. 75201 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.)	Will L. Massey.
17. Atlanta, Ga. 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.)	Floyd G. Ansley.
18. Long Beach, Calif. 90731 (P.O. Box 3327)	Edward Corley. ¹
25. Washington, D.C. 20236 (666 11th St. NW.)	Charity Benz. ²
40. Washington, D.C. 20211 (1717 K St. NW.)	Janice V. Bryant. ³
50. Washington, D.C. 20005 (P.O. Box 28608)	(Vacancy). ²

¹ Administers LHWCA only.

² Administers FECA only.

³ Administers DCCA only.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is also responsible for developing and recommending standards for improving State workers' compensation laws and providing technical advice and assistance to the States in implementing such standards.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health has responsibility for occupational safety and health activities.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, established pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590), develops and promulgates occupational safety and health standards; develops and issues regulations; conducts investigations and inspections to determine the status of

compliance with safety and health standards and regulations; and issues citations and proposes penalties for noncompliance with safety and health standards and regulations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has regional offices established in 10 areas throughout the United States. Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.

Regional Offices—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, Mass. 02109 (16–18 North St., 1 Dock Square Bldg.).	Donald MacKenzie.
II. New York, N.Y. 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Roger Clark.
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (3535 Market St.).	David H. Rhone.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1375 Peachtree St. NE.).	William Gordon.
V. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Allan McMillan.

Regional Offices—Occupational Safety and Health Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
VI. Dallas, Tex. 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Gilbert J. Sautler.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Vernon A. Strahm.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Curtis Foster.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Gabriel J. Gillotti.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	James W. Lake.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health has responsibility for safety and health in the Nation's mines.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) was established pursuant to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290; 30 U.S.C. 801). The Act of 1977 consolidates all provisions for mine safety and health under a single Federal law applicable to all types of mines—metal and nonmetal mines as well as coal mines.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards, ensures compliance with such standards, assesses civil penalties for violations, investigates accidents, cooperates with and provides assistance to the States in the development of effective State mine safety and health programs, improves and expands training programs in cooperation with the States and the

mining industry, and, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Interior, contributes to the improvement and expansion of mine safety and health research and development. All of these activities are aimed at preventing and reducing mine accidents and occupational diseases in the mining industry.

The statutory responsibilities of the Mine Safety and Health Administration are administered by a headquarters staff located at Arlington, Virginia, reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health and by a field network of District, Subdistrict, and Field Offices Technology Centers, the Health and Safety Analysis Center, the Approval and Certification Center, and the Electrical Testing Laboratory.

For further information, contact the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Office of Information, Room 1237-A, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22203. Phone, 703-235-1452.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has responsibility for the Department's economic and statistical research activities. The Bureau is the Government's principal factfinding

agency in the field of labor economics, particularly with respect to the collection and analysis of data on labor requirements, labor force, employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages

and employee compensation, prices, living conditions, labor-management relations, productivity and technological developments, occupational safety and

health, structure and growth of the economy, urban conditions and related socio-economic issues, and international aspects of certain of these subjects.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Labor Statistics

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Anthony J. Ferrara.	1603-B Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02203.
NEW YORK—New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone.	Samuel M. Ehrenhalt.	1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.
PHILADELPHIA—District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Alvin I. Margulis.	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Donald Crusar.	1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
CHICAGO—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	William E. Rice.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
KANSAS CITY—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Elliott A. Browar.	Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
DALLAS—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	W. Bryan Richey.	555 Griffin Sq. Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202.
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Washington.	Bruce B. Hanchett.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

It has no enforcement or administrative functions. Practically all of the basic data it collects from workers, businessmen, and from other governmental agencies are supplied by voluntary cooperation based on their interest in and need for the analyses and summaries which result. The research and statistical projects planned grow out of the needs of these groups, as well as the needs of Congress and the Federal and State governments. The information collected is issued in

monthly press releases, in special publications, and in its official publication, the *Monthly Labor Review*. Other major periodicals of the Bureau include: the *Consumer Price Index*, *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*, *Employment and Earnings*, *Current Wage Developments*, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, and *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*. BLS regional offices issue additional reports and releases usually presenting locality or regional detail.

Veteran's Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 113; 29 U.S.C. 49) and subsequent legislation (most recently the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1578; 38 U.S.C. 101), the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1845; 29 U.S.C. 801), the Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2383; 38 U.S.C. 101), and the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980 (94 Stat. 2171; 38

U.S.C. 101) established and reaffirmed the legal basis for veterans priority and the preferential service to disabled veterans over other veterans, in placement, counseling, and referral to training activities of the USES and its affiliated State employment services. The Veterans Employment Service (VES), under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment, is responsible for assuring that the legal mandate and the policies of the Secretary

of Labor and the USES are carried out by the local public employment service offices. VES has a field staff of regional and State directors for veterans employment and their assistants who are responsible for providing functional supervision to State employment services helping to assure that legal and policy requirements for veterans services are

maintained effectively. In addition, State employment services have local veterans employment representatives who provide functional supervision to local employment service/job service offices. The USES and State employment services have cooperative agreements with the Veterans Administration for providing services to veterans.

State Directors for Veterans Employment—Veterans Employment Service

State	Representative	Address
Alabama.....	James C. Gates.....	519 Industrial Relations Bldg., Montgomery, 36130.
Alaska.....	Burton Finley.....	416 Harris St., Box 3-7000, Juneau, 99811.
Arizona.....	Marco A. Valenzuela.....	112 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, 85004.
Arkansas.....	Billy R. Threlkeld.....	Room 203, Employment Security Bldg., State Capitol Mall, Little Rock, 72201.
California.....	Ronald Miller.....	800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 95814.
Colorado.....	Warren H. Hutchings.....	251 E. 12th Ave., Denver, 80203.
Connecticut.....	Robert Inman.....	200 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield, 06115.
Delaware.....	Horace Best.....	Stockton Bldg., University Plaza, Newark, 19702.
District of Columbia.....	George Joiner.....	Room 307, 500 C St. NW., Washington, 20001.
Florida.....	Robert I. Clark.....	Room 317, Department of Commerce Bldg., Tallahassee, 32302.
Georgia.....	Eugene R. Wagner.....	501 Pulliam St. SW., Atlanta, 30312.
Hawaii.....	(Vacancy).....	1347 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu, 96814.
Idaho.....	William A. Hulet.....	317 Main St., P.O. Box 35, Boise, 83735.
Illinois.....	Samuel L. Parks.....	910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60605.
Indiana.....	Raymond W. Fraley, Jr.....	10 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, 46204.
Iowa.....	Howard J. Cloe.....	1000 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines, 50319.
Kansas.....	John A. Hill.....	401 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, 66603.
Kentucky.....	Robert M. Barnes.....	275 Main St., Frankfort, 40621.
Louisiana.....	Merrick W. Swords.....	701 Loyola St., New Orleans, 70113.
Maine.....	William J. Rogers.....	522 Lisbon St., Lewiston, 04240.
Maryland.....	Gary Lobdell.....	1100 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, 21201.
Massachusetts.....	Robert Moakley.....	506 John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, 02203.
Michigan.....	William F. Wickstrom.....	7310 Woodward Ave., Detroit, 48202.
Minnesota.....	Anthony P. Caligiuri.....	390 N. Robert St., St. Paul, 55101.
Mississippi.....	Paul P. Smith.....	1520 W. Capitol St., Jackson, 39207.
Missouri.....	Jonas Matthews.....	421 E. Dunklin St., P.O. Box 59, Jefferson City, 65104.
Montana.....	Daniel P. Antonietti.....	Room 219, Employment Security Bldg., Helena, 59601.
Nebraska.....	Robert T. Manifold.....	550 S. 16th St., P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln, 68509.
Nevada.....	Claude Shipley.....	P.O. Box 3331, Reno, 89505.
New Hampshire.....	Emile Simard.....	55 Pleasant St., Concord, 03301.
New Jersey.....	Leon G. Scull.....	1106 Labor and Industry Bldg., Trenton, 08625.
New Mexico.....	Jacob Castillo.....	Suite 1214, 5301 Central Ave. NE., Albuquerque, 87198.
New York.....	Clifford M. Johnson.....	State Office Bldg., Campus Bldg. 12, Albany, 12240.
North Carolina.....	S. Marvin Burton.....	507 Caswell Bldg., Raleigh, 27611.
North Dakota.....	Willard M. Williamson.....	1000 Divide Ave., Bismarck, 58501.
Ohio.....	Victor W. Smith.....	145 S. Front St., P.O. Box 1618, Columbus, 43216.
Oklahoma.....	Donald A. Davis.....	301 Will Rogers Memorial Office Bldg., Oklahoma City, 73105.
Oregon.....	Rex Newell.....	304 Employment Division Bldg., 875 Union St. NE., Salem, 97311.
Pennsylvania.....	Joseph F. Welsh.....	1114 Labor and Industry Bldg., Harrisburg, 17121.
Puerto Rico.....	Rafael Pujals.....	No. 505, Munoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey, P.O. Box 14337, Santurce, 00916.
Rhode Island.....	Daniel T. Martin.....	514 Federal Bldg., Providence, 01903.
South Carolina.....	(Vacancy).....	Suite 10B, Jefferson Sq., Columbia, 29202.
South Dakota.....	Earl E. Schultz.....	607 N. 4th St., P.O. Box 1730, Aberdeen, 57401.
Tennessee.....	Clayton Lamberth.....	301 James Robertson Pkwy., Nashville, 37201.
Texas.....	James H. Cornett.....	TEC Bldg., Trinity and 12th Sts., Austin, 78778.
Utah.....	J. Dale Madsen.....	178 Social Hall Ave., Salt Lake City, 84111.
Vermont.....	Charles E. Healy.....	Green Mountain Dr., Montpelier, 05602.
Virginia.....	Benjamin I. Tratter, Jr.....	703 E. Main St., Richmond, 23219.
Washington.....	Robert G. Hall.....	106 Maple Park, P.O. Box 165, Olympia, 98507.

State Directors for Veterans Employment—Veterans Employment Service—Continued

State	Representative	Address
West Virginia	David Bush	4407 MacCorkle Ave., Charlestown, 25304.
Wisconsin	James R. Gutowski	201 E. Washington Ave., Madison, 53702.
Wyoming	Ernest E. Fender	100 W. Midwest Ave., Casper, 82602.

Sources of Information

Reading Rooms Department of Labor Library, Room N2439, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.

Labor-Management Services Administration maintains two Public Documents Rooms at 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. Reports filed under WPPDA and ERISA provisions are available for public viewing in Room N4677, while LMRDA reports may be viewed in Room N5616. Interested persons should also consult the telephone directory for the nearest field office in their area.

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Division of Procurement, OASAM, Room S1521, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Inquiries on doing business with the Job Corps should be directed to the appropriate Job Corps Regional Director in the Employment and Training Administration regional office.

Employment Personnel Offices use lists of eligibles from the clerical, scientific and technical, and general examinations of the Office of Personnel Management.

Inquiries and applications may be directed to the Reception and Correspondence Unit, Room S1318, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20210, or the nearest regional office.

Speakers and Films Private organizations, educational and civic groups, and recognized labor organizations may arrange for speakers and films through the regional offices or the main offices in Washington, D.C.

Publications The Office of Information and Public Affairs distributes a fact sheet entitled *Department of Labor*, which

describes the activities of the major agencies within the Department, and *Publications of the Department of Labor*, a subject listing of publications available from the Department.

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) publishes books, pamphlets, and reports on such subjects as apprenticeship, job training, work experience, the U.S. Employment Service, unemployment insurance, and results of research. ETA also issues periodicals, including *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment* available by subscription through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The Employment and Training Report of the President (formerly *The Manpower Report of the President*) has been published annually by ETA since 1963. Information about publications may be obtained from the ETA Publications Office, Room 10426, 601 D Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20213.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has an Information Office in Room 1539, General Accounting Office Building, 441 G St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20212. Publications are available both free and for sale. Inquiries may be directed to the Washington Information Office or to the Bureau's regional offices.

Publications of the Employment Standards Administration, such as *Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act*, and *Affirmative Action for Equal Employment Opportunity* are available from the nearest area office. Single copies are free.

For further information concerning the Department of Labor, contact the Office of

**Information and Public Affairs, Department of
Labor, Room S1032, 200 Constitution Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20210. Phone, 202-523-
7316.**

Approved.

Raymond J. Donovan,
Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20520
Phone, 202-655-4000

GEORGE P. SHULTZ ¹	SECRETARY OF STATE
Sherwood Goldberg	<i>Executive Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Selwa Roosevelt	<i>Chief of Protocol</i>
Thomas A. Nassif	<i>Deputy Chief</i>
Richard Gookin	<i>Associate Chief</i>
John A. Murtha	<i>Assistant Chief</i>
Lois Evans	<i>Assistant Chief</i>
L. Paul Bremer III	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department</i>
Clayton E. McManaway, Jr.	<i>Deputy Executive Secretary</i>
Alvin P. Adams, Jr.	<i>Deputy Executive Secretary</i>
Katherine H. Shirley	<i>Director, Secretariat Staff</i>
John D. Stempel	<i>Director, Operations Center</i>
Elijah Kelly, Jr.	<i>Director, Information Management Section</i>
George F. Twohie	<i>Executive Director</i>
John A. Warnock	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator of International Labor Affairs</i>
Dan E. Turnquist	<i>Deputy Coordinator</i>
Richard I. Bloch	<i>Chairman, Foreign Service Grievance Board</i>
Pratt Byrd	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.	<i>Deputy Secretary of State</i>
Gary Matthews	<i>Executive Assistant to the Deputy Secretary</i>
Walter M. McClelland	<i>Executive Secretary, Board of the Foreign Service</i>
Lawrence S. Eagleburger	<i>Under Secretary for Political Affairs</i>
Thomas L. Price	<i>Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary</i>
Mildred J. Leatherman	<i>Personal Assistant to the Under Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Under Secretary for Economic Affairs</i>
James L. Buckley	<i>Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology</i>
Richard T. Kennedy	<i>Under Secretary for Management</i>
Willard A. DePree	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Robert T. Hennemeyer	<i>Executive Director</i>
Robert H. Miller	<i>Director, Management Operations</i>
Donald C. Leidel	<i>Deputy Director, Management Operations</i>
H. Freeman Matthews	<i>Deputy Director, Management Operations</i>
Joan M. Clark	<i>Director General and Director of Personnel</i>
Andrew L. Steigman	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Bureau of Personnel</i>
Clint A. Lauderdale	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Bureau of Personnel</i>
Roger B. Feldman	<i>Comptroller</i>
Stephen Low	<i>Director of the Foreign Service Institute</i>
Vivian L. Derryck	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights</i>

¹Mr. Shultz was nominated to be Secretary of State on July 1. He was confirmed on July 15. Personnel changes occurring since his nomination have not been reflected in this personnel listing.

Patricia A. Morton	<i>Director, Federal Women's Program</i>
George C. Del Valle	<i>Director, Hispanic Program</i>
Jerome M. Korcak	<i>Medical Director, Department of State and the Foreign Service</i>
John L. Beahler	<i>Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Medical Services</i>
Clement E. Conger	<i>Curator, Diplomatic Reception Rooms</i>
Marilyn J. Holmes	<i>Director, Family Liaison Office</i>
Robert M. Sayre	<i>Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism</i>
Robert A. Cooper	<i>Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
Thomas M. Tracy	<i>Assistant Secretary for Administration</i>
John P. Shumate	<i>Executive Director</i>
Joseph Meresman	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Systems</i>
Walter F. Weiss	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations</i>
Stuart E. Branch	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Communications</i>
Marvin L. Garrett	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security</i>
William L. Slayton	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Foreign Buildings</i>
John R. Burke	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Classification/Declassification</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Counselor of the Department</i>
Paul D. Wolfowitz	<i>Director, Policy Planning Staff</i>
James G. Roche	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Don Fortier	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Philip Kaplan	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Robert Lyle Brown	<i>Inspector General of the Department and the Foreign Service</i>
Richard K. Fox	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Francis X. Ready	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Powell A. Moore	<i>Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations</i>
Alvin P. Drischler	<i>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Belden Bell	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert A. Flaten	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Betsy Warren	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Elliott Abrams	<i>Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs</i>
Melvin Levitsky	<i>Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs</i>
Charles Fairbanks	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs</i>
P. Peter Sarros	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs</i>
Davis R. Robinson	<i>Legal Adviser</i>
James H. Michel	<i>Deputy Legal Adviser</i>

Elizabeth G. Verville	<i>Deputy Legal Adviser</i>
Daniel W. McGovern	<i>Deputy Legal Adviser</i>
Stefan A. Riesenfeld	<i>Counselor on International Law</i>
Paul C. Bofinger	<i>Executive Director</i>
Nancy H. Ely	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for African Affairs</i>
K. Scott Gudgeon	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Inter-American Affairs</i>
Thomas T. F. Huang	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for International Claims</i>
John R. Crook	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic and Business Affairs</i>
Ely Maurer	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Educational, Cultural and Public Affairs</i>
Ted A. Borek	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for European Affairs</i>
Terence J. Fortune	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for East Asian and Pacific Affairs</i>
Jeffrey H. Smith	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Law Enforcement and Intelligence</i>
Knut E. Malmborg	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Management</i>
Michael G. Kozak	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs</i>
Ronald J. Bettauer	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Nuclear Affairs</i>
David A. Colson	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Oceans, Environment and Scientific Affairs</i>
Michael Matheson	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Politico-Military Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs</i>
David H. Small	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for United Nations Affairs</i>
Andre M. Surena	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Human Rights and Refugees</i>
David P. Stewart	<i>Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional Problems</i>
Robert E. Dalton	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs</i>
Peter H. Pfund	<i>Assistant Legal Adviser for Private International Law</i>
Alan G. James	<i>Attorney-Examiner-General, Board of Appellate Review</i>
Bruce C. Rashkow	<i>Director, Canadian Maritime Boundary Adjudication</i>
Chester A. Crocker	<i>Assistant Secretary for African Affairs</i>
Frank G. Wisner	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
James K. Bishop	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Princeton Lyman	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Gerald E. Manderscheid	<i>Executive Director</i>
Larry C. Williamson	<i>Staff Director, NSC Interdepartmental Group</i>

Nicholas M. Murphy	<i>Director for Central African Affairs (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (B), Zaire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome, and Principe)</i>
Daniel J. Simpson	<i>Director for Southern African Affairs (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia (South West Africa), Swaziland, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe)</i>
Curtis W. Kamman	<i>Director for East African Affairs (Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Indian Ocean, and Djibouti)</i>
Robert L. Bruce	<i>Director for West African Affairs (Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Western Sahara, The Gambia, Togo, Upper Volta, and Cape Verde)</i>
Michael G. Wygant	<i>Director, Public Affairs Staff</i>
Larry C. Williamson	<i>Director, Office of Inter-African Affairs</i>
Robert M. Pringle	<i>Director, Economic Policy Staff</i>
John H. Holdridge	<i>Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs</i>
Thomas P. Shoesmith	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Daniel A. O'Donohue	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Anthony C. Albrecht	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert A. Brand	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Kenneth O. Harris	<i>Executive Director</i>
William Piez	<i>Director for Economic Policy</i>
James Menard	<i>Public Affairs Adviser</i>
Frank C. Bennett	<i>Director for Australian and New Zealand Affairs</i>
D. Keith Guthrie	<i>Director for Pacific Island Affairs</i>
Albert Seligmann	<i>Director for Japanese Affairs</i>
David F. Lambertson	<i>Director for Korean Affairs</i>
Frederick Z. Brown	<i>Director for Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, and Singapore Affairs</i>
Frazier Meade	<i>Director for Philippine Affairs</i>
L. Desaix Anderson	<i>Director for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodian Affairs</i>
Paul F. Gardner	<i>Director, Regional Affairs and Staff Director, NSC Interdepartmental Group (including Taiwan Coordination Staff)</i>
William Rope	<i>Director, People's Republic of China and Mongolia Affairs</i>
Richard Howland (Vacancy)	<i>Director for Thailand Affairs</i> <i>Assistant Secretary for European Affairs</i>
Henry Allen Holmes	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>

(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Thomas M. T. Niles	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Staff Director, NSC Interdepartmental Group</i>
Charles R. Bowers	<i>Executive Director</i>
Steven E. Steiner	<i>Public Affairs Adviser</i>
T. Jessie Clear	<i>Special Assistant for Labor and UN Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Special Assistant for Policy Planning</i>
John C. Kornblum	<i>Director, Office of Central European Affairs</i>
John R. Davis, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Eastern European and Yugoslav Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Northern European Affairs</i>
Dirk Gleysteen	<i>Director, Office of Southern European Affairs</i>
Alan H. Flanigan	<i>Director, Office of Western European Affairs</i>
James C. Nelson	<i>Director, Office of Canadian Affairs</i>
Thomas W. Simons, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Soviet Union Affairs</i>
John H. Hawes	<i>Director, Office of European Security and Political Affairs</i>
John W. Holmes	<i>Director, Office of OECD, European Community and Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs</i>
Thomas O. Enders	<i>Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs</i>
Stephen W. Bosworth	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Everett E. Biggs	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Donald J. Bouchard	<i>Executive Director</i>
Luigi R. Einaudi	<i>Director, Policy Planning and Coordination, and Staff Director, NSC Interdepartmental Group</i>
Jeffrey R. Biggs	<i>Director, Press and Public Affairs</i>
Robert J. Ryan, Jr.	<i>Director, Regional Economic Policy</i>
George F. Jones	<i>Director, Regional Political Policy</i>
Samuel F. Hart	<i>Director, Andean Affairs</i>
Lowell G. Kilday	<i>Director, Brazilian Affairs</i>
Richard B. Howard	<i>Director, Caribbean Affairs</i>
L. Craig Johnstone	<i>Director, Central American and Panamanian Affairs</i>
Myles R. R. Frechette	<i>Director, Cuban Affairs</i>
T. Frank Crigler	<i>Director, Mexican Affairs</i>
Robert E. Service	<i>Director, Southern Cone Affairs</i>
J. William Middendorf II	<i>Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States</i>
Nicholas A. Veliotis	<i>Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Morris Draper	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Joseph Twinam	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Wat T. Cluverius IV	<i>Deputy for Middle East Negotiations</i>
Sheldon J. Krys	<i>Executive Director</i>

Christopher W. S. Ross	<i>Public Affairs Adviser</i>
David L. Mack	<i>Director for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syrian Arab Republic Affairs</i>
Robert H. Pelletreau	<i>Director for Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, North and South Yemen, and United Arab Emirates Affairs</i>
Arnold L. Raphael	<i>Director for Egyptian Affairs</i>
Peter Sebastian	<i>Director for Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisian Affairs</i>
M. Charles Hill	<i>Director for Israeli and Arab-Israeli Affairs</i>
Victor L. Tomseth	<i>Director for Bhutan, India, Maldives Islands, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Affairs</i>
Ralph Lindstrom	<i>Director for Iranian Affairs</i>
Harmon E. Kirby	<i>Director for Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh Affairs</i>
Robert B. Houghton	<i>Director for Multinational Force and Observers</i>
Robert L. Gallucci, Edward S. Walker, Jr.	<i>Coordinators for Regional Affairs</i>
Eli W. Bizic	<i>Coordinator and Senior Economic/Financial Adviser, NEA Economic Affairs</i>
Robert D. Hormats	<i>Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs</i>
Ernest B. Johnston, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Michael Calingaert	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, International Resources and Food Policy</i>
Elinor G. Constable	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, International Finance and Development</i>
Denis Lamb	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Trade and Commercial Affairs</i>
Matthew V. Scocozza	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, Transportation and Telecommunications Affairs</i>
E. Allen Wendt	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary, International Energy Policy</i>
Charles F. Meissner	<i>Special Negotiator for Economic Matters</i>
Jack D. Jenkins	<i>Executive Director</i>
Hugh Montgomery	<i>Director of Intelligence and Research</i>
Herman J. Cohen	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Philip H. Stoddard	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Current Intelligence</i>
Dennis Kux	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Coordination</i>
Natale Bellocchi	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Assessments and Research</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Executive Director</i>
Dennis Chapman	<i>Director, Office of Intelligence Support</i>
C. Thomas Thorne	<i>Director, Office of Analysis for Africa</i>
William E. Knepper	<i>Director, Office for Inter-American Affairs</i>
Wever Gim	<i>Director, Office of Analysis for East Asia and Pacific</i>

George S. Harris	<i>Director, Office of Analysis for Near East and South Asia</i>
Robert H. Baraz	<i>Director, Office of Analysis for the Soviet Union and East Europe</i>
Alan W. Lukens	<i>Director, Office of Analysis for Western Europe</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Politico-Military Analysis</i>
William McAfee	<i>Director, Office of Intelligence Liaison</i>
George Sherry	<i>Director, Office of Intelligence Coordination</i>
Richard E. Curl	<i>Director, Office of Intelligence Resources</i>
E. Raymond Platig	<i>Director, Office of Long-Range Assessments and Research</i>
Emil P. Ericksen	<i>Director, Office of Economic Analysis</i>
Lewis Alexander	<i>Director, Office of the Geographer</i>
Gregory J. Newell	<i>Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs</i>
Nicholas Platt	<i>Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Gordon L. Streeb	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economic and Social Affairs</i>
Mark L. Edelman	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Management and Budgetary Analysis</i>
Richard V. Hennes	<i>Executive Director</i>
John W. McDonald	<i>Senior Advisor and Special Negotiator</i>
C. Edward Dillery	<i>Director, Office of UN Political and Multilateral Affairs</i>
Paul Byrnes	<i>Director, Office of Technical Specialized Agencies</i>
John D. Fox	<i>Managing Director, UN System Administration</i>
Warren E. Hewitt	<i>Director, Office of Human Rights Affairs</i>
Edmund M. Parsons	<i>Director, Office of Communications and UNESCO Affairs</i>
I. Lee Sanders	<i>Director, Office of International Economic Policy</i>
John W. Kimball	<i>Director, Office of International Conferences</i>
James L. Malone	<i>Acting Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and Special Representative of the President for Law of the Sea Conferences</i>
Harry R. Marshall, Jr.	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Policy Assessment Staff</i>
Richard F. Benedick	<i>Coordinator of Population Affairs</i>
Theodore G. Kronmiller	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Health and Natural Resources</i>
James B. Devine	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy and Energy Technology Affairs</i>
Charles E. Horner	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology Affairs</i>

Barry J. Kefauver	<i>Executive Director</i>
Dean E. Fischer	<i>Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs</i>
Dean E. Fischer	<i>Spokesman of the Department</i>
Raymond G. H. Seitz	<i>Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Alan Romberg	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Spokesman</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Leon Ramey	<i>Executive Director</i>
William Z. Slany	<i>Director, Office of the Historian</i>
Paul E. Auerswald	<i>Director, Office of Public Communications</i>
C. Thomas Bleha	<i>Director, Office of Public Programs</i>
Bernard Roshco	<i>Director, Office of Opinion Analysis and Plans</i>
Jayne Plank	<i>Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison</i>
Rush Taylor	<i>Director, Office of Press Relations</i>
Diego C. Asencio	<i>Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs</i>
Robert E. Fritts	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
J. Donald Blevins	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services</i>
Louis P. Goelz	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services</i>
Robert B. Lane	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizens Services</i>
Ronald K. Somerville	<i>Executive Director</i>
Richard R. Burt	<i>Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs</i>
Robert D. Blackwill	<i>Deputy Director for Regional Affairs and Policy Analysis</i>
Leslie H. Brown	<i>Deputy Director for Security Assistance</i>
Robert W. Dean	<i>Deputy Director for Strategic and Theatre Policy</i>
Stefan A. Halper	<i>Deputy Director for Nuclear and Technology Affairs</i>
Joseph H. Melrose, Jr.	<i>Executive Director</i>
Christopher M. Lehman	<i>Director, Office of Strategic Nuclear Policy</i>
James F. Dobbins	<i>Director, Office of Theatre Military Policy</i>
Richard N. Haass	<i>Director, Office of Regional Security Affairs</i>
Arnold Kanter	<i>Director, Office of Policy Analysis</i>
Richard M. Ogden	<i>Director, Office of Security Assistance and Sales</i>
William B. Robinson	<i>Director, Office of Munitions Control</i>
Robert B. Mantel	<i>Director, Office of Security Assistance and Special Projects</i>
Edward M. Malloy	<i>Director, Office of Nuclear Policy and Operations</i>
William C. Rennagel	<i>Staff Director, Technology Transfer Assessment Staff</i>
Dominick L. DiCarlo	<i>Acting Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters</i>
Clyde D. Taylor	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>
Jon R. Thomas	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary</i>

Richard D. Vine	<i>Director, Bureau for Refugee Programs</i>
James N. Purcell	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs</i>
Robert L. Funseth	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Refugee Admissions</i>
Arthur Eugene Dewey	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Refugee Assistance and Relief</i>
Douglas J. Harwood	<i>Executive Director</i>
Norman W. Runkles	<i>Comptroller, Bureau for Refugee Programs</i>

United States Mission to the United Nations¹

799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick	<i>United States Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council</i>
Kenneth L. Adelman	<i>Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations</i>
William C. Sherman	<i>Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council</i>
Jose S. Sorzano	<i>United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council</i>
Charles M. Lichenstein	<i>Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations</i>
Warren Clark, Jr.	<i>Deputy United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council</i>
Bruce W. Clark	<i>Counselor for Administrative Affairs</i>
Col. John M. Shalikashvili, USA	<i>Deputy Army Representative</i>
Col. Dan C. Allen, USAF	<i>Deputy Air Force Representative and Chief of Staff</i>
Capt. Robert J. Steele, USN	<i>Deputy Navy Representative</i>

[For the Department of State statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 5]

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

¹ For a description of the organization and functions of the United Nations, see page 677.

Initially, the foreign affairs of the United States were conducted by the Continental Congress, whose first effort to establish a foreign service and a channel through which to conduct the Nation's limited international relations was made in 1775. At that time a Committee of Secret Correspondence, with Benjamin Franklin as chairman, was appointed for the "sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." In 1777, this committee was succeeded by a Committee for Foreign Affairs, which had limited functions and little real power over our foreign relations.

On January 10, 1781, a separate Department of Foreign Affairs was

established. Although not permitted by the Congress to take independent action, the Department was made the medium of all correspondence with U.S. agents abroad who numbered fewer than 25 people. In 1789, after the election of President Washington, the Department was reconstituted as the Department of State with Thomas Jefferson as the first Secretary of State, and its functions were so expanded as to make it the most important of the new executive offices.

Since then, the Department's responsibilities have been further increased in keeping with this Nation's growing concern with world affairs. At the same time, it has been relieved of virtually all of its early domestic duties, such as supervising the census, issuing patents, and publishing laws.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary of State The Secretary of State, the principal foreign policy adviser to the President, is responsible for the overall direction, coordination, and supervision of U.S. foreign relations and for the interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government overseas. The Secretary is the first-ranking member of the Cabinet, a member of the National Security Council, and is in charge of the operations of the Department, including the Foreign Service.

Deputy Secretary of State The Deputy Secretary of State is the Secretary's principal deputy and serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence. The Deputy Secretary is Chairman of the Board of the Foreign Service.

Political Affairs The Under Secretary for Political Affairs assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the formulation and conduct of foreign policy and in the overall direction of the Department, including coordination of relations with other departments and agencies and interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government overseas.

Economic Affairs The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs is principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the formulation and conduct of foreign economic policy. Specific areas for

which the Under Secretary is responsible include international monetary affairs, trade, energy, relations with developing countries, and international aviation issues.

Security Assistance The Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology is responsible for assuring the integration of all elements of the Foreign Assistance Program as an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy and serves as Chairman of the Arms Transfer Management Group (ATMG). The Under Secretary is also responsible for international scientific and technological issues; communications and information policy; and technology transfers.

Management The Under Secretary for Management is the principal management official of the Department. The Under Secretary serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on management matters, including control and direction of all budgetary, administrative, and personnel policies of the Department and the Foreign Service. The Under Secretary also coordinates the activities of the Bureau of Personnel, Bureau of Administration, Office of Management Operations, the Office of the Comptroller, the Office of Medical

Services, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights, the Family Liaison Office, the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, the Office for Combatting Terrorism, and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. The Under Secretary for Management's principal concern is the reconciliation of resources, both fiscal and personnel, with policy requirements. The Under Secretary chairs the Priorities Policy Group.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service arranges for, directs, and conducts inspections and audits of Department offices and bureaus and its missions and posts overseas. The Office provides an independent and systematic assessment of how effectively foreign policy is being

implemented and the interests of the United States are being represented overseas, including a review of all activities and operations under the direction, coordination, and supervision of the chiefs of missions overseas. The Office also assesses the efficiency and economy of Department activities and operations and provides the coordination and leadership for inquiries into allegations of fraud, abuse, or other serious problems.

Counselor The Counselor is a principal officer of the Department, serving the Secretary as a special adviser and consultant on major problems of foreign policy. The Counselor conducts special international negotiations and consultations as directed by the Secretary and provides guidance to the appropriate bureaus with respect to such matters.

Regional Bureaus

Five Assistant Secretaries direct the activities of the geographic bureaus, which are responsible for our foreign affairs activities in the major regions of the world. These are the Bureaus of African Affairs, European Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Inter-American Affairs, and Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. The Assistant Secretaries for these Bureaus are responsible for advising the Secretary in the formulation of U.S. policies toward the countries within their regional jurisdiction and for guiding the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries in their geographic area. They also direct, coordinate, and supervise interdepartmental and interagency matters involving these regions. They are assisted in these duties by Directors within their bureau, who are responsible

for overall guidance and interdepartmental coordination with respect to their assigned countries. These Directors are the single focal point in Washington for serving the needs of U.S. Ambassadors. They work closely with the Ambassadors at our missions abroad to ensure that all elements of a mission in a given country jointly pursue U.S. foreign policy directives.

The regional Assistant Secretaries also serve as Chairman of Interdepartmental Groups in the National Security Council system. These groups discuss and decide issues which can be settled at the Assistant Secretary level, including those arising out of the implementation of National Security Council decisions. They prepare policy papers for consideration by the Council and contingency papers on potential crisis areas for NSC review.

Functional Areas

Economic and Business Affairs The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs

has overall responsibility for formulating and implementing policy regarding

foreign economic matters, including resource and food policy, international energy issues, trade policy, international finance and development, aviation and maritime affairs, and telecommunications.

Intelligence and Research The Bureau of Intelligence and Research coordinates programs of intelligence, research, and analysis for the Department and for other Federal agencies, and produces intelligence studies and current intelligence analyses essential to foreign policy determination and execution. In addition, the Bureau, through its Office of External Research, maintains liaison with cultural and educational institutions and with other Federal agencies on a wide range of matters relating to Government contractual and private foreign affairs research.

International Organization Affairs

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs coordinates and develops policy guidance and support for United States participation in the activities of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other international organizations.

Legal Adviser The Legal Adviser is the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the Department on all legal matters with which the Department and overseas posts are concerned.

Public Affairs The Bureau of Public Affairs works for a larger and more effective exchange of information and views on U.S. foreign relations between the Department and the American people. Under the guidance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, who also serves as the Spokesman of the Department, the Bureau advises other elements of the Department on public opinion, and arranges continuing contacts between Department officials and private citizens and groups through conferences, briefings, speaking, and media engagements in the Department and across the country. It directs the development and execution of the Department's news policy, plans, and programs and serves as the principal office advising the Secretary, other

officials of the Department, and other Government agencies on all aspects of the Department's responsibilities in the conduct of press relations. The Bureau also produces and distributes publications, films and other information and educational materials on U.S. foreign policy and the work of the Department and the Foreign Service; publishes the diplomatic history of the United States; and answers inquiries from the public. The Bureau also has a public information service to handle miscellaneous public inquiries.

Consular Affairs The Bureau of Consular Affairs, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the immigration and nationality laws, insofar as they concern the Department and the Foreign Service, for the issuance of passports and visas and related services, and for the protection and welfare of American citizens and interests abroad. Three and one-half million passports a year are issued by the Passport Office of the Bureau which has agencies at Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Stamford, and at Washington, D.C. (See Sources of Information, page 383.)

Politico-Military Affairs The Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs originates and develops policy guidance and provides general direction within the Department on issues which affect U.S. security policies, military assistance, nuclear policy, and arms control matters. In addition, the Bureau maintains liaison with the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies on a wide range of political/military affairs.

Oceans and International

Environmental and Scientific Affairs

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs has the principal responsibility in the Department for the formulation and implementation of policies and proposals for the scientific and technological aspects of our relations with other

countries and international organizations. It also has the management responsibility for a broad range of foreign policy issues and significant global problems related to oceans, fisheries, environment, population, nuclear technology, new energy technology, space and other fields of advanced technology, and for cooperative efforts dealing with the application and transfer of technology. The Bureau advises the Secretary where scientific and technological factors or the Bureau's functional responsibilities are concerned; represents the Department in international negotiations in its area of responsibility; provides policy guidance to the U.S. oceanic, environmental, scientific, and technological communities on activities and programs affecting foreign policy issues; assures effective coordination of policy responsibilities between State and AID in the field of science and technology; and directs the Scientific and Technological and Fisheries Attaché program.

The Bureau develops and directs the carrying out of policy recommendations relative to U.S. participation in international science and technology programs; in bilateral cooperative programs related to its area of interests; and in the activities of the International Fisheries Commission of which the United States is a member.

Protocol The Office of the Chief of Protocol serves as principal adviser for the U.S. Government, President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and other high-ranking officials on matters of diplomatic procedures governed by law or international customs and practice. This encompasses the planning, formulation, and execution of U.S. policy on matters involving accreditation of foreign diplomatic and consular representatives; granting of diplomatic privileges and immunities; conduct of official and quasi-official ceremonial functions or public events; visits of foreign chiefs of state or heads of government to the United States; Presidential delegations and coordination of protocol matters for Presidential, Vice Presidential, or Secretary of State trips abroad; and resolution of problems

affecting the diplomatic community pertaining to such subjects as chancery and embassy locations, housing, police matters, overflights of foreign aircrafts, incidents, schooling, customs clearances, and consular activities throughout the United States. This activity covers approximately 25,000 members of the diplomatic and consular community throughout the United States.

Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

The Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs has responsibility for the formulation and development and, in cooperation with other bureaus, the implementation of U.S. policy relating to the observance of human rights throughout the world. The Bureau maintains liaison with nongovernmental organizations active in the human rights field and is principally responsible for the preparation of the annual Department report on human rights practices in countries that are members of the United Nations or receive U.S. economic or military assistance. In addition, the Bureau provides the Department's advice to the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding applications for political asylum by foreign nationals.

Refugee Programs The Bureau for Refugee Programs is responsible for the operation of U.S. refugee programs overseas, carried out in cooperation with other governments, private and international organizations, and other U.S. Government agencies, including the Agency for International Development (AID), the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of the Department of Justice, and the Office of Refugee Relief (HHS/ORR) of the Department of Health and Human Services. These programs include relief; repatriation and resettlement of refugees; and the selection, processing, and training of refugees to be admitted into the United States, in consultation with the Congress and State and local governments. They are carried out through grants to private voluntary agencies and international organizations, including the Intergovernmental Committee for

Migration (ICM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Foreign Service

To a great extent the future of our country depends on the relations we have with other countries, and those relations are conducted principally by the United States Foreign Service. As of April 16, 1982, representatives at 136 Embassies, 12 Missions, 64 Consulates General, 35 Consulates, 3 Branch Offices, and 34 Consular Agencies throughout the world report to the State Department on the multitude of foreign developments which have a bearing on the welfare and security of the American people. These trained representatives provide the President and the Secretary of State with much of the raw material from which foreign policy is made and with the recommendations which help shape it.

United States Diplomatic Offices— Foreign Service (As of April 16, 1982)

Country/Embassy	Ambassador
Afghanistan/Kabul.....	(Vacancy).
Algeria/Algiers.....	Michael H. Newlin.
Argentina/Buenos Aires.....	Harry W. Shlaudeman.
Australia/Canberra.....	Robert Dean Nesen.
Austria/Vienna.....	(Vacancy).
Bahamas/Nassau.....	(Vacancy).
Bahrain/Manama.....	Peter Adams Sutherland.
Bangladesh/Dacca.....	Jane Abell Coon.
Barbados/Bridgetown.....	Milan D. Bish.
Belgium/Brussels.....	Charles H. Price II.
Belize/Belize City.....	(Vacancy).
Benin/Cotonou.....	(Vacancy).
Bolivia/La Paz.....	Edwin Gharst Corr.
Botswana/Gaborone.....	Horace G. Dawson, Jr.
Brazil/Brasilia.....	Langhorne A. Motley.
Bulgaria/Sofia.....	Robert L. Barry.
Burma/Rangoon.....	Patricia M. Byrne.
Burundi/Bujumbura.....	Frances D. Cook.
Cameroon/Yaoundé.....	Hume Alexander Horan.
Canada/Ottawa.....	Paul Heron Robinson, Jr.
Cape Verde/Praia.....	Peter Jon de Vos.
Central African Republic/Bangui.....	Arthur H. Woodruff.
Chile/Santiago.....	James Daniel Theberge.
China, People's Republic of/ Beijing.....	Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.
Colombia/Bogotá.....	Thomas D. Boyatt.
Comoros, Federal and Islamic Republic of the/Moroni.....	(Vacancy).
Congo, People's Republic of the/Brazzaville.....	Kenneth Lee Brown.
Costa Rica/San José.....	Francis J. McNeil.

United States Diplomatic Offices— Foreign Service—Continued

Country/Embassy	Ambassador
Cyprus/Nicosia.....	Raymond C. Ewing.
Czechoslovakia/Prague.....	Jack F. Matlock, Jr.
Denmark/Copenhagen.....	John Langeloth Loeb, Jr.
Djibouti, Republic of/Djibouti.....	Jarrold Martin North.
Dominica/Roseau.....	Milan D. Bish.
Dominican Republic/Santo Do- mingo.....	Robert L. Yost.
Ecuador/Quito.....	(Vacancy).
Egypt/Cairo.....	Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.
El Salvador/San Salvador.....	Deane R. Hinton.
Equatorial Guinea/Malabo.....	Alan M. Hardy.
Ethiopia/Addis Ababa.....	(Vacancy).
Fiji/Suva.....	Fred J. Eckert.
Finland/Helsinki.....	Keith Foote Nyborg.
France/Paris.....	Evan Griffith Galbraith.
Gabonese Republic/Libreville.....	Francis Terry McNamara.
Gambia/Banjul.....	Larry Gordon Piper.
German Democratic Republic/ Berlin.....	Herbert Stuart Okun.
Germany, Federal Republic of/ Bonn.....	Arthur F. Burns.
Ghana/Accra.....	Thomas W. M. Smith.
Great Britain and Northern Ire- land/London.....	John J. Louis, Jr.
Greece/Athens.....	Monteagle Stearns.
Grenada/St. George's.....	(Vacancy).
Guatemala/Guatemala.....	Frederic L. Chapin.
Guinea/Conakry.....	Allen Clayton Davis.
Guinea-Bissau, Republic of/ Bissau.....	Peter Jon de Vos.
Guyana/Georgetown.....	Gerald E. Thomas.
Haiti/Port-au-Prince.....	Ernest Henry Preeg.
Honduras/Tegucigalpa.....	John Dimitri Negroponte.
Hungary/Budapest.....	Harry E. Bergold, Jr.
Iceland/Reykjavik.....	Marshall Brement.
India/New Delhi.....	Harry G. Barnes, Jr.
Indonesia/Jakarta.....	(Vacancy).
Ireland/Dublin.....	Peter H. Dailey.
Israel/Tel Aviv.....	Samuel W. Lewis.
Italy/Rome.....	Maxwell M. Rabb.
Ivory Coast/Abidjan.....	Nancy V. Rawls.
Jamaica/Kingston.....	Loren E. Lawrence.
Japan/Tokyo.....	Michael J. Mansfield.
Jerusalem ²	
Jordan/Amman.....	Richard Noyes Viets.
Kenya/Nairobi.....	William Caldwell Harrop.
Kiribati, Republic of/Parawa.....	Fred J. Eckert.
Korea/Seoul.....	Richard L. Walker.
Kuwait/Kuwait.....	Francois M. Dickman.
Lao People's Democratic Re- public/Vientiane.....	(Vacancy).
Lebanon/Beirut.....	Robert Sherwood Dillon.
Lesotho/Maseru.....	Keith Lapham Brown.
Liberia/Monrovia.....	William Lacy Swing.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Social- ist People's/Tripoli.....	(Vacancy).
Luxembourg/Luxembourg.....	John E. Dolibois.
Madagascar/Antananarivo.....	Fernando E. Rondon.
Malawi/Blantyre.....	John A. Burroughs, Jr.

United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service—Continued

Country/Embassy	Ambassador	Country/Embassy	Ambassador
Malaysia/Kuala Lumpur.....	Ronald DeWayne Palmer.	Sweden/Stockholm.....	Franklin S. Forsberg.
Maldives/Malé	John Hathaway Reed.	Switzerland/Bern.....	Faith Ryan Whittlesey.
Mali/Bamako.....	Parker W. Borg.	Syria/Damascus	Robert P. Paganelli.
Malta/Valetta	(Vacancy).	Tanzania/Dar es Salaam	David Charles Miller, Jr.
Mauritania/Nouakchott	(Vacancy).	Thailand/Bangkok.....	John Gunther Dean.
Mauritius/Port Louis.....	Robert C. F. Gordon.	Togo/Lomé	Howard Kent Walker.
Mexico/Mexico, D. F.	John A. Gavin.	Tonga/Nuku'alofa ¹	Fred J. Eckert.
Monaco ¹		Trinidad and Tobago/Port-of-Spain.....	Melvin Herbert Evans.
Morocco/Rabat.....	Joseph Verner Reed, Jr.	Tunisia/Tunis	Walter Leon Cutler.
Mozambique/Maputo	(Vacancy).	Turkey/Ankara	Robert Strausz-Hupe.
Nauru/Yaren	Robert Dean Nesen.	Tuvalu/Funafuti.....	Fred J. Eckert.
Nepal/Kathmandu.....	Carleton S. Coon.	Uganda/Kampala	Gordon Robert Beyer.
Netherlands/The Hague.....	William Jennings Dyess.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Moscow.....	Arthur Adair Hartman.
New Zealand/Wellington.....	H. Monroe Browne.	United Arab Emirates/Abu Dhabi.....	(Vacancy).
Nicaragua/Managua.....	Anthony Cecil Eden Quainton.	Upper Volta/Ouagadougou.....	Julius Waring Walker, Jr.
Niger/Niamey.....	William Robert Casey, Jr.	Uruguay/Montevideo.....	Thomas Aranda, Jr.
Nigeria/Lagos	Thomas R. Pickering.	Venezuela/Caracas.....	William H. Luers.
Norway/Oslo	Mark Evans Austad.	Western Samoa/Apia ¹	H. Monroe Browne.
Oman/Muscat.....	John R. Countryman.	Yemen Arab Republic/Sanaa.....	David Eugene Zweifel.
Pakistan/Islamabad.....	Ronald I. Spiers.	Yugoslavia/Belgrade.....	David Anderson.
Panama/Panamá.....	Ambler Holmes Moss, Jr.	Zaire/Kinshasa	Robert B. Oakley.
Papua New Guinea/Port Moresby.....	M. Virginia Schafer.	Zambia/Lusaka.....	(Vacancy).
Paraguay/Asunción.....	Lyle Franklin Lane.	Zimbabwe/Salisbury.....	Robert V. Keeley.
Peru/Lima.....	Frank V. Ortiz, Jr.		
Philippines/Manila	Michael Hayden Armacost.		
Poland/Warsaw	Francis J. Meehan.		
Portugal/Lisbon	Richard J. Bloomfield.		
Qatar/Doha	Charles E. Marthinsen.		
Romania/Bucharest.....	David B. Funderburk.		
Rwanda/Kigali.....	Harry Roberts Melone.		
St. Lucia/Castries.....	Milan D. Bish.		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines/Kingstown.....	Milan D. Bush.		
Sao Tome and Principe/Sao Tome.....	Francis Terry McNamara.		
San Marino ¹			
Saudi Arabia/Jidda.....	Richard W. Murphy.		
Senegal/Dakar.....	Charles W. Bray III.		
Seychelles, Republic of/Victoria, Mahe.....	William Caldwell Harrop.		
Sierra Leone/Freetown	Theresa Ann Healy.		
Singapore/Singapore	Harry E. T. Thayer.		
Solomon Islands/Honiara.....	M. Virginia Schafer.		
Somali Democratic Republic/Mogadiscio.....	Donald K. Petterson.		
South Africa/Pretoria, Transvaal.....	Herman W. Nickel.		
Spain/Madrid	Terence A. Todman.		
Sri Lanka/Colombo.....	John Hathaway Reed.		
Sudan/Khartoum	C. William Kontos.		
Suriname/Paramaribo	(Vacancy).		
Swaziland/Mbabane	Richard Cavins Matheron.		

¹No Embassy or Consular Office.²Consular Office.

The Ambassador is the personal representative of the President and reports to the President through the Secretary of State. Ambassadors have full responsibility for implementing the U.S. foreign policy by any and all U.S. Government personnel within their country of assignment, except those under military commands. Their responsibilities include negotiating agreements between the United States and the host country, explaining and disseminating official U.S. policy, and maintaining cordial relations with that country's government and people.

A listing of Foreign Service posts, together with addresses and telephone numbers and key personnel, appears in *Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts—Guide for Business Representatives*.

Sources of Information

Audiovisual Materials The Bureau of Public Affairs distributes "The History of U.S. Foreign Relations," a four-part color film series with discussion guides. Also

available is a film entitled "From Where I Sit," which uses the issues of trade, energy, and arms control to examine the conflicting public opinions and attitudes

which must be considered in forming the Nations's foreign policy. Occasional television and radio public service announcements are also produced. For information on films, write to the Special Projects Staff, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 4827A, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-2353.

Missing Persons, Emergencies, Deaths of Americans Abroad For information concerning missing persons, emergencies, and deaths of Americans abroad, contact the telephone operator, Department of State, 200-634-3600. Correspondence

should be directed to the Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Passports For information concerning the issuance of U.S. passports, contact Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20524 (Room G-62; Phone, 202-783-8170) or any of the field offices. Additional information concerning passport applications is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Field Offices—Passport Office

City	Address	Phone
Boston, Mass. 02203.....	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.....	617-223-2946
Chicago, Ill. 60604.....	Federal Bldg.....	312-353-7155
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.....	Federal Bldg.....	808-546-2130
Houston, Tex. 77002.....	1 Allen Center.....	713-527-4581
Los Angeles, Calif. 90261.....	11000 Wilshire Blvd.....	213-824-7070
Miami, Fla. 33130.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	305-350-4681
New Orleans, La. 70130.....	International Trade Mart.....	504-589-6161
New York, N.Y. 10020.....	Rockefeller Center.....	212-541-7711
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.....	Federal Bldg.....	215-597-7480
San Francisco, Calif. 94102.....	Federal Bldg.....	415-556-2630
Seattle, Wash. 98174.....	Federal Bldg.....	206-442-7945
Stamford, Conn. 06901.....	1 Landmark Square.....	203-325-3530

Conferences, Seminars, Speaking Engagements, Briefings

The Department of State arranges a variety of programs, both in Washington, D.C., and throughout the country, designed to bring officials into personal contact with the public. National foreign policy conferences for specific audiences—Scholar-Diplomat, Executive-Diplomat, and Media-Diplomat seminars—are held each year at the Department of State. The seminars consist of foreign policy briefings, roundtable discussions, and, in the case of Scholar-Diplomat seminars, work with Department officers whose experience is closely related to that of the scholar. Special briefings for visiting groups are also available on request.

Outside Washington, D.C., foreign policy specialists from the Department of State are available for individual speaking engagements before nongovernmental organizations and institutions in the United States. Regional foreign policy conferences also are held each year in

cooperation with local sponsors in major cities throughout the country.

For information write to the Office of Public Programs, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 5831, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-1433.

Travel Tips For Senior Citizens This pamphlet contains basic information on official documents, clothing, health, money, aid for serious problems, and other useful travel tips. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Publications The Department's Bureau of Public Affairs produces a variety of publications on the Department and foreign policy, including *The Department of State Bulletin*, the official monthly record of U.S. foreign policy, and *Background Notes*, which contain concise information on each of 168 countries and two international organizations. Single copies and

subscriptions are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. For information on other publications, write to the Public Information Service, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 4827A, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-6575.

Reading Room To file a request for information under the Freedom of Information or the Privacy Acts, review the internal rules of the Department or review declassified Department documents, contact the receptionists at the public entrance to the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, D.C., for the specific location.

Visas For information concerning the issuance to aliens of immigrant and non-immigrant U.S. visas, contact Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 515 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20520 (Room 605; Phone, 202-632-1972).

Telephone Directory The Department's telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Your Trip Abroad The American tourist, business representative, or student traveling overseas can find in this pamphlet basic information on official documents, vaccinations, unusual travel requirements, dual nationality, drugs, modes of travel, customs, legal requirements, and many other topics. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Foreign Policy and the Department of State This boldly illustrated pamphlet traces the history of U.S. foreign policy and diplomacy from its unofficial beginnings in the colonial period and the establishment of the Department of State in 1781 to the present. The pamphlet points out the web of relationships and responsibilities that exists among the executive and legislative branches and the people in formulating foreign policy. It also describes the administrative structure of today's State Department, its

building in Washington, and its overseas posts. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Inquiries Requests from the public for Department of State records should be addressed to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, Bureau of Administration, Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20520. Individuals are requested to indicate on the outside of the envelope the statute under which they are requesting access: FOIA REQUEST or PRIVACY REQUEST.

Any identifiable Department of State document can be requested under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Requesters should provide as much identifying information as possible about the document to assist the Department in locating it. Include subject matter, time frame, originator of the information, or any other helpful data.

Only persons who are U.S. citizens or aliens who are lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence can request information under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Under this act, individuals may request access to records which are maintained under the individual's name or some other personally identifiable symbol. Descriptions of record systems from which documents can be retrieved by the individual's name are published in the *Federal Register*, copies of which are available from the Information and Privacy Coordinator. To expedite processing of requests, individuals should specify the system of records they wish to have searched and should provide the following identifying information: full name, aliases (if any), date and place of birth, and circumstances, including approximate time period, which would have led to the creation of the record.

A public reading room, where unclassified and declassified documents may be inspected, is located in the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. Directions to the reading room may be obtained from

receptionists at public entrances to the Department.

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Procurement Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 703-235-9532.

Employment Inquiries about employment in the Foreign Service and the Department of State in Washington should be directed to the Employment

Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. The Department's Employment Information Office is located in Room 2815. Phone, 202-632-0580.

For further information concerning the Department of State, contact the Office of Public Communication, Public Information Service, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-6575.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590

Phone, 202-426-4000

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Colin Pease	<i>Acting Director, Office of Special Assistance Programs</i>
Walter C. Rockey, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of State Assistance Programs</i>
Donald L. Spanton	<i>Associate Administrator for Research and Development</i>
Myles B. Mitchell	<i>Director, Office of Passenger Systems</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Rail Safety Research</i>
J. Christopher Rooney	<i>Associate Administrator for Policy</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Policy</i>
Robert Stearns	<i>Director, Office of Economics</i>
James W. Boone	<i>Director, Office of Finance and Operations</i>
Thomas Ferrara	<i>Director, Office of Systems Analysis and Information</i>
Joseph W. Walsh	<i>Associate Administrator for Safety</i>
Leavitt A. Peterson	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety</i>
J. A. McNally	<i>Director, Office of Safety Programs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Standards and Procedures</i>
Bruce Fine	<i>Director, Office of Planning and Analysis</i>
Louis S. Thompson	<i>Associate Administrator for Intercity Programs</i>

Arrigo Mongini	<i>Acting Deputy Associate Administrator for Intercity Programs</i>
Bob B. Myers	<i>Director, Office of Engineering</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Operations and Reporting</i>
James McQueen	<i>Director, Office of Intercity Planning</i>
Frank H. Jones	<i>General Manager, The Alaska Railroad, Anchorage, Alaska</i>
Gregory P. McIntosh	<i>Director, Transportation Test Center, Pueblo, Colorado</i>

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

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RAYMOND A. PECK, JR.	<i>Administrator</i>
Diane Steed	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Robert Doherty	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Hanley Norment	<i>Director, Office of Civil Rights</i>
Frank Berndt	<i>Chief Counsel</i>
Edmund Pinto	<i>Director, Office of Public and Consumer Affairs</i>
Barry Felrice	<i>Associate Administrator for Plans and Programs</i>
Frank Ephraim	<i>Director, Office of Program Evaluation</i>
Ellen Kranidas	<i>Director, Office of Program and Rulemaking Analysis</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Chief, Special Projects Planning Staff</i>
Courtney Price	<i>Associate Administrator for Rulemaking</i>
Carl Nash	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Rulemaking</i>
Ralph Hitchcock	<i>Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Standards</i>
George Parker	<i>Director, Office of Market Incentives</i>
Michael Finkelstein	<i>Associate Administrator for Research and Development</i>
Athanasias C. Malliaris	<i>Director, Office of Vehicle Research</i>
Robert Carter	<i>Director, Vehicle Research and Test Center</i>
William Scott	<i>National Center for Statistics and Analysis</i>
P. Robert Knaff	<i>Director, Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research</i>
Lynn Bradford	<i>Associate Administrator for Enforcement</i>
George Anikis	<i>Director, Office of Defects Investigation</i>
Francis Armstrong	<i>Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance</i>
Charles Livingston	<i>Associate Administrator for Traffic Safety Programs</i>
Michael Brownlee	<i>Director, Office of Occupant Protection</i>
George Reagle	<i>Director, Office of Alcohol Countermeasures</i>
Adele Speilberger	<i>Director, Office of State Program Assistance</i>
Harold A. Butz, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Enforcement and Emergency Services</i>
Dana L. Scott	<i>Associate Administrator for Administration</i>
William Heneghan	<i>Director, Office of Budget</i>
Barbara L. Hickman	<i>Director, Office of Personnel</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Contracts and Procurement</i>

Donald R. Durkee *Director, Office of Management and Data Systems*
 Al Lawrence *Director, Office of Administrative Operations*
 Donald Nelson *Director, Office of Financial Management*

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

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ARTHUR E. TEELE, JR. *Administrator*
 Karen Abbott *Special Assistant to the Administrator*
 Charles A. Gargano *Deputy Administrator*
 Raymond J. Sander *Executive Director*
 (Vacancy) *Director, Executive Secretariat*
 Carole Foryst *Associate Administrator for Budget and Policy*
 G. Kent Woodman *Chief Counsel*
 Gerald Lipson *Director of Public Affairs*
 Robert H. McManus *Associate Administrator for Grants Management*
 Peter Benjamin *Associate Administrator for Technical Assistance*
 Thomas R. Hunt *Associate Administrator for Administration*
 Barbara Ann Ibarra *Acting Director of Civil Rights*
 Henry Nejako *Acting Director of Financial Management*

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

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 Warren G. Leback *Deputy Administrator*
 Howard A. Watters *Deputy for Inland Waterways and Great Lakes*
 Robert J. Patton, Jr. *Secretary, Maritime Subsidy Board*
 Walter E. Oates *Public Affairs Officer*
 Stuart R. Breidbart *Chief Counsel*
 (Vacancy) *Deputy Chief Counsel*
 Arthur W. Friedberg *Director, Office of Maritime Labor and Training*
 Reginald A. Bourdon *Director, Office of International Activities*
 Russell F. Stryker *Associate Administrator for Policy and Administration*
 Earnest Hawkins *Deputy Associate Administrator for Policy and Administration*
 Lamar D. Whitcher *Director, Office of Administrative Services and Procurement*
 Mason G. Nottingham *Director, Office of Budget*
 James J. Zok *Director, Office of Financial Management*
 Benjamin Burks *Director, Office of Management Information Systems*
 John L. Mann, Jr. *Director, Office of Management and Organization*
 Myra R. Wells *Director, Office of Personnel*

Richard O. Thomas	<i>Director, Office of Policy and Plans</i>
Gerard E. Neuman	<i>Associate Administrator for Maritime Aids</i>
James W. Hanscom	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Maritime Aids (Finance)</i>
J. B. Young	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Maritime Aids (Trade)</i>
Edmond J. Fitzgerald	<i>Director, Office of Ship Financing Guarantees</i>
Jack Malkin	<i>Director, Office of Marine Insurance</i>
Edward A. Uttridge	<i>Director, Office of Subsidy Contracts</i>
Frederick R. Larson	<i>Director, Office of Ship Operating Costs</i>
William B. Ebersold	<i>Director, Office of Trade Studies and Statistics</i>
Ronald K. Kiss	<i>Acting Associate Administrator for Shipbuilding and Ship Operations</i>
Ronald K. Kiss	<i>Director, Office of Ship Construction</i>
Thomas W. Pross	<i>Director, Office of Shipbuilding Costs</i>
Burton T. Kyle	<i>Director, Office of Ship Operations</i>
James G. Gross	<i>Acting Associate Administrator for Research and Development</i>
James G. Gross	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Research and Development</i>
John J. Garvey	<i>Acting Director, Office of Advanced Ship Development</i>
Zelvin Levine	<i>Director, Office of Advanced Ship Operations</i>
Virgil W. Rhinehart	<i>Director, Office of Maritime Technology</i>
Lewis C. Paine	<i>Acting Associate Administrator for Marketing and Domestic Enterprise</i>
Howard G. Norseth	<i>Acting Director, Office of Domestic Shipping</i>
Lewis C. Paine	<i>Director, Office of Market Development</i>
John M. Pisani	<i>Director, Office of Port and Intermodal Development</i>
Julius Kurens	<i>Director, Eastern Region</i>
George J. Ryan	<i>Director, Great Lakes Region</i>
Frank X. McNerney	<i>Director, Central Region</i>
Samuel W. Galston	<i>Director, Western Region</i>
Thomas A. King	<i>Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy</i>
Thomas J. Patterson, Jr.	<i>Deputy Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy</i>

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*Washington Office: 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20591
Phone, 202-426-3574*

*Massena Office: Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y. 13662
Phone, 315-764-3200*

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Dennis E. Deuschl	<i>Special Assistant to the Administrator</i>
William H. Kennedy	<i>Associate Administrator, Resident Manager—Massena</i>
Edward Margosian	<i>Comptroller</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director of Program Review</i>
Frederick A. Bush	<i>Chief Counsel</i>

Robert D. Kraft *Director of Plans and Policy Development*
 Evan Baumberger *Director of Civil Rights*

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

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HOWARD DUGOFF	<i>Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Participation</i>
William J. Driscoll	<i>Chief Counsel</i>
Howard Dugett	<i>Acting Associate Administrator for Policy, Plans, and Program Management</i>
L. D. Santman	<i>Associate Administrator for Materials Transportation</i>
Lloyd Ulrich	<i>Director, Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Project</i>
Robert L. Paullin	<i>Associate Director for Operations and Enforcement</i>
Alan I. Roberts	<i>Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Regulation</i>
Melvin A. Judah	<i>Acting Associate Director for Pipeline Safety Regulation</i>
Sherwood Chu	<i>Associate Director for Regulatory Planning and Analysis</i>
James Costantino	<i>Director, Transportation Systems Center</i>
Robert J. Ravera	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Richard R. John	<i>Acting Chief Scientist</i>
David E. Lev	<i>Associate Director of Plans and Programs</i>
Frank L. Hassler	<i>Director of Systems Research and Analysis</i>
Thomas N. Harvey	<i>Acting Director of Energy and Environment</i>
Louis W. Roberts	<i>Acting Director of Data Systems and Technology</i>
James P. Andersen	<i>Director of Air and Marine Systems</i>
Stewart B. Hobbs	<i>Director of Ground Systems</i>
Louis W. Roberts	<i>Director of Administration</i>
Richard L. Beam	<i>Acting Director, Transportation Programs Bureau</i>
Richard L. Beam	<i>Acting Director of Systems Engineering</i>
Clarence G. Collins	<i>Director of Emergency Transportation</i>
Lloyd S. Money	<i>Acting Director of University Research</i>
Walter R. O'Connor	<i>Acting Director, Transportation Safety Institute</i>

[For the Department of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) establishes the Nation's overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella there are eight administrations whose jurisdictions include highway planning, development, and construction; urban mass transit; railroads; aviation; and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines. Decisions made by DOT in conjunction with the appropriate State and local officials strongly affect other programs such as land planning, energy conservation, scarce resource utilization, and technological change.

The Department of Transportation was established by the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note) "to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government" and to develop "national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent therewith." It became operational in April 1967 comprised of elements transferred from eight other major departments and agencies. It presently consists of the Office of the Secretary (OST) and eight operating administrations whose heads report directly to the Secretary and who have highly decentralized authority.

The central management concept of the Department is that operating programs are carried out by the operating administrations, which are organized generally by mode (e.g., air, rail, etc.). The Secretary and Deputy Secretary are responsible for the overall planning, direction, and control of all departmental activities and the Office of the Secretary focuses its attention largely on policy formulation, resource allocation, interagency and intradepartment coordination, evaluation of programs, and on matters of an intermodal nature which require integration and balancing of modal interests. The Assistant Secretaries and the General Counsel are essentially staff officers, having one or more functional areas in which they assist the Secretary in matters of Department-wide scope. These officials do not exercise line control over the operating administrations.

Effective management of the Department is dependent for its efficient operation on a high degree of teamwork between the Assistant Secretaries and the heads of the operating administrations. Although operating generally within the standard regional boundaries, the field organizations of the various operating administrations differ widely in character primarily due to the nature of their work—some essentially providing funds to State and/or local governments for

transportation undertakings such as road building, airport development, etc., others providing a vital nationwide public service such as air traffic control. The Department relies on Secretarial Representatives and other committee-type mechanisms of intradepartmental cooperation to coordinate the diverse programs of the Department in the field.

Office of the Secretary of Transportation

[For the Office of the Secretary of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The Department of Transportation is administered by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to Federal transportation programs. The Secretary is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Transportation who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Transportation and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department as directed by the Secretary of Transportation.

Policy and International Affairs

Vitally important to the Nation's transportation interests are the formulation of transport policy and the related implementing plans, as well as the coordination of U.S. interests in international transportation affairs. Activities carried on under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs include: analysis, development, articulation, and review of Department-wide policies and programs for domestic and international transportation; review and analysis of existing and proposed regulations affecting the efficiency of the transportation sector; analysis of the social, economic, and energy aspects of transport systems and their interaction with established policies, regulations, and laws; liaison with private sector transportation corporations and assessment of the impact of Government policies and actions upon their well-

being; the development of transportation environment and safety policies and the oversight and coordination of their implementation throughout the Department, including the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and other statutes protective of the environment; the promotion and coordination of international research cooperation; technical assistance to developing countries; and continuous assessment of the performance of the Nation's transportation network in meeting public needs.

Budget and Programs In order for the Department of Transportation to be successful in achieving its Presidential and congressionally mandated goals, it must possess and exercise a continuing capability to evaluate and improve the allocation of its resources and the effectiveness of its programs in meeting the Nation's transportation priorities. The Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs is the principal staff advisor to the Secretary on the development, review, and presentation of the Department's budget resource requirements and on the evaluation and oversight of the Department's programs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for reviewing the impact and programs in achieving their objectives, advising the Secretary on major problem areas that impede attainment of departmental program plans and objectives, and advising the Secretary on program and legislative changes necessary to resolve them. Important, too, is this Office's responsibility for coordinating the impact on departmental resources of legislative and other proposals, establishing procedures for development of long-range budgetary resource planning, and making recommendations on the budget and program aspects of proposals for acquisition of major new technical systems.

Administration The Department's management program includes formulating, prescribing, assuring compliance with, and evaluating the

effectiveness of policies in the areas of personnel and training, manpower utilization, financial and information management systems (including telecommunications and automated data processing management), procurement and contracting, installations and logistics, and security. The program also includes the provision of comprehensive administrative services and computer support services to the Office of the Secretary and certain other components of the Department. These programs are under the direction and control of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, who also serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in matters involving the internal management of the Department.

Governmental Affairs The Office of Governmental Affairs is responsible for maintaining liaison with the Congress, State and local governments, and public and private interest groups; coordinating matters of congressional concern within the Department; coordinating the presentation to the Congress of the Department's legislative program; ensuring effective communication and coordination with other Federal agencies and State and local governments with respect to DOT programs; working with State and local governments in identifying their specific transportation needs and problems and assuring that information on new transportation technologies and assistance on possible solutions or improvements are made available in a timely and useful manner; and, as the Department's point of contact for public and private organizations and groups, maintaining consumer awareness.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department and the final authority within the Department on questions of law; represents the Department in proceedings before regulatory agencies; supervises legal aspects of the Department's legislative program; and promotes and coordinates the efficient use of departmental legal resources.

Public Affairs The Director of Public Affairs is the principal adviser to the Secretary on the dissemination of information to the public and news media concerning the Department's policies and programs. The Director is responsible for the overall public information program and supervises the information activities of the eight operating elements of the Department.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, established in July 1980 pursuant to Pub. Law 95-507 (92 Stat. 1757), is responsible for the Department's implementation and execution of the functions and duties under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637, 644) for developing policies and procedures consistent with Federal statutes to provide policy direction for minority, women-owned, and small and disadvantaged business participation in the Department's procurement and Federal financial assistance activities. The Office is also responsible for setting the Department's goals for minority, women-owned, small and small disadvantaged businesses, and historically black colleges, which includes monitoring and evaluating the accomplishments of these goals.

Also contained within the Office is the responsibility of the Minority Business Resource Center, under the direction of the Director of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, established under section 906 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act (90 Stat. 149; 49 U.S.C. 1657a), which establishes, maintains, and disseminates information to minorities on opportunities available in departmental procurement and Federal financial assistance activities.

Board of Contract Appeals The Board of Contract Appeals, established pursuant to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2383; 41 U.S.C. 601), is responsible for hearings and decisions on appeals

from decisions of departmental contracting officers. When sitting as the Contract Adjustment Board, it acts on petitions for extraordinary contractual relief under the Act of August 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 972; 50 U.S.C. 1431).

Office of Transportation Research and Technology The Director of Transportation Research and Technology is responsible for developing research and development policy as well as planning, coordinating, and setting the priorities for an overall departmental research and development program. In addition, the Director serves as the Secretary's science adviser and principal research and development representative.

Inspector General The Department's Inspector General performs all audit functions, evaluates the effectiveness of programs to ensure uniform adherence to policy and procedures, promotes economy and efficiency in the administration of programs, and maintains a system of program review and followup on audit findings. The Inspector General performs all of the Department's investigative functions relating to waste, fraud, and abuse in Department programs and operations, including coordinating such matters with the Justice Department and other law enforcement agencies in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101; 5 U.S.C. App.). The Inspector General also operates the Department's Hotline Complaint Center.

Regional Representatives A Secretarial Representative is located in the headquarters city in each of the 10 standard regions. This representative provides a single focal point for representation of departmental or Secretarial interests in the field to assure effective administration of Federal transportation programs. The Regional Representative works with State and local agencies, public interest and user groups, and with other Federal agencies on matters involving two or more elements of the Department.

Regional Representatives of the Secretary—Department of Transportation

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Representative	Region	Representative
REGIONS I, II, III (Suite 1000, 434 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106)	Mike Kitsock	REGION VI (Room 7A29, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102)	Don Shelton
REGION IV (Suite 515, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309)	LaMar Baker	REGIONS VII, VIII (Room 634, 601 E 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106)	Patricia Keyes
REGION V (Room 700, 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606)	Joan Jackson	REGIONS IX, X (Suite 580, 2 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94111)	Robert Mayer

United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard, established by the act of January 28, 1915 (14 U.S.C. 1), became a component of the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times and is a service within the Department of Transportation except when operating as part of the Navy in time of war or when the President directs.

The predecessor of the Coast Guard, "The Revenue Marine," was established in 1790 as a Federal maritime law enforcement agency. Many other major responsibilities have since been added.

Functions and Activities

Search and Rescue The Coast Guard maintains a system of rescue vessels, aircraft and communications facilities to

carry out its function of saving life and property in and over the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States. This function includes flood relief and removing hazards to navigation.

Maritime Law Enforcement The Coast Guard is the primary maritime law enforcement agency for the United States. It enforces or assists in the enforcement of applicable Federal laws and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is party, on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and may conduct investigations into suspected violations of such laws and international agreements. The Coast Guard works with other Federal agencies in the enforcement of such laws as they pertain to the protection of living and nonliving resources and in the suppression of smuggling and illicit drug trafficking.

Districts and Field Organizations—United States Coast Guard

Organization	Commander	Address
ATLANTIC AREA	Vice Adm. Wayne E. Caldwell, USCG.	Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004.
1st District: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Rear Adm. Louis L. Zumstein, USCG.	150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114.
2d District: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, western Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.	Rear Adm. Sidney B. Vaughn, Jr., USCG.	1430 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63103.
3d District: Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania.	Vice Adm. Wayne E. Caldwell, USCG.	Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004.
5th District: District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia.	Rear Adm. John D. Costello, USCG.	Federal Bldg., 431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, Va. 23705.
7th District: Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Virgin Islands.	Rear Adm. Donald C. Thompson, USCG.	Federal Bldg., 51 SW., 1st Ave., Miami, Fla. 33130.

Districts and Field Organizations—United States Coast Guard—Continued

Organization	Commander	Address
8th District: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas.	Rear Adm. William H. Stewart, USCG.	Hale Boggs Federal Bldg., 500 Camp St., New Orleans, La. 70130.
9th District: Great Lakes area.	Rear Adm. Henry H. Bell, USCG.	1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44199.
PACIFIC AREA	Vice Adm. Charles E. Larkin, USCG.	630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94126.
11th District: Arizona, southern California.	Rear Adm. Alfred P. Manning, Jr., USCG.	Union Bank Bldg., 400 Ocean-gate Blvd., Long Beach, Calif. 90822.
12th District: northern California, Nevada, Utah.	Vice Adm. Charles E. Larkin, USCG.	630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94126.
13th District: Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington.	Rear Adm. Clifford F. DeWolf, USCG.	Federal Bldg., 915 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98174.
14th District: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Pacific Islands.	Rear Adm. Bernie E. Thompson, USCG.	9th Floor, Prince Kalaniana'ole Federal Bldg., 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.
17th District: Alaska.	Rear Adm. Richard J. Knapp, USCG.	P.O. Box 3-5000, Juneau, Alaska 99802.
U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY, SUPERINTENDENT	Rear Adm. Edward Nelson, Jr., USCG.	New London, Conn. 06320.

Commercial Vessel Safety The Coast Guard is charged with administering and enforcing various safety standards for the design, construction, equipment, and maintenance of commercial vessels of the United States and offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. The program includes enforcement of safety standards on foreign vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction and administration and enforcement of vessel personnel manning and crew qualification standards.

Investigations are conducted of reported marine accidents, casualties, violations of law and regulations, misconduct, negligence, and incompetence occurring on commercial vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Surveillance operations and boardings are conducted to detect violations of law and regulations. The program also functions to facilitate marine transportation by admeasuring vessels, supervising the employment and records of employment of merchant marine personnel, and administering the vessel documentation laws.

Great Lakes Pilotage The Coast Guard administers the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 which regulates pilotage services on the Great Lakes.

Marine Environmental Response The Coast Guard has major responsibilities in implementing the Nation's policies for protection of the marine environment.

The program objectives are to maintain or improve the quality of the marine environment and to minimize the damage caused by pollutants discharged into the marine environment.

The functions conducted include boarding tank vessels, monitoring transfer operations, and inspecting liquid bulk facilities to ensure compliance with the laws, executive orders, and agreements that constitute the legal mandate for the marine environmental protection program. A National Strike Force also has been established to provide response capability in the event of a major pollution incident.

Port and Environmental Safety The Port Safety and Security Program is administered by the Coast Guard Captains of the Port (COTPs). Title 14 of the U.S. Code authorizes the Coast Guard to enforce rules and regulations governing the safety and security of ports and the anchorage and movement of vessels in U.S. waters. Port safety and security functions include supervising cargo transfer operations, both storage and stowage, boarding of Special Interest Vessels, conducting harbor patrols and waterfront facility inspections, establishing security zones as required, and the control of vessel movement, including the operation of Vessel Traffic Services.

Aids to Navigation The Coast Guard establishes and maintains the United States aids to navigation system which includes lighthouses, lightships, buoys, beacons, fog signals, marine radiobeacons, racons, and long-range radionavigation aids (including Loran). With the exception of Loran, which extends to the Western Pacific, Arctic, Europe, and Middle East, aids are established in or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These aids to navigation are intended to assist a navigator to determine his position or safe course, or to warn him of dangers or obstructions to navigation. Other aids to navigation-related functions include origin of marine information radio broadcasts and publication of Local Notices to Mariners and Coast Guard Light Lists.

Bridge Administration The Coast Guard administers the several statutes regulating the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges across the navigable waters of the United States to provide for safe navigation through and under bridges.

Ice Operations The Coast Guard operates the Nation's icebreaking vessels (icebreakers and ice-capable cutters), supported by aircraft, for ice reconnaissance, to facilitate maritime transportation and aid in prevention of flooding in domestic waters, and support logistics to U.S. polar installations. Icebreakers also support scientific research in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

Deepwater Ports Under the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Coast Guard administers a licensing and regulatory program governing the construction, ownership (international aspects), and operation of deepwater ports on the high seas to transfer oil from tankers to shore.

Boating Safety The Coast Guard develops and directs a national boating safety program aimed at making the operation of small craft in U.S. waters both pleasurable and safe. This is accomplished by establishing uniform safety standards for recreational boats and associated equipment; encouraging State efforts through a grant-in-aid and liaison program; coordinating public education and information programs; administering the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and enforcing compliance with Federal laws and regulations relative to safe use and safety equipment requirements for small boats.

Coast Guard Auxiliary The Auxiliary is a nonmilitary volunteer organization of private citizens who own small boats, aircraft, or radio stations. Auxiliary members assist the Coast Guard by conducting boating education programs, patrolling marine regattas, participating in search and rescue operations, and conducting courtesy marine examinations.

Military Readiness As required by law, the Coast Guard maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war.

Reserve Training The Coast Guard Reserve provides qualified individuals and trained units for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. In addition to its role in national defense, the Reserve augments the active service in the performance of peacetime missions during domestic emergencies and during routine and peak operations.

Marine Safety Council The Marine Safety Council acts as a deliberative body to consider proposed Coast Guard regulations and to provide a forum for the consideration of related problems.

Federal Aviation Administration

[For the Federal Aviation Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 13, 1965, 30 FR 3395, as amended at 30 FR 8728, July 9, 1965 and 31 FR 838, Jan. 21, 1966]

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, became a part of the Department of Transportation in 1967 as a result of the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 932).

The Federal Aviation Administration is charged with regulating air commerce to foster aviation safety; promoting civil aviation and a national system of airports; achieving efficient use of navigable airspace; and developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and air navigation for both civilian and military aircraft.

Functions and Activities

Safety Regulation The Administrator issues and enforces rules, regulations, and minimum standards relating to the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft as well as the rating and certification (including medical) of airmen and the certification of airports serving air carriers certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The agency performs flight inspection of air navigation facilities

in the United States and, as required, abroad.

Registration and Recordation The agency provides a system for the registration of an aircraft's nationality, its engines, propellers, and appliances as well as a system for recording aircraft ownership.

Research and Development The research and development activities of the agency are directed toward providing the systems, procedures, facilities, and devices needed for a safe and efficient system of air navigation and air traffic control to meet the needs of civil aviation and the air defense system. The agency is also involved in developing and testing improved aircraft, engines, propellers, and appliances.

Air Navigation Facilities The agency is responsible for the location, construction or installation, maintenance, and operation of Federal visual and electronic aids to air navigation. It operates and maintains communications equipment, radio teletype circuits and equipment, and equipment at air traffic control towers and centers.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Aviation Administration

Regions	Director	Address
EASTERN—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia.	Joseph M. Del Balzo.	Federal Bldg., JFK International Airport, Jamaica, N.Y. 11430.
CENTRAL—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri.	Murray E. Smith.	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
GREAT LAKES—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota.	Paul K. Bohr, Acting.	2300 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
NEW ENGLAND—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.	Robert E. Whittington, Jr.	12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, Mass. 01803.
NORTHWEST MOUNTAIN—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado.	Charles R. Foster.	FAA Bldg., King County International Airport, Seattle, Wash. 98108.
SOUTHERN—Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico.	Jonathan Howe.	P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Ga. 30320.
SOUTHWEST—New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana.	C. R. Melugin, Jr.	P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.
WESTERN PACIFIC—Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.	Homer C. McClure.	P.O. Box 92007, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009.
ALASKAN.	Robert L. Faith.	P.O. Box 14, 701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 99513.
EUROPE, AFRICA, and MIDDLE EAST OFFICE.	Philip M. Swatek.	1 Place Madou, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.
MIKE MONRONEY AERONAUTICAL CENTER.	Benjamin Damps.	P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125.
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL CENTER.	Edmund J. Koenke.	Atlantic City, N.J. 08405.
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS.	James A. Wilding.	Washington National Airport, Hangar 9, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Airspace and Air Traffic Management

The safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace is a primary objective of the Federal Aviation Administration. To meet this objective, the agency operates a network of airport traffic control towers, air route traffic control centers, and flight service stations. It develops air traffic rules and regulations and allocates the use of the airspace. It also provides for the security control of air traffic to meet national defense requirements.

Civil Aviation Abroad Under the Federal Aviation Act and the International Aviation Facilities Act of 1948, the agency promotes civil aviation abroad by the assignment of technical groups, the training of foreign nationals, and the exchange of information with foreign governments. It provides technical representation at international conferences, including participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international organizations.

Airport Planning and Development

Programs FAA administers programs to

identify the type and cost of development of public airports required for a national airport system and to provide grants of funds to assist public agencies in airport system planning, airport master planning, and public airport development.

Other Programs The FAA administers the aviation insurance and aircraft loan guarantee programs. It is an allotting agency under the Defense Materials System with respect to priorities and allocation for civil aircraft and civil aviation operations. The agency develops specifications for the preparation of aeronautical charts. It publishes current information on airways and airport service and issues technical publications for the improvement of safety in flight, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs (Public Information Center, APA-430), Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20591. Phone, 202-426-8058.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) became a component of the Department of Transportation pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 932). It carries out the highway transportation programs of the Department of Transportation under pertinent legislation or provisions of law cited in section 6(a) of the act.

The FHWA encompasses highway transportation in its broadest scope, seeking to coordinate highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive Federal transportation policies as contemplated by the act.

The FHWA is concerned with the total operation and environment of highway systems, including highway safety.

Functions and Activities

Federal-Aid Highway Program The FHWA administers the Federal-aid highway program of financial assistance to the States for highway construction and improvement of efficiency in highway and traffic operations. This program provides for construction and preservation of the 42,500-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways financed on a 90-percent Federal, 10-percent State basis, and the improvement of approximately 800,000 miles of other Federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads and streets, with financing generally on a 75-25 basis. In addition, the FHWA administers an emergency program to assist in the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and certain Federal roads

which have suffered serious damage by natural disasters over a wide area and catastrophic failures. Revenues derived from special taxes on highway users are deposited into the Highway Trust Fund to meet the Federal share of highway program costs. Special emphasis is being directed toward making highway improvements that are the highest priority needs in each State, improving the safety design of new highways, correcting highway hazards on all existing roads, replacing or rehabilitating deficient bridges, reducing traffic congestion and facilitating the flow of traffic. Other activities include improving access for the handicapped, encouraging the joint use and development of highway corridors, providing relocation assistance to those displaced by highway construction, and preserving along

highways the natural beauty of the countryside, public parks and recreation lands, wildlife and water-fowl refuges, and historic sites.

Highway Safety Programs The FHWA is responsible for several of the highway safety programs undertaken by the Federal Government. Under the authority of the Federal-aid highway acts, highway construction programs to increase safety are administered through matching grants to the States. These safety construction programs fund activities which eliminate roadside obstacles, identify and correct hazardous locations, eliminate hazards at railroad crossings, and improve signing, pavement markings, and signalization. FHWA is engaged in a highway safety research program, the objective of which is to improve engineering concepts and techniques to build greater safety into public highways.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Highway Administration

Region ¹	Regional Administrator	Regional Headquarters
1. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico.	John G. Bestgen.	Leo W. O'Brien Federal Bldg., Room 729, Clinton Ave. and N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. 12270.
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	George R. Turner, Jr.	31 Hopkins Plaza, Room 1633, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.	Rex C. Leathers.	1720 Peachtree Rd., NW., Suite 200, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
5. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.	John O. Hibbs.	18209 Dixie Hwy., Homewood, Ill. 60430.
6. New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.	W. S. Mendenhall, Jr.	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
7. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri.	Calvin C. Berge.	P.O. Box 19715, Kansas City, Mo. 64141.
8. Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota.	Morris C. Reinhardt.	55 Zang St., P.O. Box 25246, Denver, Colo. 80225.
9. Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.	Robert G. S. Young.	2 Embarcadero Ctr., Suite 530, San Francisco, Calif. 94111.
10. Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Alaska.	M. Eldon Green.	222 SW. Morrison St., Mohawk Bldg., Room 412, Portland, Ore. 97204.

¹Region 1 conforms to Standard Regions I and II.

Under the Highway Safety Act of 1966, the Federal Government is authorized to provide funding assistance in the form of matching grants to States which establish specific highway safety programs in accordance with national standards promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation. FHWA administers highway-related safety standards which provide for the identification and surveillance of accident locations; highway design, construction, and maintenance; traffic engineering services;

and highway-related aspects of pedestrian safety. These standards form the foundation for the State and local programs dealing with street and highway safety.

Under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, FHWA exercises Federal regulatory jurisdiction over the safety performance of all commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. FHWA deals with some 185,000 carriers who

collectively operate over 4,000,000 commercial vehicles on public highways and employ approximately 4,500,000 full- or part-time professional drivers. Federal safety regulations enunciating safe operating practices are published in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. Implementing work activities are conducted by FHWA to promote observance by carriers of these safe practices. Safety inspection reviews are conducted at the carrier's facilities to determine the safety performance of the carrier's over-the-road operations. Checks of vehicles and drivers are conducted at roadside. Compliance investigations are conducted with a view toward enforcement action which may involve criminal prosecution or civil forfeiture proceedings against violators of the Federal motor carrier safety regulations or the hazardous materials transportation regulations.

FHWA also has jurisdiction over the safe movement on the Nation's highways of dangerous cargoes such as hazardous wastes, explosives, flammables, and other volatile materials; the safety and comfort of migrant workers; motor carrier employees' health, as well as programs in cargo security and noise abatement in motor carrier operations.

Additional Programs The FHWA administers a highway planning program, the highway beautification program, the highway construction phase of the Appalachian regional development program, the Darien Gap and Alaska Highway programs, the territorial highway program, and is responsible for the design and construction of forest

highways, defense access roads, roads in national parks and Indian reservations, and other highway-related programs; administers on-the-job training programs for unskilled highway construction workers; and provides assistance and advice to foreign governments in various phases of highway engineering and administration.

Research and Development The FHWA coordinates a wide-ranging research and development program directed toward the problems of traffic congestion; street and highway safety; effective design and reduced construction and maintenance costs, energy conservation, and the social, economic, and environmental impact of highway transportation.

Training Through its National Highway Institute, the FHWA develops and administers, in cooperation with State highway agencies, training programs of instruction designed primarily for State and local highway agency employees engaged or about to be engaged in Federal-aid highway work. It also administers fellowship programs in highway safety and transportation education, as well as a highway technician scholarship program. A corollary function of the Institute is the conduct of a program of training and orientation for foreign highway officials interested in highway practices in the United States.

For further information, contact the Office of Management Systems, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-0630.

Federal Railroad Administration

The purpose of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) is to consolidate Government support of rail transportation activities, provide a unified and unifying national rail transportation policy, administer and enforce rail safety laws and regulations, administer financial assistance programs for certain railroads,

conduct research and development in support of improved intercity ground transportation and the future requirements for rail transportation, provide revitalization of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and operate The Alaska Railroad.

The Federal Railroad Administration was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932).

Functions and Activities

Railroad Safety The FRA administers and enforces the Federal laws and related regulations designed to promote safety on railroads; exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970, such as track maintenance and inspection standards and equipment standards. It also administers and enforces regulations resulting from railroad safety legislation for locomotives, signals, safety appliances, power brakes, hours of service, transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, reporting and investigation of railroad accidents. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports reviewed.

Research and Development A ground transportation research and development program is administered to advance all aspects of intercity ground transportation and railroad safety pertaining to the

physical sciences and engineering, in order to provide leadership to national railroad and advanced ground system technology.

Transportation Test Center This 50-square mile facility, located near Pueblo, Colo., provides testing for advanced and conventional systems and techniques designed to improve ground transportation. The United States and Canadian Governments and private industry use this facility to explore, under controlled conditions, the operation of both conventional and advanced systems. It is used by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for testing of urban rapid transit vehicles.

Policy and Program Development Program management for new and revised policies, plans, and projects related to railroad transportation economics, finance, system planning and operations is provided; appropriate studies and analyses are performed; and relevant tests, demonstrations, and evaluations are conducted. Analyses of issues before regulatory agencies are carried out and recommendations are made to the Secretary as to the positions to be taken by DOT.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Railroad Administration

Region	Regional Director of Railroad Safety	Regional Headquarters
1. NORTHEASTERN—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Edward B. Hassel	Room 1307, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114.
2. EASTERN—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Wallace F. Holl	Room 1020, Independence Bldg., 434 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
3. SOUTHERN—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Charles R. Meyrick	Suite 440A, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., North Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
4. CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	J. Sharpe	Room 210, 536 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60605.
5. SOUTHWESTERN—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Robert Johnson	Room 11A23, Federal Office Bldg., 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
6. MIDWESTERN—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	Herrell R. Bird	Room 1807, Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., 64106.
7. WESTERN—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah.	Earl H. Anderson	Suite 630, 2 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94111.
8. NORTHWESTERN—Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming.	Rolf Mowatt-Larssen	Room 450, George Pacific Bldg., 900 SW. 5th St., Portland, Oreg. 97204.

Federal Assistance to Railroads The FRA administers a program of Federal assistance for national, regional, and local rail services. Programs include rail freight service assistance programs; Conrail monitoring; rail service continuation programs and State rail planning; labor/management programs; and urban-related issues.

Intercity Programs The FRA administers programs to develop, implement, and administer rail system policies, plans, and programs for the Northeast Corridor and for rail passenger service on a national, regional, and local basis in support of applicable provisions of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801), the Rail Passenger

Service Act (84 Stat. 1327; 45 U.S.C. 501), and related legislation.

Alaska Railroad The Alaska Railroad provides transportation to stimulate settlement and the industrial and agricultural development of the State of Alaska and serve the national defense. A 482-mile main line extending from Seward and Whittier through Anchorage to Fairbanks, including branch lines to Eielson Air Force Base and to the Matanuska and Suntrana coal fields is operated to provide transportation for persons and property.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-0881.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[For the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 501]

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1739). The Administration carries out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment, motor vehicle drivers and pedestrians, and a uniform nationwide speed limit under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718), as amended, and the Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended. Under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act (86 Stat. 947), as amended, the Administration carries out programs and studies aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs, through general motor vehicle programs; administers the Federal odometer law; and promulgates average fuel economy standards for passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles.

Under the authority of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700), the Administration certifies as to the consistency of Environmental Protection

Agency State grants with any highway safety program developed pursuant to section 402 of title 23 of the United States Code.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established to carry out a congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from traffic accidents on the Nation's highways and to provide motor vehicle damage susceptibility and ease of repair information, motor vehicle inspection demonstrations, and protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered odometers, and to provide average standards for greater vehicle mileage per gallon of fuel for vehicles under 10,000 pounds (gross vehicle weight).

Functions and Activities

Rulemaking and Enforcement Programs

Motor Vehicle Safety Programs: The Administration is implementing motor vehicle safety programs to: reduce the

occurrence of highway crashes; reduce the severity of injuries in such crashes as do occur; improve survivability and injury recovery by better postcrash measures; reduce the economic losses in crashes; conduct a consumer information study to determine motor vehicle damage susceptibility, degree of crashworthiness and ease of diagnosis and repair; and establish safeguards for the protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered or reset odometers.

Under the Administration's program, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards are issued which prescribe safety features and levels of safety related performance for vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. Damage susceptibility, crashworthiness and ease of repair are to be studied and reported to the Congress and public. The Administration establishes safeguards to protect purchasers of motor vehicles from vehicles with altered or reset odometers. The Administration conducts an intensive testing program to determine whether vehicles and equipment comply with applicable standards. It also investigates reports of safety-related defects. The Administration can require a manufacturer of motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment to take corrective action.

Automotive Fuel Economy: The Administration develops and promulgates mandatory automotive fuel economy standards for passenger cars and light trucks for model years 1978 and after, and administers the fuel economy regulatory program. The Administration establishes rules for the collection and reporting of information required concerning manufacturers' technological alternatives and corporate economic capabilities in meeting fuel economy standards.

The Administration enforces compliance with established standards by assessing penalties or allowing credits to manufacturers failing to meet or exceeding the average fuel economy standards. It waives the standards in response to petitions from low volume manufacturers and sets alternative standard levels for these manufacturers.

Regional Offices—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional headquarters	Administrator
I. Cambridge, Mass. 02142 (Kendall Sq., Code 903).	John J. Connors.
II. White Plains, N.Y. 10605 (222 Mamaroneck Ave.).	Harry B. Nelson.
III. Linthicum, Md. 21090 (793 Elkridge Landing Rd.).	Frank Altobelli.
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1720 Peachtree Rd. NW.).	Stanley M. Keesling.
V. Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411 (1010 Dixie Hwy.).	Gordon Lindquist.
VI. Fort Worth, Tex. 76102 (819 Taylor St.).	E. Robert Anderson.
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64141 (P.O. Box 19515).	Everett L. McBride.
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80228 (555 Zang St., 1st Floor).	R. C. O'Connell.
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94111 (2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 610).	Calvin Burkhardt.
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (3140 Federal Bldg., 915 2d Ave.).	William L. Hall.

Traffic Safety Programs The law provides for Federal matching funds to assist States with their driver, pedestrian, and motor vehicle safety programs. The Administration has issued standards as guidelines and provides technical assistance to State and local community safety programs. Areas of primary emphasis are the implementation of countermeasures to reduce accidents and resultant deaths and injuries attributable to the use of alcohol and drugs, to increase occupant restraint usage, to improve emergency medical systems, and to control the aberrant driver.

The Administration maintains a register of persons who have had their operator's license withdrawn or revoked for more than 6 months.

The National Highway Safety Advisory Committee of the Department of Transportation provides valuable advice and counsel on standards and other highway safety matters.

Research and Development To provide a foundation for the development of motor vehicle fuel economy and highway safety program standards, the Administration administers a broadscale program of research, development, testing, demonstration, and evaluation of motor vehicles, motor

vehicle equipment, operator and pedestrian safety, and accident data collection and analysis.

The research program covers numerous areas that affect safety problems and includes provision for appropriate laboratory testing facilities to obtain necessary basic data. In this connection, research in both light and heavy vehicle crashworthiness and crash avoidance is being pursued. The objectives are to encourage industry to adopt advanced motor vehicle safety designs, stimulate public awareness of

safety potentials, and provide a base for vehicle safety information.

The Administration maintains a collection of scientific and technical information related to motor vehicle safety, and operates the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, whose activities include the development and maintenance of highway accident data collection systems and related analysis efforts. These comprehensive motor vehicle safety information resources serve as documentary reference points for Federal, State, and local agencies; industry; universities; and the public.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

[For the Urban Mass Transportation Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 601]

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) operates under the authority of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). The Administration was established as a component of the Department of Transportation by section 3 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective July 1, 1968.

The missions of the Administration are: to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods; to encourage the planning and establishment of areawide urban mass transportation systems where they are cost effective; and to provide assistance to State and local governments in financing such systems; and to encourage private sector involvement in local mass transportation systems.

Programs

Discretionary Capital Assistance Grants and Loans, Advance Land Acquisition Loans

Grants or loans are authorized to assist communities in acquiring or improving capital equipment and facilities needed for urban mass transit systems, both public and private. Only State, regional, or local

governmental bodies and public agencies are eligible as applicants. Private transit operators may be assisted under the program through arrangements with an eligible public body.

The grant is 80 percent of new project cost if the urban area has completed a program for a unified or officially coordinated urban transportation system as a part of the comprehensive planned development of the area.

Capital loans may be made to qualified public agencies at a moderate rate of interest, if financing cannot otherwise be obtained at reasonable terms.

Advance land acquisition loans may be made at a moderate rate of interest to finance the purchase of land or interests in land for future use on urban mass transportation systems. Loans are secured by the land or interests in land financed by the loans. Only State, regional, and local government agencies are eligible as applicants. Land and interests in land are eligible providing that they are reasonably expected to be required in connection with an urban mass transportation system and will be used for that purpose within 10 years of the date of the loan agreement.

Formula Operating and Capital Assistance The Urban Mass

Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, contains formula-based programs for capital and operating assistance. Funds are apportioned to urbanized areas by a formula based one-half on population and one-half on population density. These funds can be used either for construction, operating, or capital assistance. The Federal matching share for funds used for capital purposes is up to 80 percent, and the matching share for operating purposes is up to 50 percent.

Funds are apportioned among urbanized areas on the basis of fixed guideway and commuter rail mileages and commuter rail train mileages. These funds can be used for capital and operating expenses related to both fixed guideway and commuter rail purposes.

Recipients of funds in urbanized areas of over 200,000 population are jointly designated by the Governors of the respective States, local officials, and public transit operators. The Governor acts as recipient for urbanized areas with populations from 50,000 up to 200,000.

Funds are requested through the programing of projects in the annual element of the Transportation Improvement Program which is endorsed by the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and submitted to UMTA for approval. Specific applications are then submitted to UMTA for final consideration.

Technical Assistance The Administration provides funds for research, development, and demonstration projects in all phases of urban mass transportation for the purpose of increasing productivity and efficiency in urban mass transportation systems, improving mass transportation service and equipment, and assisting State and local governments in providing total urban transportation services in a cost-effective manner. A comprehensive program of research, development, and demonstration is conducted, addressing the following principal areas of concern: bus, paratransit and rail technology, new systems and automation, safety and product qualification, socioeconomic factors, service and methods

demonstrations, planning methodology, policy development, program evaluation, and management techniques and methods.

Field Offices—Urban Mass Transportation Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Office	Telephone
I. Cambridge, Mass. 02142 (c/o Transportation System Center, 55 Broadway).	617-494-2055.
II. New York, N.Y. 10278 (26 Federal Plaza).	212-264-8162
III. Philadelphia, Pa. 19106 (434 Walnut St.).	215-597-8098
IV. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (1720 Peachtree Rd. NW.).	404-881-3948
V. Chicago, Ill. 60606 (300 S. Wacker Dr.).	312-353-2789
VI. Fort Worth, Tex. 76102 (819 Taylor St.).	817-334-3787
VII. Kansas City, Mo. 64131 (6301 Rockhill Rd.).	816-926-5053
VIII. Denver, Colo. 80265 (1050 17th St.).	303-837-3242
IX. San Francisco, Calif. 94111 (2 Embarcadero Center).	415-556-2884
X. Seattle, Wash. 98174 (915 2d Ave.).	206-442-4210

Major projects in these areas are development, testing, and evaluation of energy saving components and subsystems for transit buses and rail cars; demonstrations of innovative techniques for reducing the costs of constructing tunnels and elevated track structures and quieting the noise generated by rail transit vehicles and economical means of rehabilitating and extending the useful life of existing transit facilities; demonstration of new techniques of traffic management, such as priority for high occupancy vehicles; innovative pricing policies; new computerized techniques for planning urban transportation systems; and special features enabling elderly and handicapped individuals to use transit vehicles. Most projects are conducted under contracts with private organizations, both profit and nonprofit, public bodies, including State and local governments, and expert individuals.

University Research and Training Grants

Grant contracts may be awarded to public and private nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist in carrying out research on problems of

urban mass transportation and in providing training for students and working professionals in the field of urban transportation analysis, planning, engineering, and operations. The objective is to encourage and support university research and training that addresses and is responsive to Federal, State, and local transportation concerns, and advances the understanding and resolution of critical transportation problems facing the Nation's cities.

Managerial Training Grants Grants to governmental bodies and agencies and operators of public transportation services provide fellowships for training in public or private training institutions for personnel employed in managerial, technical, and professional positions in the public transportation field. The assistance provided under this section toward each fellowship shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,000 or 75 percent of the sum of: (1) tuition and other charges to

the fellowship recipient, (2) any additional costs incurred by the training institution in connection with the fellowship and billed to the grantee, and (3) the regular salary of the fellowship recipient for the period of the fellowship (to the extent that salary is actually paid or reimbursed by the grantee).

Technical Studies Grants Grants to governmental bodies and agencies are authorized for up to 100 percent but, by policy, are awarded up to 80 percent of the cost of planning, programing, engineering, and designing urban mass transportation projects. Grants also are made for other types of transit studies to enhance the design and operation of transit systems.

For further information of a general nature, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-4043. Technical information may be obtained by contacting the Transit Research Information Center. Phone, 202-426-9157.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration was established by Reorganization Plan 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. The Maritime Act of 1981 (95 Stat.151; 46 U.S.C. 1601) transferred the Maritime Administration from the Commerce Department to the Transportation Department. The transfer was effective August 6, 1981.

The Maritime Administration administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the U.S. merchant marine. It is also charged with organizing and directing emergency merchant ship operations.

The Maritime Administration administers subsidy programs, through the Maritime Subsidy Board, under which the Federal Government, subject to statutory limitations, pays the difference between certain costs of

operating ships under the U.S. flag and foreign competitive flags on essential services, and the difference between the costs of constructing ships in U.S. and foreign shipyards. It provides financing guarantees for the construction, reconstruction, and reconditioning of ships; acquires old ships for credit on the construction of new ships; and enters into capital construction fund agreements which grant tax deferrals on moneys to be used for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of ships.

The Administration constructs or supervises the construction of merchant type ships for the Federal Government. It helps industry generate increased business for U.S. ships and conducts programs to develop ports, facilities, and intermodal transport, and to promote domestic shipping.

Field Organization—Maritime Administration

Regions	Address
EASTERN REGION	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278
CENTRAL REGION	International Trade Mart, 2 Canal St., New Orleans, La. 70130
GREAT LAKES REGION	Rm. 260, 1301 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114
WESTERN REGION	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Area Offices:	
Long Beach, Calif.	Suite 430, 400 Oceangate, 90802
Seattle, Wash.	Rm. 1894, 915 2d Ave., 98117
U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY	Kings Point, N.Y. 11024

The Administration administers a War Risk Insurance program which ensures operators and seamen against losses caused by hostile action if domestic commercial insurance is not available.

The Administration conducts research and development activities to improve the efficiency and economy of the merchant marine. Under emergency conditions it charters Government-owned ships to U.S. operators, requisitions or procures ships owned by U.S. citizens,

and allocates them to meet defense needs. It maintains a National Defense Reserve Fleet of Government-owned ships which it operates through general agents when required in national defense interests.

It regulates sales to aliens and transfers to foreign registry of ships which are fully or partially owned by U.S. citizens. It also disposes of Government-owned ships found nonessential for national defense.

The Administration operates the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., where young people are trained to become merchant marine officers, and conducts training in shipboard firefighting at Earle, N.J., San Francisco, Calif., Toledo, Ohio, and New Orleans, La. It also administers a Federal assistance program for the maritime academies operated by California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Texas.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-5807.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation was established by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 981-990). The Corporation, one of the operating administrations of the Department of Transportation, is self-sustaining, being financed from revenues received from tolls charged for the use of its facilities.

The Corporation, a wholly Government-owned enterprise, is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of that part of the Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie, within the territorial limits of the United States.

It is the function of the Seaway Corporation to provide a safe, efficient, and effective water artery for maritime commerce, both in peacetime and in

time of national emergency. The Seaway Corporation charges tolls in accordance with established rates for users of the Seaway which it negotiates with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada. The Corporation coordinates its activities with its Canadian counterpart, particularly with respect to overall operations, traffic control, navigation aids, safety, season extension, and related programs designed to fully develop the fourth seacoast. As a self-sustaining entity, it encourages the development of traffic through the Great Lakes Seaway system so as to contribute significantly to the comprehensive economic and environmental development of the entire region.

For further information, contact the Director of Communications and Consumer Affairs, Saint

Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation,
Department of Transportation, 800 Independence

Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20591. Phone,
202-426-3574.

Research and Special Programs Administration

[For the Department of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The Research and Special Programs Administration was established formally on September 23, 1977. The Administration consists of three major subelements and two staff offices. Line functions formerly assigned to the Office of the Secretary have been reassigned to the Transportation Programs Bureau, which is one of the three major subelements of the Administration. Programs and personnel previously assigned to these functions and organizations are now assigned to this Bureau. The two other major subelements are the Transportation Systems Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Materials Transportation Bureau. Descriptions of these organizations are provided below.

The four staff offices of the Administration are the Office of the Chief Counsel, the Office of Policy, Plans, and Program Management, the Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Participation, and the Office of Civil Rights, all of which support the Administrator and his immediate staff as well as the three major subelements.

The mission of the Administration is to serve as a research, analysis, and technical development arm of the Department, as well as to conduct special programs. Particular emphasis is given to pipeline safety, transportation

safety, transportation of hazardous materials by all modes of transportation, transportation safety and security, training and multimodal transportation research and development activities including programs with the university community.

Materials Transportation Bureau

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C.
20590
Phone, 202-755-9260

In July 1975 the Materials Transportation Bureau (MTB) was established to coordinate DOT's increasing overall operational responsibilities concerning hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety. Responsibilities of MTB include all operational pipeline safety functions and those hazardous materials operational functions pertaining to regulation and exemptions and those functions of an intermodal nature.

The Materials Transportation Bureau consists of five major organizational elements: the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline project, the Office of Operations and Enforcement, the Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation, the Office of Pipeline Safety Regulation, and the Office of Regulatory Planning and Analysis.

Major Field Organizations—Materials Transportation Bureau

Regions	Chief	Address
EASTERN—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico.	Lance F. Heverly.	Room 7117, 400 7th St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20590.
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.	James C. Thomas.	1568 Willingham Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30337.

Major Field Organizations—Materials Transportation Bureau—Continued

Regions	Chief	Address
CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.	Edward Ondak.	Room 1802, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.	Robert Aubry.	6622 Hornwood Dr., Houston, Tex. 77074.
WESTERN—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.	Jack Overly.	831 Mitten Rd., Burlingame, Calif. 94010.

Programs and Activities

Safety Regulations The Materials Transportation Bureau develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water. The regulations cover shipping and carrier operations, packaging and container specifications, and hazardous materials definitions. The Bureau is also responsible for the enforcement of regulations other than those applicable to a single mode of transportation. It reviews and analyzes reports made by the industry and by field staffs bearing upon compliance with the regulations, and conducts training and education programs to support the Department's regulatory system and the program for shipper and container manufacturer inspection and compliance. The Bureau is the national focal point for coordination and control of the Department's multimodal hazardous materials regulatory program, ensuring uniformity of approach and action by all modal administrations.

In the area of pipeline safety, the Bureau establishes and provides for enforcement of safety standards for the transportation of hazardous liquid and gaseous materials by pipeline either in or affecting interstate commerce.

State Pipeline Safety Program MTB administers a program whereby a State, when permitted by its statutes, can voluntarily assert safety regulatory jurisdiction over all or some of the intrastate pipeline facilities. To enable States to initiate a safety program or to broaden an existing program, the Federal Government is authorized to pay a State agency grant-in-aid funds of up to 50

percent of the actual cost for carrying out a pipeline safety program.

Alaska Pipeline Program The Bureau develops, implements, and administers Alaska pipeline plans, programs, policies, standards, specifications, and regulations in support of the President's decision and report to the Congress on the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Areas of Research MTB's research activity provides for: the development of classification and test criteria for materials to determine their proper hazard classification in transportation; development of packaging specifications; related studies necessary to support the hazardous materials regulatory program; and the evaluation of the materials and practices for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pipeline facilities as necessary to establish and enforce effective Federal pipeline safety regulations.

Information Dissemination The Materials Transportation Bureau publishes annual reports on its hazardous materials and pipeline safety programs, which are transmitted to Congress, State agencies, safety organizations, and to industry and the public upon request. The Materials Transportation Bureau also publishes a monthly newsletter on hazardous materials transportation and prepares and distributes a monthly advisory bulletin on pipeline safety. Reprints of the Federal safety standards also appear in industry technical magazines and equipment catalogs which are utilized by the designers and operators of gas and liquid pipeline systems. MTB staff members also participate in meetings of engineering, industry, State regulatory, and other groups who have an interest in

hazardous materials transportation or pipeline safety.

Training Programs The Bureau sponsors a number of training and information dissemination activities designed to familiarize industry personnel with the requirements of hazardous materials and pipeline safety regulations, and to educate Federal and State inspectors in enforcement procedures. These activities include in-depth classroom training at the Transportation Safety Institute, development of home study training packages, and the distribution of a variety of information guides to those involved in hazardous materials and pipeline transportation.

Transportation Systems Center

*Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02142
Phone, 617-494-2227*

The Transportation Systems Center is the Department's research, analysis, and development resource. The Center supports the high priority needs of the Office of the Secretary, the Department's operating administrations, and other Federal agencies. The Center provides an in-house core capability for the Department in technology assessment, industry analysis, strategic planning support, and research management for all aspects of transportation.

In concert with the research, analysis, and development objectives of the Department, the activities of the Center fall into four broad categories: assessing impacts of Government policies on transportation, including national security aspects; managing major research, analysis, and development projects for the Department; identifying multimodal transportation problems and providing solutions; and maintaining and disseminating transportation statistics and information.

The Center consists of six major functional elements in addition to the Office of Administration. They are: the Office of Plans and Programs, the Office of Systems Research and Analysis, the Office of Energy and Environment, the Office of Data Systems and Technology, the Office of Air and Marine Systems, and the Office of Ground Systems.

Functions and Activities

Plans and Programs The Office of Plans and Programs provides the integrated planning, program development, and program evaluation that result in efficient use of the Center's resources in consonance with departmental goals and objectives. It also conducts an active information exchange program among departmental, national, and international agencies, as well as State and local governments.

Systems Research and Analysis The Office of Systems Research and Analysis conducts research on the social and economic effects of transportation. It conducts socio-economic analysis, transportation planning, and cost-benefit studies and analyses of transportation system operations and impacts. These studies provide the technical basis for transportation policy decisions by the Department.

Energy and Environment The Office of Energy and Environment supports departmental programs in motor vehicle safety, and the assessment of economic and environmental impacts of alternative Federal policies. The Office supplies the Department, other Federal agencies, and the Congress with information and analyses that provide early warnings of impending automotive industry problems, and identifies the effectiveness and impacts of alternative Federal motor vehicle policies.

Data Systems and Technology The Office of Data Systems and Technology supports the Department in the development and maintenance of important national statistics and related transportation information data bases. It publishes and interprets information and statistics that describe how transportation functions in the United States. The Office also provides the Center with EDP and technical support functions.

Air and Marine Systems The Office of Air and Marine Systems operates and manages the Center for Navigation, which provides technical assistance to the Navigation Working Group, and conducts technical activities in support of Department operating administrations.

The Office formulates, implements, and directs programs for analysis and development of future air and marine transportation systems. These programs support Coast Guard command, control, communications, and navigation requirements as well as aviation safety-related activities.

Ground Systems The Office of Ground Systems plans, directs, and conducts projects for the development and evaluation of urban transit and railroad freight systems, equipment technologies, and operational methods. Primary emphasis is in improvements in conventional urban rail transit and bus systems, and in railroad safety technology, particularly related to FRA track safety standards.

Transportation Programs Bureau

*400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone, 202-426-1640*

The Transportation Programs Bureau was created in December 1977 as part of the Research and Special Programs Administration. The mission of the Bureau is to develop, coordinate, and manage those transportation programs related to environment and advanced technology, navigation and communications, university research, and training in transportation safety and security.

The Transportation Programs Bureau consists of four major organizational elements: the Office of Systems Engineering, the Office of Emergency Transportation, the Office of University Research, and the Transportation Safety Institute.

Programs and Activities

Office of Systems Engineering The primary focus of this Office is advanced systems work and the development of future technological options. To this end, research and engineering activities are conducted especially on multimodal issues, advanced concepts, energy, environment, navigation, and

communications. Research areas also include advanced control systems, modeling theory, and technological impacts.

Office of Emergency Transportation

This Office is solely dedicated to fulfilling the Secretary of Transportation's statutory and administrative responsibilities in the area of transportation civil emergency preparedness. It is the primary element of the Department engaged in the development, coordination, and review of policies, plans, and programs for attaining and maintaining a high state of Federal transportation emergency preparedness. This Office oversees the effective discharge of the Secretary's responsibilities in all emergencies affecting the national defense and in national or regional emergencies, including those caused by natural disasters and other crisis situations.

Office of University Research The function of this Office is to provide liaison with the academic community, to stimulate university attention to transportation issues, to conduct multimodal and interdisciplinary research with educational institutions, and to disseminate the results of the research to elements of the Department. The research is directed toward transportation missions and transportation problems including those in the following disciplines and sciences: engineering; environmental studies; behavioral, physical, political, and social sciences; economics; law; planning; policy; safety; and management.

Transportation Safety Institute

This organization promotes safety and security management by designing and conducting training programs responsive to the requirements of government and industry as expressed by the operating elements of the Department.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Participation, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-472-5717.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590, or to the address indicated.

Consumer Activities For consumer programs directed toward establishing a two-way communication interchange between the Department and individual consumers of transportation goods and services, contact the Director for Consumer Affairs, Officer of Consumer Liaison (202-426-4518); for information on boating items, contact Commandant (G-BA), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593 (202-426-1080); to report vehicle safety problems, obtain information on motor vehicle and highway safety, or to request consumer information publications, call the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's 24-hour Auto Safety Hotline. Residents of Washington, D.C., call 426-0123. Other residents nationwide, except Alaska and Hawaii, call 800-424-9393.

The Environment Inquiries on environmental activities and programs should be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, Office of Environment and Safety, Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-4357).

Reading Rooms Department of Transportation, Office of Public Affairs, Room 9421, and Office of the General Counsel, Room 10421, Public Docket, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-4723. Administrations and their regional offices maintain reading rooms for public use. Contact specific administration at address indicated in the text.

Department of Transportation Library, Room 2200, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, phone 202-426-1792; and Department of Transportation Library, FOB-10A Branch, Room 930, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20591. Phone, 202-426-3611.

Contracts, Minority Business Enterprise, and Small Business

Activities Contact the Office of Installations and Logistics (202-426-4237).

Speakers The Department of Transportation and its operating administrations and regional offices make speakers available for civic, labor, and community groups. Contact specific agency or nearest regional office at address indicated in text.

Films Many films on transportation subjects are available for use by educational institutions, community groups, private organizations, etc. Inquiries should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Assistant Director for Publications and Audiovisual Services (202-426-4333). Requests for specific films relating to a particular mode of transportation may be directed to the appropriate operating administration.

Coast Guard Auxiliary Persons interested in joining the Auxiliary may obtain information from the Commandant (G-BAU), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593. Phone, 202-426-1077.

Military Career Opportunities Inquiries for information on the U.S. Coast Guard Academy should be directed to the Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320.

Information on the enlistment program and the Officer Candidate School may be obtained from the local recruiting offices or the Commandant (G-PMR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593.

Employment Principal occupations in the Department are covered in those civil service examinations relative to air traffic controller, electronics maintenance technician, engineer (civil, aeronautical, automotive, electronic, highway, general), administrative/management, and clerical. For positions in Washington, D.C., inquiries should be directed to the Central Employment Information Office, Office of Personnel and Training (202-426-2550). For employment outside of Washington, D.C., inquiries may be

directed to regional and district offices of the various administrations.

Schools interested in participating in the college recruitment program should address inquiries to the regional and district offices of the various administrations.

Publications The Department and its operating agencies issue publications on a wide variety of subjects. Many of these publications are available from the issuing agency or for sale from the Government Printing Office and the

National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Contact Department or specific agency at address indicated in the text.

Telephone Directory The Department of Transportation telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For further information concerning the Department of Transportation, contact the Office of Public Affairs, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-4321.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220
Phone, 202-566-2000

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Norman B. Ture	Under Secretary for Tax and Economic Affairs
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Mary K. Bush	Executive Assistant to the Deputy Secretary
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Gordon Eastburn	Director, Office of Financial Institutions Policy
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Robert Cornell	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Trade and Investment Policy)</i>
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Thomas Leddy	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (International Monetary Affairs)</i>
Thomas Dawson	<i>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Developing Nations)</i>
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(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy to the Assistant Secretary and Secretary of IMG (International Monetary Group)</i>
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Alan W. Granwell	<i>International Tax Counsel</i>
John G. Wilkins	<i>Director, Office of Tax Analysis</i>
Angela Buchanan	<i>Treasurer of the United States</i>

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Margery Waxman	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Kenneth Gideon	<i>Assistant General Counsel and Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service</i>
Jordan A. Luke	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Enforcement and Operations)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant General Counsel (Domestic Finance)</i>
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BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

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UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

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Robert R. Snow	<i>Assistant to the Director (Public Affairs)</i>
William R. Barton	<i>Assistant to the Director (Training)</i>
Robert O. Goff	<i>Legal Counsel</i>

The Department of the Treasury performs four basic types of functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

The Treasury Department was created by act of Congress approved September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 31 U.S.C. 1001). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions which now compose the Treasury.

Secretary

As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary also oversees the activities of the Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibility; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins, currency, and other products for customer agencies.

In addition, the Secretary has many responsibilities stemming from his position as chief financial officer of the Government. The Secretary serves as Chairman of the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group and as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Fund.

Deputy Secretary

The Deputy Secretary is under the direct supervision of the Secretary and assists the Secretary in the supervision and direction of the Department and its assigned programs, and acts for the Secretary in his absence, sickness, or unavailability.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs

The Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs advises and assists the Secretary and

Deputy Secretary in domestic and international finance and economic matters. These responsibilities include the development of policies and guidance of Treasury Department activities in the areas of international monetary affairs, trade, development and energy policies, domestic fiscal and economic and monetary matters, and management of the public debt.

Under Secretary for Tax and Economic Affairs

The Under Secretary for Tax and Economic Affairs serves as the chief tax and economic policy adviser and provides the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury with advice and recommendations on broad domestic and international macro-economic and tax policy developments and on specific micro-economic issues falling within this sphere of responsibility.

Assistant Secretaries

Administration The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Administration) serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on the management of the annual planning and budgeting process and on matters involving the internal management of the Department. The Assistant Secretary oversees the Department's management programs, which include personnel and training and affirmative action and equal employment opportunity; management analysis; financial and information management systems, including automated data processing; and procurement and contracting. The Assistant Secretary also serves as a principal policy adviser on matters affecting the budget. The Office also is responsible for the provision of comprehensive administrative services to the Office of the Secretary and certain other components of the Department.

Domestic Finance The Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance) advises and assists the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs on matters of Federal finance,

State and local finance, and financial institutions policy.

In the area of Federal finance, the Office is responsible for Government financing and debt management; determining interest rates for various Federal borrowing and lending and investment purposes under pertinent statutes; developing legislative and administrative principles and standards for Federal credit programs; the Federal Financing Bank; and Treasury activities relating to the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 1324; 15 U.S.C. 1861).

The Office is also responsible for issues involving the financing of State and local governments, as well as Treasury operations under the New York City Loan Guarantee Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 460; 31 U.S.C. 1521); oversight of the Office of Revenue Sharing, which returns specified amounts of federally collected funds to eligible units of general-purpose governments; coordinating the Treasury Department's legislative efforts with regard to financial institutions legislation and legislation affecting the Federal agencies that regulate financial institutions; and providing support to carry out the Department's responsibilities regarding the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee.

Economic Policy The Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy) informs the Secretary and other senior Treasury officials of current and prospective economic developments and assists in the determination of appropriate economic policies. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the review and analyses of both domestic and international economic issues, as well as developments in the financial markets;

Participates with the Secretary in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA) and on the Troika Forecasting Group, which develops official economic projections and advises the President on choices among alternative courses of economic policy; and

Works closely with officials of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other Government agencies on the economic

forecasts underlying the yearly budget process, and advises the Secretary on the economic effects of tax and budget policy. Within the Office of Economic Policy, staff support is provided by the Office of Financial Analysis and the Office of Special Studies.

Enforcement and Operations The Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations) supervises the following operating bureaus: Secret Service; Customs Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In addition, the Assistant Secretary is responsible for the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

The Assistant Secretary coordinates Treasury law enforcement matters, including the formulation of policies for Treasury enforcement activities, and cooperates on law enforcement matters with other Federal agencies.

The important missions of protecting the President and other high Government officials and preventing counterfeiting of U.S. currency and theft and forgery of Government securities and checks are entrusted to the United States Secret Service. The U.S. Customs Service collects revenue from imports and enforces the customs laws. In addition, it interdicts contraband, including narcotics, along the land and sea borders of the United States. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is charged with collecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products; suppressing traffic in illicit distilled spirits and illegal use of explosives; and controlling the sale and registration of firearms. The Office of Foreign Assets Control assists U.S. foreign policy aims by controlling assets in the United States of "blocked" countries and the flow of funds and trade to them. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides law enforcement training for personnel of Federal agencies.

Fiscal Assistant Secretary The Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary has responsibility for administration of Treasury financing operations; supervision of the functions and activities of the Bureau of Government and Financial Operations and the Bureau of

the Public Debt; and direction of the Department's participation in the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for current and long-range improvement of accounting in the Federal Service.

The Office acts as liaison between the Secretary and other agencies of the Government with respect to their financial operations; directs the performance of the fiscal agency functions of the Federal Reserve Banks; and exercises supervision over the current cash position of the Treasury, depositories of the United States, and the handling of investments of trust and other accounts.

International Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (International Affairs) advises and assists the Secretary and the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs in the formulation and execution of policies dealing with international monetary, financial, commercial, energy, and trade policies and programs. The work of the Office is organized into groups responsible for monetary affairs, developing nations, trade and investment policy, and commodities and natural resources.

These functions are performed by supporting staff offices which conduct financial diplomacy with industrial and developing nations and regions; work toward improving the structure and operations of the international monetary system; monitor developments in gold and foreign exchange markets and official operations affecting those markets; facilitate structural monetary cooperation through the International Monetary Fund and other channels; oversee U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks and coordinate U.S. policies and operations relating to bilateral and multilateral development lending programs and institutions; formulate policy concerning financing of trade; coordinate policies toward foreign investments in the United States and U.S. investments abroad; and analyze balance of payments and other basic financial and economic data affecting world payments patterns and the world economic outlook.

As part of those functions, the Office supports the Secretary in his role as Co-Chairman of the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation, as Co-Chairman of the U.S.-Israel Joint Committee for Investment and Trade, and as a member of other Middle Eastern joint commissions, as Co-Chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission, as Co-Chairman of the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee, as Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, and as a member of the Joint Trade and Economic Commissions with Poland and Romania. This Office assists the Secretary in his role as a member of the President's Economic Policy Group on all international economic issues.

Legislative Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs) advises the Secretary and all sub-Cabinet officers on congressional relations policy and serves as the principal contact and coordinator of all departmental contacts with Congress and with congressional relations activities in the White House and other departments.

Public Liaison and Consumer Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Public Liaison and Consumer Affairs) advises the Secretary and his staff on the Department's relations with businesses, trade and professional organizations, and consumer groups; establishes general operating policies and guidelines; provides direction and management strategy for administering Public Liaison and Consumer Affairs programs and activities in all Treasury offices and bureaus; formulates and executes Public Liaison and Consumer Affairs policies and programs which will increase business and consumer knowledge and understanding of Treasury's activities and services; and provides continuing public liaison and consumer affairs support to the Office of the Secretary.

Public Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs) advises the Secretary and his staff on the Department's relations with the news

media, the White House Press Office, other Government agencies, and the public; establishes general policies for administering public affairs programs in Treasury bureaus; and designs and implements public information policies and programs which will increase the public's knowledge and understanding of Treasury's activities and services.

Tax Policy The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy) advises and assists the Secretary and the Deputy secretary in the formulation and execution of domestic and international tax policies and programs.

These functions, carried out by supporting staff offices, include: analysis of proposed tax legislation and tax programs; projections of economic trends affecting tax bases; studies of effects of alternative tax measures; preparation of official estimates of Government receipts for the President's annual budget messages; legal advice and analysis on domestic and international tax matters; assistance in the development and review of tax legislation and domestic and international tax regulations and rulings; participation in international tax treaty negotiations and in maintenance of relations with international organizations on tax matters; and prescription of depreciation rates and repair allowances.

General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel furnishes legal advice to the Secretary with respect to his responsibilities as chief financial officer of the Government and as the overseer of the operating functions of the Treasury Department. The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the department, and, as such, is the head of the Legal Division, which is composed of all attorneys providing legal service to all offices and bureaus of the Department.

For further information concerning the Office of the Secretary or Treasury-wide activities, contact the Public Affairs Office, Department of the Treasury, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220. Phone, 202-566-2041.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was established by Treasury Department Order No. 221, effective July 1, 1972. The order transferred the functions, powers, and duties arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. On December 5, 1978, Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 assigned to the Bureau responsibility for enforcing 18 U.S.C. Chapter 114 relative to interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes.

Bureau headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., but since the Bureau is decentralized, most of its personnel are stationed throughout the country where many of its operational functions are performed. The Director is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and is under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations).

The Bureau is responsible for enforcing and administering firearms and explosives laws, as well as those covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Region	Regional Regulatory Administrator	Address
CENTRAL—Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia.	(Vacancy).	550 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	(Vacancy).	9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
MIDWEST—Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	David R. Chupp.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.	Donald C. MacVean.	6 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Dee L. Flynn.	3835 Northeast Expwy., Atlanta, Ga. 30340.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming.	Earl P. Kennard.	1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242.
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Joseph D. Deviney.	525 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

The objective of the Bureau's programs is to maximize voluntary compliance with these laws, and to minimize willful and involuntary violations of the laws. To achieve these goals, the Bureau is divided into two basic functions: criminal enforcement and regulatory enforcement. The objectives of the criminal enforcement activity are to eliminate illegal possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives; suppress the traffic in illicit distilled spirits; suppress the interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes; and assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence. The regulatory enforcement activity determines and assures full collection of revenue due from legal alcohol and tobacco industries; fulfills the Bureau's responsibility in the prevention of

commercial bribery, consumer deception, and other improper trade practices in the distilled spirits industry; assists other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies in the resolution of problems relating to industrial development, ecology, and revenue protection; ensures that categories of persons prohibited by law from manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms and explosives do not obtain a license or permit; ensures that storage facilities for explosives are safe and secure, to avoid presenting a hazard to the public, and that explosives are properly stored in such facilities; and ensures that the audit trail is preserved to permit the tracing of firearms used in the commission of crimes and full accountability for explosive materials.

**For further information, contact the Director,
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms,
Department of the Treasury, 1200 Pennsylvania**

**Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20226. Phone,
202-566-7777.**

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

[For the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 4]

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was created by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as an integral part of the national banking system.

The Comptroller, as the administrator of national banks, is responsible for the execution of laws relating to national banks and promulgates rules and regulations governing the operations of approximately 4,450 national and District of Columbia banks. Approval of the Comptroller is required for the organization of new national banks, conversion of State-chartered banks into national banks, consolidations or mergers of banks where the surviving institution is a national bank, and the establishment of branches by national banks.

The Office of the Comptroller exercises general supervision over the operations of national banks, including trust activities and overseas operations. Each bank is examined periodically through a nationwide staff of approximately 2,500 bank examiners under the immediate supervision of 14 regional administrators. These examinations operate in the public interest by assisting the Comptroller in appraising the financial condition of the banks, the soundness of their operations, the quality of their management, and their compliance with laws, rules, and regulations.

**For further information, contact the
Communications Division, Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the
Treasury, 409 L'Enfant Plaza East SW.,
Washington, D.C. 20219. Phone, 202-447-1800.**

United States Customs Service

The fifth act of the first Congress, passed on July 31, 1789, established customs districts and authorized customs officers to collect duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imposed by the second act of the first Congress, dated July 4, 1789. The Bureau of Customs was established as a separate agency under Treasury Department on March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381) and, effective August 1, 1973, was redesignated the United States Customs Service by Treasury Department Order 165-23 of April 4, 1973.

The Customs Service collects the revenue from imports and enforces customs and related laws. Customs also administers the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and other customs laws. Some

of the responsibilities which Customs is specifically charged with are assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, fees, and penalties due on imported merchandise; interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs; processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail into and out of the United States; administering certain navigation laws; detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

Customs cooperates with and assists numerous Government agencies in

administering and enforcing over 400 statutory or regulatory requirements relating to international trade. It includes enforcing export control laws and intercepting illegal high-technology exports, including arms, to Eastern-bloc countries, in cooperation with the Commerce and State Departments. And it includes cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration and working with foreign governments in suppressing the traffic in illegal narcotics through training in tactical interdiction. It also includes collection and compilation of international trade statistics and protection of the general welfare and security of the American people through

enforcement of the requirements of other agencies. These requirements include the automobile safety and emission control standards as required under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Clean Air Act, and the prohibition against discharge of refuse and oil into or upon coastal navigable waters of the United States as outlined in the Oil Pollution Act. This cooperative effort also involves the enforcement of laws and regulations regarding electronic product radiation and radioactive material standards, counterfeit monetary instrument prohibitions, flammable fabric restrictions, animal and plant quarantine requirements, and food, drug, and hazardous substance prohibitions.

Regional Offices—U.S. Customs Service

Regional Headquarters and District Offices	Address	Regional Commissioner (RC), District Director (DD), Area Director (AD)
I. Boston, Mass. 02110.....	100 Summer St.....	William J. Griffin (RC).
Portland, Maine 04111.....	312 Fore St.....	Emery W. Ingalls (DD).
St. Albans, Vt. 05478.....	Main & Stebbins Sts.....	Frank Spendley (DD).
Boston, Mass. 02109.....	2 India St.....	John Linde (DD).
Providence, R.I. 02903.....	24 Weybosset St.....	Irving J. Murphy (Acting DD).
Bridgeport, Conn. 06609.....	120 Middle St.....	James F. Mulcahy (Acting DD).
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13668.....	127 N. Water St.....	W. Richard Nystrom (DD).
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.....	111 W. Huron St.....	Richard G. McMullen (DD).
II. New York, N.Y. 10048.....	6 World Trade Center.....	Dennis T. Snyder (RC).
New York, N.Y. 10048.....	6 World Trade Center.....	John J. Martuge (AD).
New York, N.Y. 11430.....	Kennedy Airport.....	Anthony Liberta (AD).
Newark, N.J. 07114.....	Airport International Plaza.....	Benjamin C. Jefferson (AD).
III. Baltimore, Md. 21202.....	40 S. Gay St.....	John A. Hurley (RC).
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.....	2d & Chestnut Sts.....	Paul L. Greenlee (DD).
Baltimore, Md. 21202.....	103 S. Gay St.....	Neil J. Marsh (DD).
Norfolk, Va. 23510.....	101 E. Main St.....	James R. Cahill (DD).
Washington, D.C. 20018.....	3150 Bladensburg Rd. NE.....	(Vacancy) (DD).
IV. Miami, Fla. 33131.....	99 SE. 5th St.....	Robert N. Battard (RC).
Wilmington, N.C. 28401.....	2094 Polk St.....	William J. O'Shea (DD).
Charleston, S.C. 29402.....	200 E. Bay St.....	Joel R. Mish (DD).
Savannah, Ga. 31401.....	1 E. Bay St.....	Gerald J. McManus (DD).
Tampa, Fla. 33602.....	301 S. Ashley Dr.....	Robert E. Perkins, Jr. (DD).
Miami, Fla. 33131.....	77 SE. 5th St.....	Winston E. Pitman (DD).
San Juan, P.R. 00903.....	U.S. Customhouse (P.O. Box 2112).....	Paul E. Melendez (DD).
St. Thomas, V.I. 00801.....	U.S. Customhouse, Charlotte Amalie.....	Dorothy M. Pleasant (DD).
V. New Orleans, La. 70112.....	1440 Canal St.....	Peter J. Dispenzire (RC).
Mobile, Ala. 36601.....	250 N. Water St.....	Harvey Perry (DD).
New Orleans, La. 70130.....	600 South St.....	Max G. Willis (DD).
VI. Houston, Tex. 77002.....	500 Dallas Ave.....	Donald F. Kelly (RC).
Port Arthur, Tex. 77640.....	5th & Austin Ave.....	Audrey L. Adams (DD).
Houston/Galveston, Tex. 77052.....	701 San Jacinto St.....	Ernest J. Gonsoulin (DD).
Laredo, Tex. 78040.....	Mann Rd. & Santa Maria.....	Joseph Castellano (DD).
El Paso, Tex. 79985.....	Bridge of the Americas (P.O. Box 9516).....	Manny Najera (DD).
Dallas/Fort Worth, Tex. 75261.....	700 Parkway Plaza, Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport.....	David Greenleaf (DD).
VII. Los Angeles, Calif. 90053.....	300 N. Los Angeles St.....	Albert G. Bergesen (RC).
Nogales, Ariz. 85621.....	International & Terrace Sts.....	James M. Wait (DD).
San Diego, Calif. 92188.....	800 Front St.....	Robert Hazelton (DD).
Los Angeles, Calif. 90731.....	300 S. Ferry St., San Pedro, Calif.....	John E. Brady (DD).
VIII. San Francisco, Calif. 94102.....	211 Main St.....	Edward M. Ellis (RC).
San Francisco, Calif. 94126.....	55 Battery St.....	George K. Brokaw (DD).
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806.....	353 Merchant St.....	George Roberts (DD).
Portland, Oreg. 97209.....	NW. Broadway & Glisan Sts.....	Walter D. Sherman (DD).
Seattle, Wash. 98704.....	1st & Marion Sts.....	Donald L. Eide (DD).

Regional Offices—U.S. Customs Service—Continued

Regional Headquarters and District Offices	Address	Regional Commissioner (RC), District Director (DD), Area Director (AD)
VIII.—Continued		
Anchorage, Alaska 99501	620 E. 10th Ave	Clyde Kellay, Jr. (DD).
Great Falls, Mont. 59403	215 1st Ave. N	Don W. Myhra (DD).
IX. Chicago, Ill. 60603	55 E. Monroe St.	Eugene H. Mach (RC).
Pembina, N. Dak. 58271	Post Office Bldg.	Raymond Hagerty (DD).
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401	110 S. 4th St	Majorie Maki (DD).
Duluth, Minn. 55802	515 W. 1st St	Robert W. Nordness (DD).
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202	628 E. Michigan St	W. David Stevens (DD).
Chicago, Ill. 60607	610 S. Canal St	Peter F. Gonzalez (DD).
Cleveland, Ohio 44114	55 Erie View Plaza	Donald L. Cavanaugh (DD).
St. Louis, Mo. 63105	120 S. Central Ave	William L. Duncan (DD).
Detroit, Mich. 48226	477 Michigan Ave	Louis A. Mezzano (DD).

Customs is extensively involved with outside commercial and policy organizations and trade associations, and with international organizations and foreign customs services. Customs is a member of the multinational Customs Cooperation Council, the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, and the International Narcotics Control Program. In addition, Customs participates in and supports the activities and programs of various international organizations and agreements, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States.

Headquarters of the U.S. Customs Service is located in Washington, D.C., under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, who is

appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Service is decentralized and most of its personnel are stationed throughout the country and overseas, where its operational functions are performed.

The 50 States, plus the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, are divided into nine Customs Regions. Contained within these regions are 46 subordinate district or area offices under which there are approximately 300 ports of entry.

The foreign field offices of the Customs Service are located in Montreal, Mexico City, London, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Brussels.

A Canine Enforcement Training Center is operated at Front Royal, Va.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20229. Phone, 202-566-5286.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by the acts of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532), March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 353; 31 U.S.C. 415), June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 18; 31 U.S.C. 171), and additional authorities contained in past appropriations made to the Bureau for work to be undertaken, which are still in force.

A working capital fund was established in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 4, 1950 (64 Stat. 409; 31 U.S.C. 181a), as

amended, which placed the Bureau on a completely reimbursable basis. The Bureau is headed by a Director who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints all major items of financial character issued by the U.S. Government. It produces paper currency; Treasury bonds, notes, and certificates; postage, revenue and certain customs stamps. All Bureau operations are conducted in Washington, D.C.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Section, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, Room 602-11A,

Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20228. Phone, 202-447-1391.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) was established by Treasury Department Order No. 217, effective March 2, 1970, and Revision 1, effective June 30, 1970.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Center's Board of Directors. The Center conducts operations at its training facility located at Brunswick, Georgia. The Center also maintains a Washington Office at 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

The Center is an interagency training facility serving 48 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach common areas of law enforcement skills to police and investigative personnel. The Center also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as courses in White Collar Crime, Advanced Law Enforcement Photography, and several

instructor training courses. In addition to the basic and common advanced programs, the Center provides the facilities and support services for participating organizations to conduct advanced and specialized training for their own law enforcement personnel.

The Center develops the curriculum content and training techniques for use in the recruit training, and advises and assists the participating organizations on the production and formulation of the materials and mechanics required for the various organizations' specialized training.

Administrative and financial activities are supervised by the Department of the Treasury. However, training policy, programs, criteria, and standards are governed by the interagency Board of Directors, comprised of senior officials from eight departments and independent agencies.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury, Glynco, Ga. 31524. Phone, 912-267-2447.

Bureau of Government Financial Operations

The Bureau of Government Financial Operations has responsibility for a variety of fiscal activities of a Government-wide scope.

Central Accounting and Reporting

The Bureau maintains a system of central accounting and reporting, disclosing the monetary assets and liabilities of the United States Treasury and providing for the integration of Treasury cash and funding operations with the financial operations of disbursing and collecting officers and of Federal program agencies. Periodic reports are prepared to show

budget results, other financial operations, and the financial status of the Government.

Central Disbursing and Check Claims

Disbursing service is provided for most civilian agencies of the Government, including the issuance of monthly payments to beneficiaries under major Federal benefit programs and the issuance of U.S. Savings Bonds under the Federal Payroll Savings Plan. Through the Department of State, foreign disbursing service is provided for agencies other than the Department of Defense. The

Bureau adjudicates and settles claims against the United States on Treasury checks that are lost in the mails, or

which bear forged endorsements, and issues new checks to authorized payees.

Disbursing Centers—Bureau of Government Financial Operations

Disbursing Center	Address	Director
Austin, Tex. 78741.	1619 E. Woodward St.	Robert Burrill.
Birmingham, Ala. 35209.	190 Vulcan Rd.	Randolph Mobbs.
Chicago, Ill. 60605.	536 S. Clark St.	Eugene P. Mulcahy.
Denver, Colo. 80225.	Bldg. 53, Denver Federal Center.	John L. Matthews.
Kansas City, Kans. 66103.	2100 W. 36th Ave.	Robert Thompson.
Manila, Philippines 94100.	200 New Office Bldg., American Embassy.	James C. Maher.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144.	5000 Wissahickon Ave.	Robert Langdon.
San Francisco, Calif. 94105.	390 Main St.	Clarence S. Taylor.
Washington, D.C. 20001.	441 G St. NW.	Henry H. Eades.

Federal Tax Deposits The Bureau provides technical support, including the issuance of Federal tax deposit forms, for the system of tax payments by business organizations through authorized commercial banks and the Federal Reserve System.

Cash Management The Bureau supervises the Government-wide letter-of-credit system for financing Federal grant-in-aid programs; monitors all cash held outside the Treasury, including foreign currency balances resulting from Federal programs; and supervises the Government's depository system.

Mutilated Currency The Bureau handles claims from the public for the redemption of partially destroyed U.S. currency, determines its value, and authorizes payment to claimants.

Surety Bonding The Bureau administers functions relating to the qualification of surety companies as acceptable sureties on bonds running in favor of the United States, including the examination of financial statements and the determination of underwriting limitations for such companies.

Joint Financial Management Improvement Program The Bureau furnishes representation for the Secretary of the Treasury on the Steering Committee of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP).

Miscellaneous Financial Activities The Bureau makes payment to holders of claims awards under international claims programs, judgments rendered by certain United States courts, and private relief acts passed by the Congress; supervises the liquidation of the Postal Savings System and other terminated agencies; bills and collects amounts due from foreign governments under lend-lease, surplus property agreements, and other Treasury loans; and audits the operations of Federal Reserve Banks in verifying and destroying U.S. currency which is unfit for circulation.

For further information, contact the Comptroller's Office, Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20226.

Internal Revenue Service

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established by an act of Congress on July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432; 26 U.S.C. 7802).

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and

explosives. The IRS mission is to encourage and achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the tax laws and regulations and to conduct itself so as to warrant the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Service. Accomplishment of this mission involves advising the public of its rights and responsibilities; communicating requirements of the law to the public; assisting taxpayers in complying with the laws and regulations, and taking those enforcement actions necessary for fair, effective, and impartial tax administration.

Basic IRS activities include ensuring satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints, providing taxpayer service and education; determination, assessment, and collection of internal revenue taxes; determination of pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and preparation and issuance of rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The source of most revenues collected is the individual income tax and the social insurance and retirement taxes, with other major sources being the corporation income, excise, estate, and gift taxes. Congress first received authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals and corporations in 1913, pursuant to the 16th amendment of the Constitution.

Organization

IRS organization is designed for maximum decentralization, consistent with the need for uniform interpretation of the tax laws and efficient utilization of resources. There are three organizational levels: the National Office, the Regional Offices, and the District Offices and Service Centers. Districts may have local offices, the number and location of which are determined by taxpayer and IRS needs.

Headquarters Organization The National Office, located in Washington, D.C., develops nationwide policies and programs for the administration of the internal revenue laws and provides overall direction to the field organization.

To assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there is a Deputy Commissioner and three Associate Commissioners—(Operations), (Policy and Management) and (Data Processing). There is an Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), and under the three Associate Commissioners there are nine Assistant Commissioners, each in charge of a functional area. The functional areas under the Associate Commissioner (Operations) are Criminal Investigation, Examination, Collection, and Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations. The functional areas under the Associate Commissioner (Policy and Management) are Support and Services; Planning, Finance and Research; and Human Resources. The functional areas under the Associate Commissioner (Data Processing) are Computer Services and Returns and Information Processing. The Technical and Appeals functions of the Service are administered through the IRS Chief Counsel who, in this capacity, is under the supervision of the Commissioner. Legal services are provided by the IRS Chief Counsel, who is an Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department. There is also an Assistant to the Commissioner (Public Affairs), an Assistant to the Commissioner (Equal Opportunity), an Assistant to the Commissioner (Taxpayer Ombudsman), who is the advocate within the Service for the taxpayer, and an Assistant to the Commissioner (Legislative Liaison). The National Computer Center in Martinsburg, W. Va., and the Data Center in Detroit, Mich., also are assigned to the National Office.

Field Organization

As a decentralized organization, most of the IRS personnel and activities are assigned to field installations.

Regional Offices There are seven Regional Offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner, which supervise and evaluate the operations of District Offices and Service Centers. The Regional Commissioner is assisted by five Assistant Regional Commissioners. Also located there, but not supervised by the

Regional Commissioner, are the Regional Counsel who reports to the Chief Counsel and the Regional Inspector who reports to the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) in the National Office. An

appeals activity, headed by a Regional Director of Appeals, to hear disputes from taxpayers, also is assigned to the Regional Counsel.

Regional Offices—Internal Revenue Service

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
CENTRAL—Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia.	Philip E. Coates.	550 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	William D. Waters.	2 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
MIDWEST—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Roger L. Plate.	1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Charles H. Brennan.	90 Church St., New York, N.Y. 10007.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Harold A. McGuffin.	275 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming.	Richard C. Voskuil.	7839 Churchill Way, Dallas, Tex. 75251.
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Thomas A. Cardoza.	525 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

District Offices There are 60 Internal Revenue districts, each administered by a District Director. Districts may encompass an entire State, or a certain number of counties within a State, depending on population. Programs of the District include taxpayer service, examination, collection, criminal investigation, resources management, and, in some districts, pension plans and exempt organizations. Functions performed are: assistance and service to taxpayers, determination of tax liability by examination of tax returns, determination of pension plan

qualification, collection of delinquent returns and taxes, and investigation of criminal and civil violations of internal revenue laws (except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives). Directors are responsible for deposit of taxes collected by the District and for initial processing of original applications for admission to practice before IRS and renewal issuances for those practitioners already enrolled. Local offices may be established to meet taxpayer needs and IRS workload requirements.

Internal Revenue Districts—Internal Revenue Service

District	Address	Director
Alabama 35203.....	2121 8th Ave., N. Birmingham	Philip J. Sullivan.
Alaska 99501	310 K St., Anchorage	John L. Carlson.
Arizona 85025.....	2120 N. Central Ave., Phoenix.....	Prescott A. Berry.
Arkansas 72201	700 W. Capitol Ave., Little Rock.....	William F. Barlow.
California:		
Los Angeles 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St.....	William H. Connett.
San Francisco 94102.....	450 Golden Gate Ave.....	Michael D. Sassi.
Colorado 80202.....	1610 Arapahoe St., Denver	Gerald L. Miltbachler.
Connecticut 06103.....	450 Main St., Hartford	James E. Quinn.
Delaware 19801	844 King St., Wilmington.....	F. Clare Shy.
District of Columbia (Part of Baltimore District).		
Florida 32202.....	400 W. Bay St., Jacksonville	Charles O. DeWitt.
Georgia 30303.....	275 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta	Michael J. Murphy.
Hawaii 96813	300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu.....	John D. Johnson.
Idaho 83702.....	550 W. Fort St., Boise	(Vacancy).
Illinois:		
Chicago 60604.....	230 S. Dearborn St.	J. Robert Starkey.
Springfield 62704.....	300 W. Washington St.....	Ira S. Loeb.

Internal Revenue Districts—Internal Revenue Service—Continued

District	Address	Director
Indiana 46204	575 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis	Paul D. Williams.
Iowa 50309	210 Walnut St., Des Moines	John Edwards.
Kansas 67202	412 S. Main, Wichita	Clarence M. King, Jr.
Kentucky 40202	601 W. Broadway, Louisville	John J. Jennings.
Louisiana 70130	500 Camp St., New Orleans	Jack P. Chivatero.
Maine 04330	40 Western Ave., Augusta	William E. Dosedlo.
Maryland 21201	31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore	Teddy R. Kern.
Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston	Herbert M. Mosher.
Michigan 48226	477 Michigan Ave., Detroit	Charles A. Parks.
Minnesota 55101	316 N. Robert St., St. Paul	C. Dudley Switzer.
Mississippi 39202	100 W. Capitol St., Jackson	Merlin W. Heye.
Missouri 63101	1114 Market St., St. Louis	Robert A. LeBaube.
Montana 59601	301 S. Park Ave., Helena	Richard S. Wintrode.
Nebraska 68102	106 S. 15th St., Omaha	Mitchell E. Premis.
Nevada 89502	300 Booth St., Reno	Gerald F. Swanson.
New Hampshire 03801	80 Daniel St., Portsmouth	Francis S. Miceli.
New Jersey 07102	970 Broad St., Newark	Cornelius J. Coleman.
New Mexico 87101	517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque	Francis L. Browitt.
New York:		
Albany 12207	Clinton Ave. and N. Pearl St.	John B. Langer.
Brooklyn 11201	35 Tillary St.	Thomas P. Coleman.
Buffalo 14202	111 W. Huron St.	Marshall P. Cappelli.
Manhattan 10007	120 Church St., New York	Pete J. Medina.
North Carolina 27401	320 Federal Pl., Greensboro	Frederick C. Nielsen.
North Dakota 58102	653 2d Ave. N., Fargo	Gary O. Booth.
Ohio:		
Cincinnati 45202	550 Main St.	James J. Ryan.
Cleveland 44199	1240 E. 9th St.	Everett Loury.
Oklahoma 73102	200 NW. 4th St., Oklahoma City	Howard C. Longley.
Oregon 97204	1220 SW. 3d Ave., Portland	T. Blair Evans.
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia 19106	600 Arch St.	James T. Rideoutte.
Pittsburgh 15222	1000 Liberty Ave	Thomas L. Davis.
Puerto Rico (Foreign Operations District).	Carlos E. Chardon St., Hato Rey	José Torres.
		(Director's Representative).
Rhode Island 02903	130 Broadway, Providence	Malcolm A. Liebermann.
South Carolina 29201	1835 Assembly St., Columbia	Donald L. Breihan.
South Dakota 57401	115 4th Ave. SE., Aberdeen	Thomas J. Yates.
Tennessee 37203	801 Broadway, Nashville	Alvin H. Kolak.
Texas:		
Austin 78701	300 E. 8th St.	Robert M. McKeever.
Dallas 75202	1100 Commerce St.	Glenn Cagle.
Houston 77057	6220 West Park Dr.	Arturo A. Jacobs.
Utah 84111	465 S. 4th East, Salt Lake City	Carol M. Fay.
Vermont 05401	11 Elmwood Ave., Burlington	George Delegianis.
Virginia 23240	400 N. 8th St., Richmond	Charles E. Roddy.
Virgin Islands (see Foreign Operations District).	22 Crystal Glade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas ..	
Washington 98134	915 2d Ave., Seattle	Michael J. Quinn.
West Virginia 26101	425 Juliana St., Parkersburg	Richard C. Herman.
Wisconsin 53202	517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee	Lawrence M. Phillips.
Wyoming 82001	308 W. 21st St., Cheyenne	Michael J. Kelly.
Foreign Operations District 20225.	1325 K St. NW., Washington, D.C.	Thomas L. Clancy.

Service Centers Under the supervision of the Regional Commissioner having jurisdiction over the area of their location are 10 Service Centers, located at Andover, Mass., Austin, Tex., Brookhaven, N.Y., Chamblee, Ga., Covington, Ky., Fresno, Calif., Kansas City, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Ogden, Utah, and Philadelphia, Pa. Each Service Center processes tax returns and related documents and maintains accountability records for taxes collected. Programs

include the processing, verification, and accounting control of tax returns; the assessment and certification of refunds of taxes; and administering assigned examination, criminal investigation, and collection functions.

For further information, contact any District Office or the Internal Revenue Service Headquarters, Department of the Treasury, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20224. Phone, 202-566-5000.

Bureau of the Mint

The Mint of the United States was established by act of Congress April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 246). The Bureau of the Mint was established by act of Congress February 12, 1873 (17 Stat. 424; 31 U.S.C. 251-287).

The principal mission of the Bureau of the Mint is to manufacture an adequate volume of coins for the Nation's trade and commerce. The major activities of the Bureau also include the manufacture of medals of a national character; the manufacture and sale of proof coin sets; the custody, processing, and movement of bullion; the disbursing of gold and

silver for authorized purposes; the distribution of coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches; the receipt of outdated coins through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches; the compilation of general data of worldwide scope relative to gold, silver, and coins; and such other functions relating to accounting, budgeting, and personnel as required by law and regulations.

For further information, contact the Bureau of the Mint, Department of the Treasury, 501 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20220. Phone, 202-376-0872.

Field Institutions—Bureau of the Mint

Address	Facility Head
United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.	Anthony H. Murray, Jr., Superintendent.
United States Mint, Denver, Colo. 80204.	Nora Hussey, Superintendent.
United States Assay Office, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.	Thomas Miller, Officer in Charge.
United States Assay Office, New York, N.Y. 10005.	Clifford M. Barber, Superintendent.
United States Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.	George Wright, Officer in Charge.
United States Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y. 10996.	Harry J. Edwards, Officer in Charge.
Old Mint, San Francisco, Calif. 94103.	Albert H. Norman, Officer in Charge.

Bureau of the Public Debt

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in support of the management of the public debt, prepares Department of the Treasury circulars offering public debt securities; directs the handling of subscriptions and making of allotments; formulates instructions and regulations pertaining to security issues; and conducts or directs the conduct of transactions in outstanding securities. The Bureau performs the final audit of retired securities and interest coupons; maintains accounting control over public debt receipts and expenditures, securities, and interest costs; keeps individual accounts of owners of book-entry and registered securities and authorizes the payment of

principal and interest; and adjudicates claims on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated securities.

The Bureau's principal office and headquarters is in Washington, D.C. An office is also maintained in Parkersburg, W. Va., where most Bureau operations related to U.S. Savings Bonds, U.S. Savings Notes and Retirement Plan and Individual Retirement Bonds are handled. Under Bureau supervision, transactions in public debt securities are conducted by the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches as fiscal agents of the United States. Most banks and other financial institutions act as issuing and paying

agents for U.S. Savings Bonds, and as paying agents for U.S. Savings Notes.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20226. Phone, 202-376-0319. Requests for

information relating to holdings of all series of savings bonds, savings notes, and retirement plan and individual retirement bonds should be addressed to: Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101. Phone, 304-422-8551, extension 6274.

United States Savings Bonds Division

Under Treasury Order 62, dated December 26, 1945, the Savings Bonds Division is successor to the War Finance Division, War Savings Staff, and Defense Savings Staff created originally in Treasury Order 39, dated March 19, 1941.

The United States Savings Bonds Division promotes the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds.

The Division, headquartered in Washington, D.C., has field offices throughout the United States under the direction of 18 district offices. The promotional staff's major function is the installation and maintenance of the payroll savings plan through which nearly

60 percent of total sales are derived. Personal contact is made with banks and other financial institutions, business, labor, farm, school, the media, and community leaders to gain awareness and understanding of the savings bonds program. A continuing planned effort is made to enlist volunteer support to further the sales of savings bonds. Historically, volunteer commitment to the program has been a determining factor in its success.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, United States Savings Bonds Division, Department of the Treasury, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20226. Phone, 202-634-5377.

District Offices—United States Savings Bonds Division

District	Director	Address
Boston (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont).	John A. Williams, Jr.	2d Floor, 16 North St., Boston, Mass. 02109.
New York (New York State).	Frank K. Riley.	Room 1437B, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278. ¹
Manhattan (New York City).	William Fuller.	Room 1437A, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278. ¹
Newark (New Jersey).	Jack B. Dunn.	Room 734, 970 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07102.
Pittsburgh (Delaware, Pennsylvania).	Murray Birnbaum.	Room 2127, 1000 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia).	Kim Treat.	Room 356, 1111 20th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20226.
Greensboro (North Carolina).	(Vacancy).	Room 236, 324 W. Market St., Greensboro, N.C. 27402.
Atlanta (Florida, Georgia).	Marvin L. Summers.	Room 300, 1100 Spring St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
Birmingham (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee).	David W. Davis.	Room 1018, 2121 8th Ave. N., Birmingham, Ala. 35203.
Columbus (Kentucky, Ohio).	Gregory L. Houston.	Room 470, 85 Marconi Blvd., Columbus, Ohio 43215.
Detroit (Indiana, Michigan).	Edward G. Lynch.	Room 835, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48226.
Chicago (Northern Illinois).	Loui J. Negri.	Room 3960, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
Minneapolis (Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin).	Edward J. O'Brien.	Room 490, 400 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.
St. Louis (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Southern Illinois).	Earl M. York.	Room 757, 1114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101.
Dallas (Texas).	T. Guy Brown.	Room 14C-44, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242.

District Offices—United States Savings Bonds Division—Continued

District	Director	Address
Los Angeles (Arizona, New Mexico, Southern California, Southern Nevada).	Thomas Madara.	U.S. Savings Bonds Division, P.O. Box 84-600, Los Angeles, Calif. 90073.
San Francisco (Northern California, Northern Nevada, Utah).	Keith Russon.	U.S. Savings Bonds Division, Alameda Federal Center, Bldg. 2E, 620 Cental Ave., Alameda, Calif. 94501.
Seattle (Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming).	(Vacancy).	Suite 123, 121 107th NE., Bellevue, Wash. 98004.

¹ Address must include "U.S. Savings Bonds Division" or mail will not be delivered.

United States Secret Service

The responsibilities and jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service are prescribed by law in title 18, United States Code, section 3056.

The Secret Service is authorized to detect and arrest any person committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to coins, currency, and other obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; detect and arrest any person violating any of the provisions of sections 508, 509, and 871 of title 18 of the United States Code; execute warrants issued under the authority of the United States; carry firearms; and perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.

In addition, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President, the immediate family of the Vice President, the Vice-President-elect, major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, former Presidents and their wives during his lifetime, widows of former Presidents until their death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach age 16, and visiting heads of a foreign state or foreign government.

District Offices—United States Secret Service

District	Address	Office Phone
Albany, Ga. 31701	235 Roosevelt Ave.	912-436-0323
Albany, N.Y. 12207	Federal Bldg	518-472-2884
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87102	Western Bank Bldg	505-766-3336
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	701 C St	907-274-4913
Atlanta, Ga. 30303	Equitable Bldg	404-221-6111
Atlantic, N.J. 08401	Atlantic City Post Office	609-347-0772
Austin, Tex. 78701	Federal Office Bldg	512-397-5103
Baltimore, Md. 21201	U.S. Courthouse	301-962-2200
Birmingham, Ala. 35233	500 Bldg	205-254-1144
Boise, Idaho 83702	550 Fort St	208-334-1403
Boston, Mass. 02110	470 Atlantic Ave.	617-223-6998
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	Federal Bldg	716-846-4401
Canton, Ohio 44701	Frank T. Bow Federal Bldg	216-489-4400
Charleston, W. Va. 25301	1 Valley Sq	304-343-6181
Charlotte, N.C. 28209	226 Skeens Bldg	704-523-9583
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401	Post Office Bldg	615-266-4014
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001	2120 Capitol Ave	307-778-2220
Chicago, Ill. 60604	219 S. Dearborn St	312-353-5431
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	Federal Office Bldg	513-684-3583
Cleveland, Ohio 44114	550 Investment Bldg	216-522-4365
Columbia, S.C. 29201	Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg	803-765-5446
Columbus, Ohio 43215	411 Federal Office Bldg	614-469-7370
Corpus Christi, Tex. 78476	545 N. Upper Broadway	512-888-3401
Dallas, Tex. 75242	1100 Commerce St	214-767-8021

District Offices—United States Secret Service—Continued

District	Address	Office Phone
Dayton, Ohio 45402.....	Federal Bldg.....	513-222-2013
Denver, Colo. 80264.....	1660 Lincoln St.....	303-837-3027
Des Moines, Iowa 50309.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	515-284-4565
Detroit, Mich. 48226.....	231 Lafayette Blvd.....	313-226-6400
El Paso, Tex. 79902.....	Pershing Blvd. West.....	914-543-7546
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.....	10th & Lamar Sts.....	817-334-2015
Fresno, Calif. 93721.....	1130 O St.....	209-487-5204
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503.....	110 Michigan Ave. NW.....	616-456-2276
Great Falls, Mont. 59401.....	Post Office Bldg.....	406-452-8515
Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.....	228 Walnut St.....	717-782-4811
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.....	300 Ala Moana Blvd.....	315-523-7337
Houston, Tex. 77002.....	515 Rusk St.....	713-226-5791
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.....	Federal Bldg.....	317-269-6444
Jackson, Miss. 39201.....	Depositors Savings Bldg.....	601-960-4436
Jacksonville, Fla. 32211.....	7820 Arlington Expwy.....	904-724-4530
Kansas City, Mo. 64142.....	U.S. Courthouse.....	816-374-5022
Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.....	U.S. Courthouse Bldg.....	615-524-4191
Las Vegas, Nev. 89101.....	300 Las Vegas Blvd. S.....	702-385-6446
Little Rock, Ark. 72201.....	Savers Federal Bldg.....	501-378-6241
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012.....	300 N. Los Angeles St.....	213-688-4830
Louisville, Ky. 40201.....	U.S. Post Office & Courthouse.....	502-582-5171
Lubbock, Tex. 79401.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	806-762-7347
Madison, Wis. 53703.....	131 W. Wilson St.....	608-264-5191
Melville, N.Y. 11747.....	560 Broad Hollow Rd.....	516-249-0404
Memphis, Tenn. 38103.....	Federal Bldg.....	901-521-3568
Miami, Fla. 33166.....	8375 NW. 53d St.....	305-350-5961
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.....	517 E. Wisconsin Ave.....	414-291-3587
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.....	218 U.S. Courthouse.....	612-725-2801
Mobile, Ala. 36602.....	107 St. Francis St.....	205-790-2851
Montgomery, Ala. 36104.....	15 Lee St.....	205-832-7601
Nashville, Tenn. 37203.....	801 Broadway St.....	615-251-5841
Newark, N.J. 07018.....	60 Evergreen Pl.....	201-645-2334
New Haven, Ct. 06510.....	150 Court St.....	203-864-2449
New Orleans, La. 70130.....	546 Carondelet St.....	504-589-2219
New York, N.Y. 10048-0953.....	6 World Trade Center.....	212-466-4400
Norfolk, Va. 23510.....	Federal Bldg.....	804-441-3200
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.....	Federal Bldg.....	405-231-4476
Omaha, Nebr. 68102.....	Union Pacific Bldg.....	402-221-4671
Orlando, Fla. 32801.....	80 N. Hughey Ave.....	305-420-6333
Paris 75008, France.....	American Embassy.....	563-6767
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.....	600 Arch St.....	215-597-0600
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025.....	230 N. 1st Ave.....	602-261-3556
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.....	1000 Liberty Ave.....	412-644-3384
Portland, Maine 04104.....	151 Forest Ave.....	207-774-7576
Portland, Oreg. 97204.....	121 SW. Salmon St.....	503-221-2162
Providence, R.I. 02903.....	44 Washington St.....	401-331-6456
Raleigh, N.C. 27601.....	Post Office & Federal Bldg.....	919-755-4335
Reno, Nev. 89509.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	702-784-5354
Richmond, Va. 23240.....	400 N. 8th St.....	804-771-2274
Riverside, Calif. 92502.....	3890 Orange St.....	714-787-1223
Roanoke, Va. 24001.....	210 Franklin Rd.....	703-982-6208
Rochester, N.Y. 14614.....	Federal Bldg.....	716-263-6830
Sacramento, Calif. 95814.....	U.S. Courthouse.....	916-440-2413
St. Louis, Mo. 63101.....	1114 Market St.....	314-425-4238
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.....	350 S. Main St.....	801-524-5910
San Antonio, Tex. 78206.....	Federal Bldg.....	512-229-6175
San Diego, Calif. 92188.....	88 Front St.....	714-293-5640
San Francisco, Calif. 94102.....	450 Golden Gate Ave.....	415-556-8771
San Jose, Calif. 95113.....	Crocker Bank Bldg.....	408-298-8270
San Juan, P.R. 00918.....	U.S. Courthouse.....	809-753-4539
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93111.....	5266 Hollister Ave.....	804-967-3583
Savannah, Ga. 31402.....	Federal Bldg.-Courthouse.....	912-236-0952
Scranton, Pa. 18501.....	Post Office Bldg.....	717-346-5781
Seattle, Wash.....	Federal Bldg.....	206-442-5495
Shreveport, La. 71101.....	Federal Bldg.....	318-226-5299
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57102.....	208 E. 13th St.....	605-331-4565
Spokane, Wash. 99201.....	920 W. Riverside Ave.....	509-456-2432
Springfield, Ill. 62701.....	Federal Bldg.....	217-492-4033
Springfield, Mo.....	300 S. Jefferson.....	417-864-8340
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202.....	100 S. Clinton St.....	315-423-5338
Tampa, Fla. 33602.....	700 Twiggs St.....	813-228-2636
Toledo, Ohio 43604.....	Federal Bldg.....	419-259-6434
Tucson, Ariz. 85701.....	Federal Bldg.....	602-792-6823

District Offices—United States Secret Service—Continued

District	Address	Office Phone
Tulsa, Okla. 74101.....	Federal Bldg.....	918-581-7272
Washington, D.C. 20223.....	1800 G St. NW.....	202-535-5100
West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401.....	701 Clematis St.....	305-659-0184
White Plains, N.Y. 10601.....	300 Hamilton Ave.....	914-682-8181
Wichita, Kans. 67202.....	220 W. Douglas.....	316-267-1452
Wilmington, Del. 19801.....	844 King St.....	302-573-6188

The Director of the Secret Service is charged with the supervision of the Secret Service Uniformed Division and the Treasury Security Force.

For further information, contact any District Office or Office of Public Affairs, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20223. Phone, 202-535-5708.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary

General For general information about the Treasury Department, including copies of news releases and texts of speeches by high Treasury officials, write to the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs), Room 2319, Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.

Contracts Write to Director, Office of Procurement, Room 900, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

Small and Disadvantaged Business

Activities Write to Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business, Room 808, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

Reading Room The Reading Room is located in the Treasury Library, Room 5030, Main Treasury Building, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

Environment Environmental statements prepared by the Department are available for review in the Departmental Library. Information on Treasury environmental matters may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Administration), Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.

Tax Legislation Information on tax legislative aspects may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.

Telephone Directory The Treasury Department telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Contracts Contact the procurement officer at 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20219.

Employment Civil service registers, including the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), mid-level and senior-level examinations, are used. A college recruitment program is conducted for positions of assistant national bank examiner and assistant national trust examiner. Additional recruiting is performed for the position of financial intern, which involves a program of cooperative work and college study. Descriptive literature and information are available from the Director of Human Resources, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20219.

U.S. Customs Service

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20229.

Reading Room Located at the headquarters library and in each of the nine regional offices.

Contracts Write to the Director, Logistics Management Division in Washington, D.C.

Information Contact the nearest district director's office for information regarding customs regulations and procedures for all persons entering the United States and the entry and clearance of imported merchandise.

Forms Available from any district director's office. (There is a nominal charge for large quantities of certain forms.)

Publications The U.S. Customs Service issues publications of interest to the general, importing, and traveling public which can be obtained from any of the District Directors' offices, or by writing to the Public Affairs Office in Washington, D.C. Single copies of many of these publications are available at no charge to the public.

Employment The U.S. Customs Service recruits by competitive examination, primarily through the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), given throughout the United States by the Office of Personnel Management, from the Treasury Enforcement Agent (TEA) examination, and the Customs Patrol Officer/Border Patrol Agent Examination. Employment inquiries may be addressed to any of the nine regional commissioners, or to the Director, Personnel Management Division in Washington, D.C.

Speakers Speakers are available for private organizations or community groups throughout the country. Contact any local customs officer or the Public Affairs Office in Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20228.

Reading Room Contact the Bureau Disclosure Officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex.

Contracts Contact the Manager, Procurement Division.

Small Business Activity Contact the Manager, Procurement Division.

Employment The Bureau uses the following civil service registers: Worker-Trainee, Apprentice Printing Crafts, Apprentice Mechanical Trades, Professional and Administrative Career Examination, Examination for Mid-Level Positions and Journeyman Printing Crafts. Contact the Head, Personnel Staffing Branch, Office of Industrial Relations.

Speakers Direct requests to the Director. Speakers are available in the Washington area. Availability of speakers outside the Washington area is based upon the individual merits of the request.

Tours Self-guided tour facilities are available for the public to view the printing and processing of securities at no charge. The visitors gallery is open each day, Monday through Friday (except legal holidays) from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., in the Main Bureau Building.

Product Sales The Bureau offers for sale engraved portraits of the Presidents, vignettes of public buildings, and a selection of engraved and lithographed prints of historical themes. This material is sold through mail order and over the counter in the Visitors Center located in the lobby of the main building. The sales area business hours are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays. Contact the Office of Planning and Policy Development Division for listing of available items and purchase order forms.

Bureau of Government Financial Operations

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, Treasury Annex, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20226.

Contracts Write to the Director, Division of Facilities Management, Room 124.

Employment Applicants are taken from Professional and Administrative Career, Accountant and Auditor, and Junior Federal Assistant Examinations. Employment inquiries may be directed to any of the offices listed for the Bureau of

Government Financial Operations, or to the Personnel Officer, Room 112.

Internal Revenue Service

Taxpayer Service The Internal Revenue Service provides year-round tax information and assistance to taxpayers, primarily through its toll-free telephone system. Taxpayers requesting information about the tax system, their rights and obligations under it, and the tax benefits available to them can call the IRS number listed in their local telephone directory and in the tax form packages mailed to them annually. This service allows taxpayers anywhere in the United States to call IRS without paying a long-distance charge. Special toll-free telephone assistance also is available to deaf and hearing-impaired taxpayers who have access to a tele-typewriter or television/phone. These special numbers are included in the annual tax form packages and also are available from any IRS office.

Taxpayers may also visit IRS offices for help with their tax problems. IRS provides return preparation assistance to taxpayers by guiding groups of individuals line-by-line on the preparation of their returns. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method.

Foreign language tax assistance also is available at many locations.

Problem Resolution Program Each District has a Problem Resolution Officer who attempts to resolve taxpayers' complaints not satisfied through regular channels.

Educational Programs IRS provides, free of charge, general tax information publications and booklets on specific tax topics. Taxpayer information materials also are distributed to major television networks and many radio and television stations, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and specialized publications. Special educational materials and films are provided for use in high schools and colleges. Individuals starting a new business are given specialized materials and information at small business workshops.

Through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program and the Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program, IRS recruits, trains, and supports volunteers who offer free tax assistance to low-income, elderly, military, and non-English-speaking taxpayers.

Materials, films, and information on the educational programs can be obtained by contacting any District Office.

Audiovisual Materials IRS films, some of which are available in Spanish, provide information on the American tax system, examination and appeal rights, and the tax responsibilities of running a small business. Films can be obtained by contacting any District Office.

Also available are audio cassette tapes which provide step-by-step instructions for preparing basic individual income tax forms. These tapes are available in many local libraries.

Speakers Speakers on provisions of the tax law and operations of the Internal Revenue Service for professional and community groups may be obtained by writing to the District Directors or, for national organizations *only*, to the Public Affairs Division at the IRS national headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Public Reading Room Public reading rooms are located in the National Office and in each Regional Office or, in some cases, a District Office located in a Regional Office building.

Contractors Write to Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW. (PM:S:FM:C), Washington, D.C. 20224, or Chief, Facilities Management Branch, at any of the Internal Revenue Regional Offices.

Publications *The Annual Report—Commissioner of Internal Revenue* (Pub. 55), as well as periodic reports of Statistics of Incomes which present statistical tabulations concerning various tax returns filed are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *Audit of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund* (Pub. 556); *Your Federal Income Tax* (Pub. 17); *Farmers Tax Guide* (Pub. 225); *Tax Guide for Small Business* (Pub. 334), and

other publications are available at Internal Revenue Service offices free of charge.

Employment Almost every major field of study has some application to the work of IRS. A substantial number of positions are filled by persons whose major educational preparation was accounting, business administration, finance, economics, criminology, and law. There are, however, a great number of positions which are filled by persons whose college major was political science, public administration, education, liberal arts, or other fields not directly related to business or law. Extensive use is made of competitive registers and examinations in selecting IRS employees. Schools interested in participating in the IRS's extensive recruitment program, or anyone considering employment with IRS, may direct inquiries to the Recruitment Coordinator at any of the Regional or District Offices.

Bureau of the Mint

Publications The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, Domestic and Foreign Coinage Manufactured by the Mints of the United States 1793-1980*, and *The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver and Coins*, are available from the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., and the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *Medals of the United States Mint* and *Medals of the United States*, an illustrated catalog, are available from the Bureau of the Mint. A current price list of medals is available free of charge from the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C. 20220.

Contracts and Employment Inquiries should be directed to the facility head of the appropriate field office, or to the Director of the Mint.

Speakers Requests should be directed to the Director of the Mint, 501 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

Special Coins and Medals The Mint maintains public exhibit and sales areas at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the Old San Francisco Mint, and the Department of the Treasury Exhibit Hall, Washington, D.C. Order forms for proof sets, medals, and other numismatic items may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94175.

United States Savings Bonds Division

Savings Bonds Savings Bonds are continuously on sale at more than 30,000 issuing agencies and their branches in virtually every locality in the United States. Information about bonds may be provided by such issuing agents.

Free informational materials are available from District Savings Bonds Offices (see pages 438 and 439) and from the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Savings Bonds Division, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20226.

U.S. Secret Service

Information about employment opportunities and publications and general public information may be obtained by contacting the nearest Secret Service field office or the Office of Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20223.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

ACTION

806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20525
Phone, 202-254-6886

THOMAS W. PAUKEN	<i>Director</i>
Winifred A. Pizzano	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Timothy G. Ryan	<i>Acting Executive Officer</i>

Assistant Directors:

Donald Thorson	<i>Legislative and Governmental Affairs</i>
Mark Blitz	<i>Policy and Planning</i>
Tom Lias	<i>Volunteer Liaison</i>
M. Theresa Landolt	<i>Communications</i>
Arthur Fergenson	<i>General Counsel</i>
Reynaldo Maduro	<i>Compliance</i>
Edward J. Guss	<i>Administration and Finance</i>

Domestic Operations:

Lawrence F. Davenport	<i>Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations</i>
David E. Meuser	<i>Executive Officer</i>
Betty Brake	<i>Director, Older Americans Volunteer Programs</i>
Constance Horner	<i>Director, VISTA and Education Programs</i>
Phil McLaurin	<i>Director, Urban Crime Prevention Program</i>
John Herbert	<i>Director, Income Consumer Counseling</i>
John Wheeler	<i>Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program</i>
Angie Hammock	<i>Director, Drug Abuse Prevention Program</i>

ACTION's purpose is to mobilize Americans for voluntary service throughout the United States through programs which help meet basic human needs and support the self-help efforts of low-income individuals and communities.

ACTION administers and coordinates the domestic volunteer programs sponsored by the Federal Government, which are linked by a commitment to a "bottoms-up" development process which fosters self-reliance and utilizes available human and economic resources to overcome conditions of poverty. Through special demonstration grants and programs, ACTION also tests new ways of bringing volunteer resources to bear on human, social, and economic problems. It identifies and develops the widest possible range of volunteer service opportunities for Americans of all ages and ethnic backgrounds.

ACTION is the principal agency in the Federal Government for administering volunteer service programs. It was created as an independent agency under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971, and Executive Order 11603 of June 30, 1971, with legislative authority provided by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 394; 42 U.S.C. 4951), as amended.

ACTION includes VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), the Foster

Grandparent Program, RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program), the Senior Companion Program, VVLP (Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program), YVA (Young Volunteers in ACTION), Income Consumer Counseling, and the Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

ACTION consists of a Washington, D.C., headquarters and 9 regional offices, supporting 49 individual State offices.

Domestic Regional Offices—ACTION

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
I.....	John Torian.....	9th Floor, 441 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. 02116.....	617-223-4501
II.....	Herbert Stupp.....	Suite 1611, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278..	212-264-4719
III.....	Eugene Pasymowski.....	Room 108, U.S. Customs House, 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.	215-597-9972
IV.....	Robert Winston.....	25th Floor, 101 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303..	404-221-2859
V.....	Alan Drazek.....	10 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.....	312-353-5107
VI.....	Paulette Standefer.....	P.O. Box 370, Old Main Post Office Bldg., Bryan and Erway Sts., Dallas, Tex. 75221.	214-767-9494
VIII.....	Naomi Bradford.....	Room 201, Columbine Bldg., 1845 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80203.	303-837-2673
IX.....	Philip Brady.....	Room 533, 211 Main St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.	415-974-0673
X.....	John Keller.....	Suite 330, 1111 3d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101.....	206-442-4520

Domestic Programs and Activities

Foster Grandparent Program The Foster Grandparent Program was created in 1965 and offers to older men and women opportunities for close relationships with children having special or exceptional needs. It is an opportunity for older Americans to continue serving their communities and themselves in an active and meaningful capacity.

Foster Grandparents are low-income persons, at least 60 years of age, and come from various backgrounds. They receive both pre-service orientation and in-service instruction. Volunteers serve 20 hours per week, receive a stipend of \$40 per week, as well as provisions for reimbursement of travel costs, a meal each day they serve, accident and liability insurance coverage, and a yearly physical examination.

Foster Grandparents serve in schools and hospitals for retarded, disturbed, and handicapped children; day care centers, city hospital wards, corrections institutions; homes for disadvantaged,

dependent, or neglected children; and other settings within the community. An increased percentage of Foster Grandparents are being encouraged to serve in settings dealing with literacy, drug abuse, and runaway youth.

The Foster Grandparents main purpose is to help provide for the emotional, mental, and physical well-being of children by affording them close, personal, and continuing relations with an adult. They furnish a renewed sense of love and intimacy often missing in institutional environments. They also may assist in feeding and dressing the children, read, play games, and tell stories to them, and aid in speech and physical therapy and other care-giving activities that tend to maximize the functional capabilities of these children.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) The purpose of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program is to create a variety of meaningful opportunities for persons of retirement age to participate,

through volunteer service, more fully in the life of their communities.

RSVP projects are planned, organized, and operated at the local level, and developed under the auspices of an established organization able to generate local financial support.

Volunteers must be at least 60 years of age, and be willing and able to serve on a regular basis. There are no income or educational requirements. They perform various services according to community need and their preference in a variety of settings, including schools, courts, and health care, rehabilitation, day care, youth, and other community centers. They also serve in outreach and advocacy roles within their community.

Senior Companion Program The Senior Companion Program provides meaningful part-time, volunteer opportunities for low-income older persons to render, in a mutually beneficial relationship, supportive person-to-person services to adults, especially older people, with special needs in health-, education-, and welfare-related settings.

Under the sponsorship and supervision of an approved agency, the Senior Companion serves in and through a variety of settings such as hospitals, institutions for the physically or emotionally handicapped, and health care agencies. Over 80 percent of the Senior Companions are serving older persons in their own homes in order to prevent or delay inappropriate institutionalization. The Senior Companion serves each assigned adult on a frequent and regular basis each week for as long as necessary.

National Center for Service Learning (NCSL) The National Center for Service Learning is the national resource center and information clearinghouse for service-learning. It promotes the development of service-learning nationwide by providing information and technical advice to interested schools, universities, community agencies, and national organizations. NCSL does not control local efforts, determine local needs, or place volunteers. It supports and fosters the growth of local, poverty-related service-learning efforts by:

Producing and distributing manuals and other materials that provide information on the planning and implementation of successful programs;

Sponsoring seminars that are designed and conducted by coordinators of exemplary service-learning programs, which cover topics such as the selection of work assignments, recruitment of students, fundraising and support activities, and program evaluation;

Facilitating the exchange of information and expertise among service-learning educators through the publication of Synergist magazine, and other means;

Collecting and distributing research data to encourage local program development; and

Conducting demonstration projects to show new ways in which service-learning can be used to benefit communities and students.

Demonstration Projects In addition to responsibility for agencywide budgeting, planning, and evaluation, the Office of Policy and Planning is responsible for the development of special emphasis and demonstration programs that focus on certain areas of concern where volunteers can make a special contribution in ameliorating human and social problems. These volunteer demonstration programs test models that, if successful, may form the basis of the Agency's programming or may be adopted by the private sector and State or local governments. Current programs represent three major areas of concern: drug abuse prevention, runaway youth, and literacy.

Urban Crime Prevention Program (UCPP) The Urban Crime Prevention Program, coadministered by ACTION and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (presently operated by the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics, Department of Justice), utilizes volunteers through private, nonprofit organizations in cities of 150,000 or more to develop crime prevention projects for low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Initiated in 1980, UCPP focuses primarily on community dispute settlement, arson, property crime victimization, and victim/

witness assistance as well as locally designed crime prevention projects. Volunteers in the UCPP may be community residents who volunteer a few hours a week, full-time volunteers who receive a living allowance, or members of established volunteer organizations whose interests coincide with those of local projects.

Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (VVLP) The Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program is a voluntary program created in July 1981 to encourage Vietnam veterans to serve as volunteers to help their fellow veterans with special needs; to ensure effective help for approximately 500,000 Vietnam veterans who still have significant lingering problems associated with their Vietnam experience, such as underemployment or unemployment; and to demonstrate the leadership capabilities of the Vietnam veteran.

The volunteers work at senior levels of the community's business and government structure to help the community build and maintain a coordinated community-wide effort to help the Vietnam veteran.

The Program stimulates the flow of new, able volunteers to complement and reinforce existing government and veterans organization programs.

The Program has both practical and symbolic impact. It:

- Recruits a significant number of Vietnam veterans to serve in a voluntary capacity who are not now involved in efforts to assist those Vietnam veterans with particular needs;

- Recognizes that Vietnam veterans are a leadership resource; and

- Affects national defense by affirming the integrity of military service as an honorable profession.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) The creation of VISTA was authorized by Congress in 1964, to provide constructive opportunities for Americans to work on a full-time basis with locally sponsored projects designed to increase the capability of low-income people to improve the conditions of their own lives. Volunteers are assigned to local sponsors which may be Federal or State agencies or private nonprofit

organizations located in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Volunteers serve for 1 year and work particularly on the problems of troubled youth, low-income elderly, and the disabled or handicapped.

Volunteers live and work among the poor in urban or rural areas, or on Indian reservations. They share their skills and experience in fields such as drug abuse, education/literacy, runaway youth, refugee resettlement, community design, weatherization, and economic development. Most volunteers are recruited locally for community projects; 30 percent are low-income persons. About 15 percent are age 55 and over. A VISTA volunteer must be a resident of the United States or one of its territories. He or she must be in good health. A physical handicap does not disqualify a volunteer, providing placement can be made on a VISTA project.

Volunteers participate in orientation and training sessions conducted by ACTION and sponsor personnel at the beginning of and during VISTA service. Volunteers receive a basic living allowance which covers housing, food, and incidentals. Health insurance is also provided. An additional \$75 a month is paid as a stipend upon completion of service.

Volunteer Liaison Programs The programs were developed to provide a link between ACTION and the private, voluntary sector in the United States.

The State offices of the Voluntary Citizen Participation program, established in 1974, provide grants for developing the coordination of volunteer services from the Governors' offices; in 1982, nine States were involved. The staff of these offices provide leadership, contact, coordination, and cooperation with the leaders of private, voluntary organizations and with public agency volunteer coordinators in the States.

The Mini-Grant program offers seed money to volunteer programs seeking independence, but which need a small amount of money to get started, or to ongoing volunteer efforts for one-time needs. These grants often, in turn, generate other fiscal resources. The

program offers access by the private, voluntary sector to small grants, up to \$15,000, through streamlined procedures.

The Technical Assistance program offers grants to voluntary organizations for the purpose of increasing their capacities to respond to the training and technical assistance needs of volunteers and organizations undertaking voluntary efforts. These grants average \$17,000 each.

Information Support Center

ACTION's Information Support Center was created to develop a communication link throughout the growing and increasingly sophisticated support structure for voluntarism. This support structure includes national resource organizations, State offices, and local volunteer centers, as well as ACTION and other Federal agencies, and serves the entire voluntary sector of this nation. Through the creation of this Center, ACTION has positioned itself to serve as a resource to the existing support network and, when indicated, to the local community. This is accomplished by a referral system, which leads inquirers to specific resources, and an information and technical assistance bank, which provides services that do not exist in the present network.

The Center maintains an idea bank on programs with volunteer components, collecting, processing, and disseminating information on successful and notable programs in all fields of social and human concerns which involve volunteers in substantial and meaningful roles. Programs included in the idea bank are collected from public, private, national, and local resources. In addition to the program examples, the Center provides the inquirer with information on organizations within the network which can add depth, through additional examples, and/or management and training information.

The Interagency Division of the Office of Volunteer Liaison oversees the Agency's agreements with other Federal agencies. In general, interagency agreements are initiated and carried out to demonstrate voluntary approaches to address local needs or problems. Three

interagency agreements administered by ACTION are: the Community Energy Project (Department of Energy); the Refugee Resettlement Program (Department of Health and Human Services); and the Youth Employment Service (Department of Labor).

ACTION is concerned with developing volunteer program models that can be adopted locally, statewide, or region-wide through the joint efforts of the public and private sectors. In addition to coordinating the existing interagency programs, the Interagency Division engages in design and development for the creation of new agreements with other Federal agencies or departments interested in promoting local volunteer approaches to accomplish their respective legislative mandates.

The Public/Private Partnership Division has responsibility for the establishment of working relationships between the Agency and the private sector. The purpose of these relationships is to educate the public and to interest the private sector in meeting social needs through the generation of voluntary activity, financial support for volunteer organizations, and the establishment of creative partnerships between the corporate sector and the ACTION agency.

Sources of Information

In all cases, information or assistance may be obtained by directing inquiries to or contacting ACTION's Washington headquarters or any of its regional and recruiting offices. Frequently, information is available from local post offices. Address specific inquiries as indicated below.

Publications Write to ACTION, Office of Communications, Washington, D.C. 20525 for general literature and for recruitment material.

Volunteer Recruitment Persons interested in volunteering for service in ACTION programs may call toll free, 800-424-8580. They may also write or contact any regional or recruiting office, or the ACTION program office, Washington, D.C. 20525.

RSVP/FGP/SCP Information may be obtained from ACTION regional offices, or by writing to ACTION/RSVP, ACTION/SCP, or ACTION/FGP, Washington, D.C. 20525.

NCSL Write ACTION/National Center for Service Learning, Washington, D.C. 20525.

Voluntary Citizen Participation For more information on the Voluntary Citizen Participation programs, contact

the Office of Volunteer Liaison, ACTION, M-907, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 22311; phone toll free, 800-424-8867/8868.

For further information, contact Timothy G. Ryan, Acting Executive Officer, Office of the Director, ACTION, Washington, D.C. 20525. Phone, 202-254-8060.

Approved.

Timothy G. Ryan,
Acting Executive Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

2120 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037
Phone, 202-254-7020

LOREN A. SMITH *Chairman*
Stephen L. Babcock *Executive Director*
Richard K. Berg *General Counsel*
Jeffrey S. Lubbers *Research Director*

Council:

Richard S. Williamson (Vice
Chairman)
Mark S. Fowler
Michael R. Gardner
Walter Gellhorn
Edith Hakola
James C. Miller III
T. Timothy Ryan, Jr.
Edward C. Schmults
Otis M. Smith
Edward L. Weidenfeld

[For the Administrative Conference of the United States statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 1, Part 301]

The purpose of the Administrative Conference is to develop improvements in the procedures by which Federal agencies administer regulatory, benefit, and other Government programs. As members of the Conference, agency heads, other Federal officials, private lawyers, university professors, and other experts in administrative law and government are provided with a forum in which they can conduct continuing studies of selected problems involving these administrative procedures and can combine their experience and judgment in cooperative efforts toward improving the fairness and effectiveness of such procedures.

The Administrative Conference of the United States was established as a permanent independent agency by the Administrative Conference Act (5 U.S.C. 571-576) enacted in 1964. The statutory

provisions prescribing the organization and activities of the Conference are based in part upon the experience of two temporary Conferences called by the President in 1953 and 1961, each of

which operated for a period of 18 months.

Membership

The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term. The Council, which is the executive board, consists of the Chairman and 10 other members appointed by the President for 3-year terms. Federal officials named to the Council may constitute no more than one-half of the total Council membership. In addition to the Chairman and the other members of the Council, the membership of the Administrative Conference is composed of 44 high-level officials designated from 37 departments and agencies of the Federal Government (or their designees) and 36 private lawyers, university faculty members, and others specially informed in law and government. Members representing the private sector are appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Council, for 2-year terms. The Chairman is the only full-time compensated member.

The entire membership is divided into nine committees, each assigned a broad area of interest as follows: Agency Decisional Processes; Agency Organization and Personnel; Grants, Benefits, and Contracts; Informal Action; Interagency Coordination; Judicial Review; Public Access and Information; Regulation of Business; and Rulemaking. The membership meeting in plenary session is called the Assembly of the Administrative Conference, which by statute must meet at least once, and customarily meets twice, each year.

Activities

Subjects for inquiry are developed by the Chairman, the Council, the committees, and the Assembly. The committees, with staff assistance, conduct thorough studies of these subjects and develop proposed recommendations and supporting reports. The recommendations are evaluated by the Council and, if ready for Assembly consideration, are distributed to the

membership with the supporting reports and are placed on the agenda of the next plenary session. The Assembly has complete authority to approve, amend, remand, or reject recommendations presented by the committees. The deliberations of the Assembly are public.

Although the Administrative Conference has the authority only to recommend changes in administrative procedures, the Chairman is authorized to encourage the departments and agencies to adopt the recommendations of the Conference and is required by the Administrative Conference Act to transmit to the President and to Congress an annual report and interim reports concerning the activities of the Conference, including reports on the implementation of its recommendations.

Recommendations adopted by the Conference may call for new legislation or for action on the part of affected agencies. A substantial number of recommendations have been implemented and others are in the process of implementation.

The Chairman is authorized to make independent inquiries into procedural matters he considers important for Conference consideration, including matters proposed by individuals inside or outside the Government. The purpose of conducting inquiries into such individual problems is not to review the results in particular cases, but rather to determine whether the problems should be made the subject of Conference study in the interests of developing fair and effective procedures for such cases.

Upon the request of the head of a department or agency, the Chairman is authorized to furnish advice and assistance on matters of administrative procedure. The Conference collects information and statistics from departments and agencies and publishes such reports as it considers useful for evaluating and improving administrative processes. The Conference also serves as a forum for the interchange among departments and agencies of information which may be useful in improving administrative practices and procedures.

Sources of Information

The Conference furnishes upon request copies of its recent recommendations and reports. It also maintains a library where copies of all official Conference documents are available for public inspection. Recommendations of the Conference appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 1, Part 305.

For further information, contact the Information Officer, Administrative Conference of the United States, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-254-7020.

Approved.

Stephen L. Babcock,
Executive Director.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

5127 Pulaski Building, Washington, D.C. 20314
Phone, 202-272-0533

GEN. MARK W. CLARK, USA (RET.)

Chairman

Commissioners:

Francis J. Bagnell

Mrs. Omar N. Bradley

Aubrey O. Cookman

Rexford C. Early

William E. Hickey

Armistead J. Maupin

John C. McDonald

Freda J. Poundstone

Maj. Gen. Edwin Bliss Wheeler,

USMC (Ret.)

Lawrence A. Wright

Maj. Gen. A. J. Adams, USA

Secretary

Staff:

Col. Frederick C. Badger

Director, Engineering and Maintenance

Col. Clayton L. Moran

Director, Personnel and Administration

Col. William E. Ryan, Jr.

Director, Operations and Finance

[For the American Battle Monuments Commission statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 30, 1968, 33 FR 17865, as amended at 34 FR 9573, June 18, 1969]

The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible for the design, construction, and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials on foreign soil, as well as for certain memorials on American soil. The Commission controls the design and provides regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations, public or private.

Created by act of March 4, 1923, as amended, and its authority expanded by subsequent legislation, the American Battle Monuments Commission is administered by the Secretary under the guidance of the Commissioners, who serve without pay (42 Stat. 1509; 36

U.S.C. 121-138b; 24 U.S.C. 279a).

The Commission provides upon request to the general public the exact location and other information concerning place of interment or memorialization of the dead; best routes

and modes of travel in-country to the cemeteries and memorials; and arranges for the placement of floral decorations at gravesites or the Tablets of the Missing. For next of kin and members of the immediate family, the Commission also provides letters authorizing "non-fee" passports; escort service within the cemetery; color lithographs of cemeteries together with photographs of the

appropriate gravesite or section of the Tablets of the Missing.

For further information, contact the Director of Operations and Finance, American Battle Monuments Commission, 5127 Pulaski Building, Washington, D.C. 20314. Phone, 202-272-0536.

Approved.

Mark W. Clark,
Chairman.

Major Field Organizations—American Battle Monuments Commission

Region	Officer-in-Charge	Address
European Office (Administers cemeteries in France, England, and BENELUX).	Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson, USA (Ret.)	68, rue 19 Janvier, 92 Garches, France or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09777.
Mediterranean Office (Administers cemeteries in Italy and Tunisia).	Col. James H. Brown	Via Veneto 119/a, Rome, Italy or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09794.
Manila Office, Republic of the Philippines	William J. Gaulty	American Military Cemetery, Manila, R.P. or APO San Francisco 96528.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20235

Phone, 202-673-7835

ALBERT P. SMITH	<i>Federal Cochairman</i>
Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., of Kentucky	<i>States' Cochairman</i>
Michael Wenger (Vacancy)	<i>States' Washington Representative</i>
Francis E. Moravitz	<i>Alternate Federal Cochairman</i>
Robert L. McCloskey	<i>Commission Executive Director</i>
Richard M. Hausler	<i>General Counsel</i>
	<i>Director of Communications</i>

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a Federal-State governmental agency concerned with the economic, physical, and social development of the 13-State Appalachian region, which includes parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and all of West Virginia.

The Commission consists of the Governors (or their alternates) of the 13 Appalachian States, and a permanent Federal Cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The State members elect an Appalachian Governor to serve as States' Cochairman. This position rotates every year.

Functions

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 5; 40 U.S.C. App. 1), project proposals must originate in the States and be presented to the Commission; no project can be approved unless it is first approved by the State concerned.

All recommendations of the Commission must be approved by a majority of the Governors and the Federal Cochairman.

Because of the State-Federal nature of the Commission, its staff members are not Federal employees. Commission expenses are shared equally by the Federal Government and the Appalachian States.

Activities

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes a broad spectrum of economic development programs which will contribute to the growth of the 397-county region.

In 1981 Congress asked the Commission for a plan to complete the Appalachian Regional Development Highway System and complete the ARC area development program in 3 to 5 years. The proposed plan would:

Limit ARC highway assistance to construction of only the highest priority 550 miles of the 1,303 unimproved miles in the planned Appalachian Development Highway System;

Focus major Commission area development activities on a 5-year jobs and private investment program;

Complete in 3 years the Commission's health program by bringing basic health care to those counties not yet reached and reducing infant mortality in counties with rates of more than 150 percent of the national average;

Assist, by means of a 5-year program, approximately 60 of the most distressed and underdeveloped counties in the region to meet their most critical needs, especially for safe drinking water and waste disposal; and

Seek help from the private sector, through a development foundation, so that a regional effort can continue after the termination of the Commission.

Publications

Copies of the *Annual Report of Fiscal Year 1981 and Appalachia: A Journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission* are available from the Public Affairs Office, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20235. Phone, 202-673-7968.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20235. Phone, 202-673-7968.

Approved.

Albert P. Smith, Jr.,
Federal Cochairman.

Member States—Appalachian Regional Commission

State-Governor	State Alternate	Address
Alabama Fob James	Bob A. Davis	Office of State Planning and Federal Programs, State Capitol, Montgomery, 36130.
Georgia George Busbee	Steve Rieck	Department of Community Affairs, 11th Floor, 40 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta, 30303.
Kentucky John Y. Brown, Jr.	Rush Dozier, Jr.	Governor's Office, Capital Bldg., Frankfort, 40601.
Maryland Harry R. Hughes	Hans F. Mayer	State Department of Economic and Community Development, 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, 21401.
Mississippi William F. Winter	George W. Parsons	Office of Planning and Coordination, Federal-State Programs, 1303 Sillers Bldg., Jackson, 39201.
New York Hugh L. Carey	Basil Paterson	Secretary of State, 270 Broadway, New York, 10007.
North Carolina James B. Hunt, Jr.	J. Paul Essex, Jr.	Office of the Governor, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, 27611.
Ohio James A. Rhodes	Bennett J. Cooper	Department of Economic and Community Development, 30 E. Broad St., Columbus, 43216.

Member States—Appalachian Regional Commission—Continued

State-Governor	State Alternate	Address
Pennsylvania Dick Thornburgh	Geoffrey Stengel, Jr.	Department of Commerce, Room 419, South Office Bldg., Harrisburg, 17120.
South Carolina Richard W. Riley	Donald Hinson	Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 11450, Columbia, 29211.
Tennessee Lamar Alexander	Michael McGuire	Community Development Division, Room 1007, Andrew Jackson State Office Bldg., Nashville, 37219.
Virginia Charles S. Robb	O. Gene Dishner	Department of Housing and Community Development, Fourth Street Office Bldg., Richmond, 23219.
West Virginia John D. Rockefeller IV	Daniel S. Green	Governor's Office, State Capitol Complex, Charleston, 25305.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Suite 1100, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone, 202-254-8040

FRANK SHAKESPEARE

Chairman

Members:

Charles D. Ablard

Mark I. Goode

Thomas Henry Quinn

Ben J. Wattenberg

Douglas L. Manship (*ex officio*)

Glenn W. Ferguson (*ex officio*)

Walter R. Roberts

(Vacancy)

James Critchlow

Anatole Shub

Arthur D. Levin

Executive Director

Director of Engineering

Planning and Research Officer

Program Officer

Financial Manager

The Board for International Broadcasting was established by the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 456), approved October 19, 1973.

Functions and Activities

The Board for International Broadcasting, an independent Federal agency responsible to the President and the Congress, consists of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 3 years. Members are selected from among Americans distinguished in

the fields of foreign policy or mass communications; no more than three members may be of the same political party.

The Board is served on a permanent basis by an executive staff recruited in accordance with appropriate Civil Service regulations.

The Board's function is to oversee the operations of Radio Liberty (RL), which broadcasts to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Radio Free Europe (RFE), which broadcasts to Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The chief operating executive and the chairman of

the board of directors of the merged nonprofit radio corporation, RFE/RL, Inc., are *ex officio* members of the Board for International Broadcasting, participating in its activities but not voting in its determinations.

In making Federal grants to the Radios, which were originally organized as nonprofit corporations, the Board is authorized:

To review their mission and operation and to assess the quality, effectiveness, and professional integrity of their broadcasting within the context of the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States;

To encourage the most efficient utilization of available resources and to undertake such studies as may be necessary to identify areas in which the operations of the Radios may be made more efficient and economical;

To apply such financial procedures as it deems necessary to assure that grants are applied in accordance with the purposes for which such grants are made;

To develop evaluative procedures so as to assure that grants are applied in a manner consistent with the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States Government;

To have access to all books, documents, papers, and records of the Radios related or pertinent to Federal assistance;

To procure specialized electronic equipment; to receive donations, bequests, devises, gifts, and other forms of contributions of cash, services, and other property from persons, corporations, foundations, and all other groups and entities both within the United States and abroad; and to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property for the carrying out of its functions;

To prescribe such regulations as the Board deems necessary to govern the manner in which its functions shall be carried out; and

To report annually to the President and the Congress, summarizing its own activities and evaluating the operation of the Radios during the preceding fiscal year.

Sources of Information

Publications Publications of the Board for International Broadcasting include: *The Board for International Broadcasting, Eighth Annual Report 1982* and previous annual reports, all available from the Board.

For further information, contact the Program Officer, Board for International Broadcasting, Suite 1100, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone, 202-254-8040.

Approved.

Walter R. Roberts,
Executive Director.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington, D.C. 20505

Phone, 703-351-1100

WILLIAM J. CASEY *Director of Central Intelligence*
John N. McMahon *Deputy Director of Central Intelligence*

[For the Central Intelligence Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 1900]

The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 401 et

seq.), as amended. It now functions under that statute, Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, and other laws, regulations, and directives.

The Director of Central Intelligence is the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Director of Central Intelligence is also a member of the President's Cabinet and is the principal spokesperson for the Agency and the Intelligence Community. The Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the President or the National Security Council:

Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security, and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government;

Performs for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

Collects, produces, and disseminates foreign intelligence and counterintelligence, including information not otherwise obtainable. The collection of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence within the United States shall be coordinated with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;

Collects, produces, and disseminates intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking;

Conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States and, without assuming or performing any internal

security functions, conducts counterintelligence activities within the United States in coordination with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;

Coordinates counterintelligence activities and the collection of information not otherwise obtainable when conducted outside the United States by other departments and agencies;

Conducts special activities approved by the President. No agency, except the CIA (or the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war declared by Congress or during any period covered by a report from the President to the Congress under the War Powers Resolution (87 Stat. 555)), may conduct any special activity unless the President determines that another agency is more likely to achieve a particular objective;

Carries out or contracts for research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions;

Protects the security of its installations, activities, information, property, and employees by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the CIA, as are necessary;

Conducts such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to perform its functions, including procurement and essential cover and proprietary arrangements;

Performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

Approved.

William J. Casey,
Director of Central Intelligence.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20428
Phone, 202-673-5990

DAN MCKINNON	<i>Chairman</i>
Elizabeth E. Bailey	<i>Members:</i>
Gloria Schaffer	
George A. Dalley	
James R. Smith	
Michael D. Sherwin	<i>Managing Director</i>
Alan M. Pollack	<i>Director, Public Affairs Office</i>
Norbert R. Kaus	<i>Chief, Management Systems Office</i>
Phyllis T. Kaylor	<i>Secretary</i>
Anthony F. Toronto	<i>Comptroller</i>
Frederick J. Zirkel	<i>Deputy Comptroller</i>
John T. Golden	<i>Director, Office of Congressional, Community and Consumer Affairs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Wilma J. Kriviski	<i>Director, Office of Human Resources</i>
Columbus J. Jude	<i>Director, Office of Administrative Support Operations</i>
Elias C. Rodriguez	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
Ivars V. Mellups	<i>Acting General Counsel</i>
Daniel P. Kaplan	<i>Director, Office of Economic Analysis</i>
John V. Coleman	<i>Director, Bureau of Domestic Aviation</i>
Kenneth P. DeYoung	<i>Director, Bureau of Carrier Accounts and Audits</i>
Daniel M. Kasper	<i>Director, Bureau of International Aviation</i>
Paul L. Gretch	<i>Deputy Director</i>

[For the Civil Aeronautics Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, Part 384]

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) regulates the civil air transport industry within the United States and between the United States and foreign countries in the interests of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense. Within this framework, the Board grants licenses to provide air transportation service, approves or disapproves proposed rates and fares, and approves or disapproves proposed agreements and corporate relationships involving air carriers. The Board issues rules of general applicability and acts on individual applications. In 1978 Congress passed the Airline Deregulation Act, which greatly altered the Board's congressional mandate, reducing its regulatory powers gradually until its scheduled abolition by January 1, 1985, when its remaining functions will be transferred to other agencies.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, an independent regulatory agency, was originally established under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973) and continued by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; 49 U.S.C. 1301). The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; 49 U.S.C. 1301) and the International Air Transportation

Competition Act of 1979 (94 Stat. 35; 49 U.S.C. 1301) altered the direction of CAB regulation by calling for the promotion of competition in the air transport industry as the preeminent goal of the Federal Government, after the assurance of safety.

The Board has promoted the goals of the Airline Deregulation Act by relaxing

barriers to the entry of new airlines into markets through the policy of multiple-permissive entry, where all qualified applicants for route authority are granted the authority they seek. Entry, or the threat of it by potential competitors, is expected to promote the competitive fares and quality of service the public demands. A policy of fare flexibility, which allows the airlines broad upward and downward discretion in setting fares, is also expected to promote competitive air fares.

As of December 31, 1981, the Board no longer makes public convenience and necessity findings and does not name points in domestic certificates. The issuance of such certificates is now based solely on the finding that the carrier is and continues to be fit. On January 1, 1983, the Board will lose all authority over domestic fares.

Board decisions involving the domestic operations of air carriers are not subject to review or approval by the President or by any executive department or agency of Government. Federal, State, or local agencies may participate, however, in proceedings before the Board as parties or as intervenors. Board decisions granting authority to operate between the United States and foreign countries may be disapproved by the President if required for national security or foreign policy considerations. Board decisions may be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals, which has exclusive authority to affirm, modify, or set aside such orders, or to return cases to the Board for further proceedings.

To carry out its purposes, the Board issues regulations setting forth its policies, requirements and procedures, and adopts orders effectuating its decision in specific cases. If required by statute, or deemed to be in the public interest, public hearings are conducted, after due notice, before an administrative law judge.

Activities

Authorizations The Board grants authorization to U.S. air carriers to engage in interstate and foreign air transportation, and issues authority to foreign direct and indirect air carriers to

engage in air transportation between the United States and foreign countries. The carrier's fitness is examined in both instances. The Board also authorizes the navigation of foreign civil aircraft in the United States for other purposes.

Rates and Fares The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; 49 U.S.C. 1301), creates wide zones within which carriers may offer most domestic passenger fares. The Board first establishes a standard industry fare level (SIFL) and then the carriers are allowed to charge fares anywhere from 50 percent below to 5 percent above this level free from Board interference as to the reasonableness of the fares. This flexibility in setting fares is expected to promote competitive air fares during this transition period to total fare deregulation. The Act further provides a mechanism for updating the SIFL at least semiannually and gives the Board power to widen these zones of reasonableness. Under this authority the Board has expanded the zones of flexibility so that there is complete pricing freedom below the SIFL level plus \$16. The Board's authority to regulate fares in interstate and overseas air transportation and the requirement to file official tariffs is scheduled to expire on January 1, 1983. The Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (91 Stat. 1284), with minor exception, has removed the Board's jurisdiction over the levels of domestic cargo rates.

In the case of international pricing, the Board may, after notice to the President, suspend rates or fares it finds to be unlawful. The International Air Transportation Competition Act of 1979 (94 Stat. 35; 49 U.S.C. 1301) requires the Board to establish standard foreign fare levels (SFFL) and to adjust the SFFL periodically by the percentage change in actual operating cost per available seatmile (ASM). The SFFL thus compiled forms the ceiling of a statutory no-suspend zone similar to the zones of reasonableness established by the Airline Deregulation Act and set forth in section 1002(d) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 788; 49 U.S.C. 1482).

Subsidy and Small Community Service

One of the most significant sections of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; 49 U.S.C. 1301) is the Small Communities Air Service Program (commonly referred to as the essential air service program). This program required the Board to first identify the level of essential air service for over 500 small communities on the systems of domestic scheduled service carriers. The Board must then ensure that these individual levels of essential service are provided. This often requires the granting of subsidies to air carriers to finance the costs of providing the necessary air service to communities when the volume of traffic is insufficient to meet the costs of such service. In this way the Nation's small communities are guaranteed minimum levels of air service which they might otherwise lose given the greater freedom under the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 for air carriers to drop service in markets. This subsidy program ensures essential air service to these communities through October 1988.

Intercarrier Relations The Board approves or disapproves proposed mergers, acquisitions of control, interlocking relationships, and agreements between air carriers based on the interests of travelers, shippers, and other interested persons. The Board also, in the interests of the public, is concerned with whether air carriers and travel agents engage in unfair methods of competition and deceptive competitive practices in the sale or conduct of air transportation services.

International Aviation Air transportation between the United States and foreign countries is generally conducted pursuant to international air transport agreements. The Board, in conjunction with the Departments of State and Transportation, plans, prepares, and participates in the negotiation of bilateral agreements, and implements them according to their provisions. Furthermore, in accordance with administrative procedure, the Board selects the U.S. flag carriers to serve international routes if carrier entry is limited, and reviews applications of

foreign air carriers who wish to serve the United States pursuant to the agreed upon route rights, including the carrier's fitness to operate. Where foreign carrier applications request authority which is not subject to an agreement, the Board, in considering the application, will examine whether there is a public need for the service, as well as whether reciprocal rights have been granted to U.S. carriers. The Board also participates in the formulation of U.S. positions for international civil aviation conferences. Under the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2102; 49 U.S.C. 1151), the Board rules on complaints by U.S. airlines on anticompetitive practices of foreign airlines or governments and takes appropriate remedial action where necessary.

Carrier Accounting and Reporting

The Board provides for the design, prescription, and administration of a uniform system of accounts and reports; and determines carrier conformance with prescribed accounting and reporting regulations.

Statistical and Analytical Activities

The Board receives from air carriers basic financial, traffic, and operational data which it compiles primarily for its own needs and secondarily for consumers, market research and economic consultants, other government agencies, and the air transportation industry. Many of these compilations are computerized and made available in publications. They provide the essential data base for staff analytical studies underlying Board policies and decisions, and for studies within and outside of the Board of the operating and financial conditions and prospects of the air transport industry, as well as for evaluating the impact of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978.

Enforcement Compliance with the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Board's rules and regulations, including prescribed accounting and reporting requirements, is assured through informal compliance measures, formal administrative proceedings, legal action in Federal courts, and on-site field examinations of carrier records. Any

person may file a formal or informal complaint with the Board's Enforcement Division, Office of the General Counsel, alleging that a violation has been committed.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities The Office of Congressional, Community and Consumer Affairs (OCCCA) assists consumers in their dealings with the air transportation industry. It also works with State and local consumer organizations to assist them in handling airline consumer complaints. Complaints or questions may be forwarded to the Director, OCCCA, Civil Aeronautics Board, or phoned to 202-673-6047.

Public Reference Services A reference and reading room is open during regular office hours (8:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays). Many Board records and documents are available there for public inspection, and for copying at a nominal charge.

Publications Board publications are generally available for purchase from the Government Printing Office. A list of publications and prices are available without charge on request from the Publications Services Division, Civil Aeronautics Board.

Employment The Board employs attorneys, accountants, auditors, economists, transportation industry analysts, and supporting secretarial, clerical, and technical staff. Standard Government recruiting procedures and pay standards apply. Contact the Office of Human Resources, Civil Aeronautics Board, for information concerning current staffing needs, qualification requirements, and appointment procedures.

Procurement of Goods and Services Contact the Office of Administrative Support Operations, Civil Aeronautics Board.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428. Phone, 202-673-5990.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20425

Phone, 202-254-6758

CLARENCE M. PENDLETON, JR.
Mary Louise Smith

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Commissioners:

Mary F. Berry
Jill Ruckelshaus
Blandina C. Ramirez
Murray Saltzman

John Hope III
(Vacancy)
Paul Alexander
Caroline Davis Gleiter

Deborah Snow

Bert Silver
Carol A. Bonosaro

Helen Loukas

John Hope III

Acting Staff Director
Deputy Staff Director
Acting General Counsel
Assistant Staff Director for Program and Policy Review
Assistant Staff Director for Federal Civil Rights Evaluation
Assistant Staff Director for Administration
Assistant Staff Director for Congressional and Public Affairs
Acting Assistant Staff Director for Program Planning and Evaluation
Deputy Staff Director for Regional Programs

Lawrence Glick *Solicitor*

[For the Commission on Civil Rights statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 701]

The Commission holds public hearings and collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, national origin, or in the administration of justice. Voting rights, enforcement of Federal civil rights laws, and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing are among specific Commission factfinding efforts.

The Commission on Civil Rights was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1975 et seq.).

The Commission makes findings of fact but has no enforcement authority. Findings and recommendations are submitted to both the President and the Congress, and many of the Commission's recommendations have been enacted, either by statute, Executive order, or regulation. The Commission evaluates Federal laws and the effectiveness of Government equal opportunity programs. It also serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

Sources of Information

Publications Commission publications are made available on request from the Publications Management Division, 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Room 700, Washington, D.C. 20425. Phone, 202-254-7381. A catalog of publications may be secured from this office.

Employment Office of Management, Personnel Division, Room 507. Phone, 202-254-6661.

National Civil Rights Clearinghouse Library The Library is located at 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Room 709. Phone, 202-254-6636.

Complaints Complaints alleging denials of civil rights may be reported to the Office of Federal Civil Rights Evaluation, Room 606. Phone, 202-254-6654.

Regional Offices The Commission has 10 regional offices located in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, San Antonio, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Commission on Civil Rights, 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20425. Phone, 202-254-6697. For deaf and hearing-impaired persons, TTY phone, 202-376-2683.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

708 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone, 202-566-1066

J. CARTER BROWN *Chairman*

Commissioners:

Harold Burson

John S. Chase

Sondra G. Myers

Walter A. Netsch

Alan R. Novak

Edward D. Stone, Jr.

Charles H. Atherton

Secretary and Administrative Officer

*Members, Board of Architectural Consultants
for Georgetown*

John Richard Andrews
David N. Yerkes
Hugh C. Miller

The Commission of Fine Arts supplies artistic advice relating to the appearance of Washington, D.C. It reviews the plans for all public buildings, parks, and other architectural elements in the Capital and for private structures in certain areas of the city.

The Commission of Fine Arts was established by Congress on May 17, 1910, to advise the President, Members of Congress, and various governmental agencies on matters pertaining to the appearance of Washington, D.C. (36 Stat. 371; 40 U.S.C. 104, 106). This legislation provided the Government with a permanent commission whose members are qualified to give expert advice on matters relating to art. The legislation directs contracting officers of the Federal and District Governments to call for the Commission's advice on such matters.

Further responsibilities and duties were added by statute (42 Stat. 1509; 43 Stat. 463; 46 Stat. 366; 64 Stat. 903) and by Executive Orders 1259, 1862, and 3524 of October 25, 1910, November 28, 1913, and July 28, 1921, respectively.

Activities

The Commission's members meet monthly to consider designs for public buildings, parks, and those elements which give the Capital its special appearance. Part of the Commission's purpose is the preservation of places and

areas of national interest, as defined in the Old Georgetown Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 903).

In particular, the Commission is involved in developing architectural designs that complement Washington's historic structures and districts. Washington's building height limits and the preservation of its broad tree-lined avenues and riverscapes are continuing concerns of the Commission. The quality of design applies to the Mall and monumental city, as well as to the diverse neighborhoods throughout the city.

In brief, the Commission's duties and functions include aesthetic review of: public works in the National Capital area; design and material for monuments, memorials, and certain designated buildings; land to be acquired for park purposes in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; and building applications in the Old Georgetown and Shipstead-Luce areas.

For further information, contact the Secretary and Administrative Officer, Commission of Fine Arts, 708 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-566-1066.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20581
Phone, 202-254-6387

PHILIP MCBRIDE JOHNSON

*Chairman
Commissioners:*

David G. Gartner
James M. Stone
Susan M. Phillips
Kalo A. Hineman

Dennis A. Dutterer *General Counsel*
 Susan W. Wagner *Executive Director*

[For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 140]

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the Federal regulatory agency for futures trading, was established by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a), approved October 23, 1974. The Commission began operation in April 1975, and its authority to regulate futures trading was renewed by Congress in 1978.

The CFTC consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. One Commissioner is designated by the President to serve as Chairman. The Commissioners serve staggered 5-year terms, and by law no more than three Commissioners can belong to the same political party.

Functions and Activities

The Commission consists of five major operating components: the divisions of enforcement, economics and education, trading and markets, and the offices of the executive director and the general counsel.

The Commission regulates trading on the 11 U.S. futures exchanges, which at the end of fiscal 1981 were offering 85 active futures contracts. It also regulates the activities of some 4,500 commodity exchange members, 420 public brokerage houses (futures Commission merchants), about 29,000 Commission-registered futures industry salespeople and associated persons, and 3,600 commodity trading advisers and commodity pool operators. Some off-exchange transactions involving instruments similar in nature to futures

contracts also fall under CFTC jurisdiction.

The Commission's regulatory and enforcement efforts are designed to ensure that the futures trading process is fair and that it protects both the rights of customers and the financial integrity of the marketplace. The CFTC approves the rules under which an exchange proposes to operate and monitors exchange enforcement of those rules. It reviews the terms of proposed futures contracts, and registers companies and individuals who handle customer funds or give trading advice. The Commission also protects the public by enforcing rules that require that customer funds be kept in bank accounts separate from accounts maintained by firms for their own use, and that such customer accounts be marked to present market value at the close of trading each day.

Futures contracts for agricultural commodities were traded in the United States for more than 100 years before futures trading was diversified to include trading in contracts for precious metals, raw materials, foreign currencies, commercial interest rates, and U.S. Government and mortgage securities. Contract diversification has grown in exchange trading volume, a growth not limited to the newer commodities.

The CFTC maintains large regional offices in Chicago and New York, cities in which eight of the Nation's eleven futures exchanges are located. Smaller regional offices are located in Kansas City and San Francisco, and there is a suboffice of the Chicago regional office in Minneapolis.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

1111 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20207

Phone, 202-634-7740

NANCY HARVEY STEORTS

Chairman

Commissioners:

R. David Pittle

Edith B. Sloan

Stuart M. Statler

Sam Zagoria

Martin Howard Katz

(Vacancy)

Frederick A. Ruth

Eleanor Callahan

Sadye E. Dunn

General Counsel

Executive Director

Director, Office of Congressional Relations

Director, Office of Public Affairs

Secretary

[For the Consumer Product Safety Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 1000]

The purpose of the Consumer Product Safety Commission is to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; to assist consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; to develop uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimize conflicting State and local regulations; and to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent Federal regulatory agency established by the Consumer Product Safety Act, approved October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1207; 15 U.S.C. 2051).

In addition to the authority created by the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission has responsibility for implementing provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (67 Stat. 111; 15 U.S.C. 1191), the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1670; 15 U.S.C. 1471), the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (74 Stat. 372; 15 U.S.C. 1261), and the act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 953; 15 U.S.C. 1211) which prohibits the transportation of refrigerators without door safety devices.

Functions and Activities

The Commission is responsible for reducing unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products. To accomplish this, it:

- Conducts outreach programs for consumers, industry, and local governments;

- Encourages and assists in the development of voluntary standards related to the safety of consumer products;

- Requires the reporting of substantially hazardous consumer products;

- Requires, where appropriate, corrective action with respect to specific substantially hazardous consumer products already in commerce;

- Collects information on consumer product-related injuries and maintains a comprehensive Injury Information Clearinghouse;

- Conducts research on consumer product hazards;

- Establishes, where appropriate, mandatory consumer product standards; and

- Bans, where appropriate, hazardous consumer products.

Regional Offices

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has regional offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, and San Francisco. Resident posts are maintained in various cities.

Sources of Information

Information on Commission activities may be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207. Phone, 301-492-5713.

A public information room is maintained at the Commission headquarters. The Commission also

operates a toll-free Consumer Product Safety Hotline, 800-638-8326 (in Maryland, 800-492-8363; in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333).

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207. Phone, 301-492-5713.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460

Phone, 202-382-2090

ANN MCGILL GORSUCH *Administrator*
John W. Hernandez *Deputy Administrator*

Staff Offices:

Edward B. Finch *Chief, Administrative Law Judge*
Matthew N. Novick *Inspector General, Office of Inspector General*
Robert J. Knox *Acting Director, Office of Civil Rights*
Paul C. Cahill *Director, Office of Federal Activities*
Byron Nelson *Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Richard Funkhouser *Director, Office of International Activities*
Robert J. Knox *Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business*
Jack Woolley *Director, Office of Congressional Liaison*

Program Offices:

Joseph A. Cannon *Acting Associate Administrator for Policy and Resource Management*
Morgan Kinghorn *Director, Office of the Comptroller*
Jack Fitzgerald *Acting Director, Office of Policy Analysis*
Leland Modesitt *Director, Office of Legislation*
Lewis Crampton *Acting Director, Office of Standards and Regulations*
Lewis Crampton *Director, Office of Management Systems and Evaluation*
Robert M. Perry *Associate Administrator for Legal and Enforcement Counsel*
Robert M. Perry *General Counsel*
(Vacancy) *Enforcement Counsel*
Kathleen M. Bennett *Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise and Radiation*
Walter C. Barber, Jr. *Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards*
Richard Wilson *Director, Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control*

John Ropes	<i>Director, Office of Noise Abatement and Control</i>
Gordon Burley	<i>Acting Director, Office of Radiation Programs</i>
Frederic A. Eidness	<i>Assistant Administrator for Water</i>
Martha Prothro	<i>Acting Director, Office of Water Enforcement</i>
Steve Schatzow	<i>Director, Office of Water Regulations and Standards</i>
Henry Longest	<i>Director, Office of Water Programs Operations</i>
Victor Kimm	<i>Director, Office of Drinking Water</i>
Rita Lavelle	<i>Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</i>
Lamar Miller	<i>Acting Director, Office of Waste Programs Enforcement</i>
Gary M. Dietrich	<i>Director, Office of Solid Waste</i>
William N. Hedeman, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response</i>
John P. Horton	<i>Assistant Administrator for Administration</i>
Samuel Schulhof	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration</i>
Kenneth F. Dawsey	<i>Director, Office of Personnel and Organization</i>
Clarence Mahan	<i>Director, Office of Fiscal and Contracts Management</i>
Edward J. Hanley	<i>Director, Office of Management Information and Support Services</i>
Courtney J. Riordan	<i>Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development</i>
Courtney J. Riordan	<i>Director, Office of Monitoring Systems and Quality Assurance</i>
Herbert Wiser	<i>Acting Director, Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology</i>
Don Ehreth	<i>Director, Office of Environmental Processing and Effects Research</i>
Roger Cortesi	<i>Director, Office of Health Research</i>
John A. Todhunter	<i>Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances</i>
Marilyn Bracken	<i>Associate Assistant Administrator for Toxics Integration</i>
Edwin L. Johnson	<i>Director, Office of Pesticides Programs</i>
Don Clay	<i>Director, Office of Toxic Substances</i>

[For the Environmental Protection Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 1]

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, noise, radiation, and toxic substances. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective December 2, 1970.

The Environmental Protection Agency was created to permit coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment. EPA endeavors to abate and control pollution systematically, by proper integration of a variety of research, monitoring, standard setting, and enforcement activities. As a complement to its other activities, EPA coordinates and supports research and antipollution activities by State and local governments, private and public groups, individuals, and educational institutions. EPA also reinforces efforts among other Federal agencies with respect to the impact of their operations on the environment, and it is specifically charged with publishing its determinations when those hold that a proposal is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. In all, EPA is designed to serve as the public's advocate for a livable environment.

Activities

Air, Noise, and Radiation Programs

The air activities of the Agency include development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for air pollution control; enforcement of standards; development of national standards for air quality, emission standards for new stationary sources, and emission standards for hazardous pollutants; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional air activities; and provision of training in the field of air pollution control. Related activities include study, identification, and regulation of noise sources and control methods; technical assistance to States and agencies having radiation protection programs; a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.

Water Programs EPA's water quality activities represent a coordinated effort to restore the Nation's waters. The functions of this program include

development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control and water supply; enforcement of standards; water quality standards and effluent guidelines development; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional water activities; development of programs for technical assistance and technology transfer; and provision of training in the field of water quality.

Solid Waste Emergency Response Programs

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response provides policy, guidance, and direction for the Agency's solid waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include development of program policy; development of hazardous waste standards and regulations; enforcement of applicable laws and regulations; guidelines and standards for land disposal of hazardous wastes; analyses on the recovery of useful energy from solid waste; and provision of technical assistance in the development, management, and operation of waste management activities.

Legal and Enforcement Counsel The Office of Legal and Enforcement Counsel provides policy direction to enforcement activities in air, water, toxic substances, hazardous and solid waste management, radiation, and noise control programs; plans and coordinates enforcement conferences, public hearings, and other legal proceedings; and engages in other activities related to enforcement of standards to protect the Nation's environment.

Pesticides and Toxic Substances

Programs The Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances is responsible for developing national strategies for the control of toxic substances; directing the pesticides and toxic substances enforcement activities; developing criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting and regulations for the control of substances deemed to be hazardous to man or the environment; and evaluating and assessing the impact

of new chemicals and chemicals with new uses to determine the hazard and, if needed, develop appropriate restrictions. It also coordinates activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (90 Stat. 2003; 15 U.S.C. 2601) with other agencies for the assessment and control of toxic substances. Additional activities include control and regulation of pesticides and reduction in their use to ensure human safety and protection of environmental quality; establishment of tolerance levels for pesticides which occur in or on food; monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food, humans, and nontarget fish and wildlife and their environments; and investigation of pesticide accidents.

Research and Development The Office of Research and Development is responsible for a national research program in pursuit of technological controls of all forms of pollution. It directly supervises the research activities of EPA's national laboratories and gives technical policy direction to those laboratories which support the program responsibilities of EPA's regional offices. Close coordination of the various research programs is designed to yield a synthesis of knowledge from the biological, physical, and social sciences

which can be interpreted in terms of total human and environmental needs. General functions include management of selected demonstration programs, planning for Agency environmental quality monitoring programs, coordination of Agency monitoring efforts with those of other Federal agencies, the States, and other public bodies, and dissemination of Agency research, development, and demonstration results.

Regional Offices

EPA's 10 regional offices represent the Agency's commitment to the development of strong local programs for pollution abatement. The Regional Administrators are the Agency's principal representatives in the regions in contacts and relationships with Federal, State, interstate, and local agencies, industry, academic institutions, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by the Agency. They develop, propose, and implement an approved regional program for comprehensive and integrated environmental protection activities.

Regional Offices—Environmental Protection Agency

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
I.....	Lester A. Sutton	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02203.
II.....	Richard T. Dwelling, Acting	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
III.....	Peter N. Bibko	Curtis Bldg., 6th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
IV.....	Charles Jeter	345 Courtland St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30308.
V.....	Valdas V. Adamkus.....	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
VI.....	Dick Whittington	First International Bldg., 1201 Elm St., Dallas, Tex. 75270.
VII.....	John J. Franke, Jr.	324 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
VIII.....	Steven J. Durham	1860 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo. 80295.
IX.....	Sonia F. Crow	215 Fremont St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.
X.....	John R. Spencer	1200 6th Ave., Seattle, Wash. 78101.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Environmental Protection Agency, Fourth and M Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Contracts and Procurement
Procurements and Contracts

Management Division.

Employment Personnel Management Division.

Freedom of Information Freedom of Information Officer.

Visitors Center A visitors center is located on the first floor of the Agency's headquarters, 401 M Street SW.,

Washington, D.C. 20460.

Telephone Directory Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For additional information concerning EPA activities or the availability of publications, films, and speakers, contact the Public Information Office of the nearest EPA Regional Office.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506
Phone, 202-634-6930

CATHIE A. SHATTUCK	<i>Acting Chairman</i>
Robert G. Planansky	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Cathie A. Shattuck	<i>Vice Chair</i>
(3 Vacancies)	<i>Special Assistants</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Commissioner</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Special Assistant</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Special Assistant</i>
J. Clay Smith, Jr.	<i>Commissioner</i>
Armando M. Rodriguez	<i>Commissioner</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Dean Bistlime	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Segismundo Pares	<i>Attorney Advisor</i>
Edgar Morgan	<i>Acting Executive Director</i>
Alvin Golub	<i>Deputy Director</i>
James Packwood	<i>Attorney Advisor</i>
Chris Roggeron	<i>Acting Director, Office of Policy Implementation</i>
Constance Dupre	<i>Acting Director, Office of Systemic Programs</i>
Thomas Saltonstall	<i>Acting Director, Office of Field Services</i>
Odessa Shannon	<i>Director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation</i>
Preston David	<i>Acting Director, Office of Government Employment Programs</i>
Robert Amoruso	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>
Alfred L. Sweeney	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Ray Chavez	<i>Acting Director, Office of Internal Audit</i>
Edgar Morgan	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Affairs</i>
Gil Sandate	<i>Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity</i>
Martin I. Slate	<i>Acting Director, Office of Review and Appeals</i>
Douglas Bielan	<i>Director, Office of Interagency Coordination</i>
Michael Connolly	<i>General Counsel</i>
Issie Jenkins	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Jack Louisell	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Philip Sklover	<i>Associate General Counsel, Appellate Division</i>

Constance Dupre Associate General Counsel, Legal Counsel
Division
Gretchen Huston Acting Associate General Counsel, Trial
Division

The purposes of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) are to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or age in hiring, promoting, firing, wages, testing, training, apprenticeship and all other conditions of employment. The Commission also promotes voluntary action programs by employers, unions and community organizations to make equal employment opportunity an actuality. EEOC also is responsible for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among Federal employees and applicants, including handicap discrimination.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 253; 42 U.S.C. 2000e), and became operational July 2, 1965. Title VII was amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 103; 42 U.S.C. 2000e) and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2076; 42 U.S.C. 2000e).

Executive Order 12067 of June 30, 1978, effective July 1, 1978, abolished the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council, and transferred its duties to the Commission, with responsibility for providing coherence and direction to the Government's equal employment opportunity efforts. The Executive order also required that strong uniform enforcement standards be applied throughout the Government, standardized data collection procedures, joint training programs, the sharing of enforcement-related data among agencies, and the development of methods and priorities for complaint and compliance reviews.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, effective May 6, 1978, transferred Federal equal employment functions from the Civil Service Commission to EEOC, effective on January 1, 1979. Functions transferred on January 1, 1979, included (a) section 717 of title VII, which prohibits discrimination in employment in the Federal Government on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, (b) Executive Order No. 11478 of August 8, 1969, which set forth the U.S. policy of providing for equal employment opportunity in the

Federal Government through affirmative action programs in Federal departments and agencies, (c) Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) in the Federal sector and (d) Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) (ADEA) in the Federal sector. Also transferred was section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 390; 29 U.S.C. 791) which pertains to employment discrimination against handicapped persons in the Federal Government.

On July 1, 1979, responsibility for enforcement in private industry as well as in State and local governments of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 which prohibits sex-based pay differences where the work performed is of equal skill, effort and responsibility; and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), which prohibits job discrimination against workers 40-70 years of age, was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Commission.

Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the union, as an employer, is prohibited from discriminating against its employees or from causing an employer to discriminate. The ADEA prohibits unions from discriminating against their members, while the EPA does not.

The Commission operates through a 49-office field structure, which integrates legal and complaint processing functions.

Activities

Compliance Activities The Commission's field offices receive written charges of job discrimination under title VII of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621). They also receive written or oral complaints under the ADEA and the EPA. These charges or complaints may be against public or private employers, labor organizations, joint labor-management and apprenticeship programs, and public or private employment agencies. Field offices may initiate investigations to find violations of the ADEA and EPA. Members of the Commission also may initiate charges alleging that a violation of title VII has occurred. Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 390; 29 U.S.C. 791) covers Federal employees and applicants only.

Charges of title VII violations in private industry or State or local governments must be filed with the Commission within 180 days of the alleged violation, (or up to 300 days where a State or local fair employment practices agency initially was contacted), and the Commission is responsible for notifying persons so charged within 10 days of the receipt of a new charge. Before investigation, a charge must be deferred for 60 days to a local fair employment practices agency in States and municipalities where an agency with an enforceable fair employment practices law exists. The deferral period is 120 days for an agency which has been operating less than 1 year. Under a worksharing agreement, executed between the Commission and State and local fair employment practices agencies, the Commission routinely will assume jurisdiction over certain charges of discrimination and proceed with its investigation rather than wait for the expiration of the deferral period.

The Commission has instituted new procedural regulations under title VII which encourage settlement of charges of discrimination prior to a determination by the agency on the merits of the charges. In addition, fact-finding conferences may be required as a part of

the investigation and may assist in establishing the framework for a negotiated settlement. After an investigation, if there is reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, the district or area office attempts to remedy the alleged unlawful practices through the informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion.

Unless an acceptable conciliation agreement has been secured, the Commission may, after 30 days from the date the charge was filed, bring suit in an appropriate Federal district court. The Attorney General brings suit when a State or local government, governmental agency or a political subdivision, is involved. If the Commission or the Attorney General does not proceed in this manner, at the conclusion of the administrative procedures, or earlier at the request of the charging party, a Notice of Right-to-Sue is issued which allows the charging party to proceed within 90 days in a Federal district court. In appropriate cases the Commission may intervene in such civil action if the case is of general public interest. The investigation and conciliation of charges having an industry-wide or national impact are coordinated or conducted by the Office of Systemic Programs.

Under the provisions of title VII, section 706(f)(2), as amended by section 5 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 107; 42 U.S.C. 2000e-6), if it is concluded after a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, the Commission or the Attorney General, in a case involving a State or local government, governmental agency or political subdivision, may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of a charge.

Complaints Against the Federal Government

Federal employees or applicants who want to file complaints of job discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or physical or mental handicap must first consult an Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor within their

agency within 30 calendar days of the alleged act. If the complaint cannot be resolved informally, the person may file a formal complaint within 15 calendar days following the final interview with the counselor. (An individual who wishes to file a complaint under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) need not follow these procedures. Such complaints may be filed directly with the Commission—within 2 years of the alleged violation—and can be kept confidential. An individual may also elect to file suit under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 without prior resort to the agency or to the EEOC.)

A complaint under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) against a Federal Government agency or department must be filed in that agency or department with the agency or department head, director of equal employment opportunity, head of the field installation, equal employment opportunity officer, Federal women's program manager, or the Hispanic employment program manager (or any designee).

Charges or Complaints Under the Age Discrimination in Employment or Equal Pay Acts

An age discrimination charge must be filed with the EEOC within 180 days of the alleged violation. This is extended to 300 days if a State has a statute prohibiting age discrimination and a mechanism for enforcement. The charging party may file suit after waiting 60 days for the EEOC to attempt to eliminate the unlawful practice through informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion. Should the Commission take legal action, an individual covered by such action may not file a private suit. If an individual files a complaint of age discrimination, his or her name will be kept confidential but the individual filing the complaint cannot bring a private suit unless he or she elects to file a charge first in accordance with the above requirements.

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) cover most

employees or applicants in private industry and Federal, State, and local governments.

A lawsuit under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) may be filed by the Commission or by the complainant. There are no prerequisites to individual actions under this law. Back wages can be recovered for a period of up to 2 years prior to the filing of a suit, except in the case of willful violation, where 3 years backpay may be recovered. The name of the individual filing the complaint is kept confidential.

Other Activities The Commission participates in the development of the employment discrimination law through the issuance of guidelines, publication of significant Commission decisions, and involvement in litigation brought under title VII and related statutes, and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

The Commission has direct liaison with Federal, State, and local governments, employer and union organizations, trade associations, civil rights organizations, and other agencies and organizations concerned with employment of minority group members and women. The Commission engages in and contributes to the cost of research and other mutual interest projects with State and local agencies charged with the administration of fair employment practices laws. Furthermore, the Commission enters into worksharing agreements with the State and local agencies in order to avoid duplication of effort by identifying specific charges to be investigated by the respective agencies.

The Commission is also a major publisher of data on the employment status of minorities and women. Through six employment surveys (EEO-1 through EEO-6), covering private employers, apprenticeship programs, labor unions, State and local governments, elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, the Commission tabulates and stores data on the ethnic, racial, and sex characteristics of employees at all job levels within the reported groups.

Research information thus collected is shared with selected Federal agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, and others. It is also made available, in appropriate form, for public use.

Sources of Information

Library Room 2303, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Employment The Commission selects its employees from various examinations and registers, including the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), Mid-Level, and Senior Level

registers; various secretarial, typing, and stenographic registers; and the Equal Opportunity Specialist register.

Employment inquiries or applications for positions in the headquarters office should be directed to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Personnel Office, Room 3214, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-634-7002, or to the appropriate district office for district office positions.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-634-6930.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20571

Phone, 202-566-8990

WILLIAM H. DRAPER III	<i>President and Chairman</i>
Charles E. Lord	<i>First Vice President and Vice Chairman</i>
Margaret W. Kahliff	<i>Director</i>
Warren W. Glick	<i>General Counsel</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
John D. Bierman	<i>Senior Vice President—Exporter Credits, Guarantees and Insurance</i>
John M. Duff, Jr.	<i>Senior Vice President—Direct Credits and Financial Guarantees</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Treasurer—Controller</i>
James K. Hess	<i>Deputy Treasurer—Controller</i>
Joan P. Harris	<i>Secretary</i>
Raymond J. Albright	<i>Vice President—Europe, Canada, and China</i>
George W. Bogdanoff	<i>Vice President—Claims</i>
Theodore A. Chapman	<i>Chief, Business and International Review</i>
Richard D. Crafton	<i>Vice President—Latin America</i>
James W. Crist	<i>Vice President—Exporter Credits and Guarantees</i>
James C. Cruse	<i>Vice President—Policy Analysis</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Vice President—Public Affairs</i>
Charles E. Houston	<i>Vice President—Asia</i>
John J. McDonnell	<i>Vice President—Contract Administration</i>
Clayton Norris	<i>Vice President—Africa and Middle East</i>
Adrian B. Wainwright	<i>Vice President—Administration</i>
Joseph R. Williams	<i>Vice President—Exporter Insurance</i>
John W. Wisniewski	<i>Chief Engineer</i>
Albert H. Hamilton	<i>Government Affairs Officer</i>
Nancy S. Pigman	<i>Congressional Relations Officer</i>

[For the Export-Import Bank of the United States statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 401]

The Export-Import Bank of the United States, known as Eximbank, facilitates and aids in financing exports of U.S. goods and services. Eximbank has implemented a variety of programs to meet the needs of the U.S. exporting community, according to the size of the transaction. These programs take the form of direct lending or the issuance of guarantees and insurance, so that exporters and private banks can extend appropriate financing without taking undue risks. Eximbank's direct lending program is limited to larger sales of U.S. products and services around the world. The guarantees, insurance, and discount programs have been designed to assist exporters in smaller sales of products and services.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington was authorized in 1934 as a banking corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (Executive Order 6581, February 2, 1934). The Bank was continued as an agency of the United States by acts of Congress in 1935, 1937, 1939, and 1940. It was made an independent agency of the Government by the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U.S.C. 635), subsequently amended in 1947 to reincorporate the Bank under Federal charter. The name was changed to Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) by act of March 13, 1968 (82 Stat. 47).

The purpose of the Bank is to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or the agencies or nationals thereof. The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, expresses the policy of the Congress that the Bank should supplement and encourage and not compete with private capital; that loans should generally be for specific purposes and at rates based upon the average cost of money to the Bank as well as the Bank's mandate to provide competitive financing, and offer reasonable assurance of repayment; that financing should be provided for U.S. exports at rates and on terms which are competitive with the financing provided by the U.S.'s principal foreign competitors; and that in authorizing loans or guarantees, account should be taken of any serious adverse effects upon the competitive position of U.S. industry, the availability of materials which are in short supply in the United

States, and employment in the United States.

Activities

The Bank is authorized to have outstanding at any one time, dollar loans, guarantees, and insurance in aggregate amount not in excess of \$40 billion. The Bank is also authorized to have a capital stock of \$1 billion and to borrow from the United States Treasury up to \$6 billion outstanding at any one time.

The recognition that export credit availability is as important a competitive tool as price, quality, or service has resulted in programs designed to meet specific exporter needs and to broaden significantly the horizon of export opportunity for American industry.

Among the programs Eximbank offers are those relating to direct credits to borrowers outside the United States, export credit insurance, and export credit guarantees. Long-term direct credits to foreign borrowers are usually extended in connection with sales abroad of capital goods. Eximbank will finance a portion of the U.S. costs with the balance of the financing provided from the borrowers' own resources and private sources. Eximbank may guarantee part or all of the private financing.

Facilities of the Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA), an association of commercial insurance companies formed by Eximbank and the insurance industry in 1961 to provide credit protection for U.S. exporters, are used by all sizes of businesses. Policies issued by FCIA insure repayment in the event of default by a foreign buyer and may be used as collateral for bank loans

to U.S. exporters. FCIA policies cover both short-term and medium-term transactions.

Under a similar program, Eximbank guarantees repayment to commercial banks which finance medium-term transactions for exporters. It is also

issuing guarantees to exporters covering service contracts, leases, and other special situations.

For information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20571. Phone, 202-566-8990.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20578
Phone, 202-755-2195

Owen Cooper (New Orleans)
John D. Naill (St. Louis)

William Dale Nix (Austin)
Marvin R. Bradley (Louisville)
William D. Wampler (Baltimore)
George W. Lacey (Spokane)
Edgar C. Rutherford (Sacramento)
Dwight L. Tripp, Jr. (Springfield)
Jewell Haaland (St. Paul)
Ralph Raikes (Omaha)
Ralph Ball (Wichita)
W. Proctor Scarboro (Columbia)
George Steele (Secretary of
Agriculture Representative)
Kenneth J. Auburger

DONALD E. WILKINSON
C. T. Fredrickson
Al Haslebacher
Larry H. Bacon
Frederick R. Medero
Kenneth J. Auburger

Federal Farm Credit Board:¹

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Members:

Secretary

Officials:

Governor
Senior Deputy Governor
Deputy Governor, Office of Supervision
Deputy Governor, Office of Administration
General Counsel
Deputy Governor and Chief Examiner

[For the Farm Credit Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Parts 600 and 611]

The Farm Credit Administration is responsible for the supervision, examination, and coordination of the borrower-owned banks and associations that comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System. These institutions are the Federal land banks which make long-term loans on farm or rural real estate through local Federal land bank associations; the Federal intermediate credit banks which provide short- and intermediate-term loan funds to production credit associations and other institutions financing farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners, owners of farm-related businesses, and commercial fishermen; and the banks for cooperatives which make loans of all kinds to agricultural and aquatic cooperatives. The loan funds provided borrowers by these institutions are obtained primarily through the sale of securities to investors in the Nation's capital markets.

¹For the territory represented by each member, see the Farm Credit Banks listing on page 476.

Cooperative Farm Credit System

The Farm Credit Administration, an independent agency, supervises and coordinates activities of the cooperative Farm Credit System. The System is comprised of Federal land banks and Federal land bank associations, Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives. Initially capitalized by the United States, the entire System is now owned by its users.

The System is designed to provide adequate and dependable credit and closely related services to farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products; persons engaged in providing on-the-farm services; rural homeowners; and to associations of farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products or federations of such associations which operate on a cooperative basis and are engaged in marketing, processing, supply or business service functions for the benefit of their members.

Authority for the organization and activities of the institutions which comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System and which operate under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 583; 12 U.S.C. 2001 note), approved December 10, 1971, as amended.

Management A 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board serves part-time as the policymaking body for the Farm Credit Administration. Twelve members of this Board are appointed by the President of the United States for 6-year terms. When making the appointments, the President gives consideration to nominees of the Federal land bank associations, production credit associations, and cooperatives holding stock in the bank for cooperatives in the respective Farm Credit districts. The 13th member of the Board is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and serves as his representative.

The Board appoints the Governor, who is the chief executive officer of the Farm Credit Administration.

District Organization The country is divided into 12 Farm Credit districts. At the same location in each district there is a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a bank for cooperatives. There is also a Central Bank for Cooperatives in Denver, Colo.

Each of the 12 Farm Credit districts has a district Farm Credit board of seven members. These boards set policies and hire management for each of the three banks in their respective districts and also act as district boards setting policies which govern those functions which the three banks carry on jointly.

The Federal land bank associations, production credit associations, and cooperatives holding stock in the respective banks in each Farm Credit district each elect two directors to the district board. The seventh member of the board, the director-at-large, is appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the advice and consent of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Federal Land Banks and Federal Land Bank Associations

The authority for the activities of the Federal land banks and Federal land bank associations may be found in title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All the stock of the 482 Federal land bank associations is owned by their member-borrowers, and all the stock of the 12 Federal land banks is owned by the associations.

Federal land bank loans may be obtained only with the endorsement of the associations. When a loan is granted, the borrower purchases stock in the association equal to at least 5 percent of his loan. The association purchases a like amount of stock in the land bank. When the loan is repaid, the stock in the bank and in the association is retired.

Each Federal land bank association is controlled by a board of directors elected by and from the membership. Each association member is entitled to one vote in the election of directors and in other matters regarding the association.

Eligibility Federal land bank loans may be made to persons who are or become members of Federal land bank associations and who are bona fide farmers or ranchers, who furnish farmers or ranchers services directly related to on-farm operating needs, or who are owners of rural homes. Loans may be made for terms of from 5 to 40 years.

Security Federal land bank loans may be made in amounts of up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the real estate security and are secured by first liens on such real estate. Additional security may be required to supplement the real estate security, and credit factors other than the ratio between the amount of the loan and the security value are given due consideration. Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, Federal land banks

gained authority to make loans of up to 97 percent of the appraised value of the real estate security if guaranteed by a Federal Government unit, such as the Farmers Home Administration, or a State government.

Purposes of Loans Loans may be made to farmers and ranchers for any agricultural purpose or other needs of the applicant. Loans may also be made to rural residents for the purpose of financing housing. However, rural housing financing shall be for single-family, moderate-priced dwellings in towns and villages where the population does not exceed 2,500 persons. A Federal land bank is limited to rural housing loans totaling 15 percent of the total amount of its loans outstanding.

Farm Credit Banks

Location	Territory
Springfield, Mass.....	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Baltimore, Md.....	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia.
Columbia, S.C.....	Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Louisville, Ky.....	Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee.
New Orleans, La.....	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri.
St. Paul, Minn.....	Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin.
Omaha, Nebr.....	Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming.
Wichita, Kans.....	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma.
Austin, Tex.....	Texas.
Sacramento, Calif.....	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah.
Spokane, Wash.....	Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.

Interest Rates All Federal land banks have variable interest rate plans in which interest rates may be raised or lowered in relation to the cost of money. These plans have the effect of spreading money costs evenly among all borrowers.

Sources of Loan Funds Loan funds are obtained primarily through the sale of consolidated bonds and discount notes to investors. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed by the Government either as to principal or interest.

The Federal land banks use the notes and mortgages of their borrowers and other assets as collateral for the bonds.

Where To Apply for a Loan Persons wishing to obtain credit from a Federal land bank should apply to the manager of the local Federal land bank association

in the community nearest to the location of the property which will secure the loan.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

The authority for the activities of the Federal intermediate credit banks may be found in title II of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All of the capital stock of the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks is owned by the 423 local production credit associations. Other financing institutions which discount the notes of farmers with the banks provide some of the necessary capital by holding participation certificates issued to them by the banks.

Types of Loans The Federal intermediate credit banks make loans to, and discount agricultural paper for, production credit associations, State and national banks, livestock loan companies, agricultural credit corporations, and similar organizations.

The Federal intermediate credit banks do not generally lend directly to individuals or conduct a general banking business. However, they may participate in loans with production credit associations. They also may invest in the capital stock or surplus of production credit associations.

Discount Rate The discount or interest rate charged by a Federal intermediate credit bank is determined by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

Source of Loan Funds The banks obtain the funds they use in their lending operations primarily from sales to investors of consolidated bonds and discount notes. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed by the Government, either as to principal or interest.

Production Credit Associations

The authority for the activities of the production credit associations may be found in title II of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All the voting stock in the 423 production credit associations is owned by their borrowers.

When a loan is granted, the borrower invests at least 5 percent of the amount of his loan in the capital stock of the association. When the loan is repaid he may either list the stock for sale back to the association or convert it to nonvoting stock.

Each production credit association is controlled by a board of directors elected by and from its active borrowers. Each association member is entitled to one vote in these elections and on other matters affecting the association regardless of the amount of stock he owns.

Eligibility Production credit association loans of up to 10 years may be made to bona fide farmers or ranchers, persons engaged in performing on-the-farm

services to farmers, and rural residents. Loans to commercial fishermen may be extended up to 15 years. Production credit associations may also participate in loans with other associations or with commercial banks.

Purposes of Loans Loans may be made for any agricultural purpose or other requirements of eligible borrowers. However, loans made for the purchase, repair, or maintenance of rural homes or the purchase of mobile homes may not exceed 15 percent of the total loans outstanding for all associations in a district. Such loans cannot be made in towns or villages where the population exceeds 2,500 persons.

Interest Rates Production credit associations provide credit to members at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business practices. The rate is dependent, in part, on the rates charged by the respective Federal intermediate credit banks under rate programs approved by the Farm Credit Administration. Dividends on stock and patronage distributions to members which may be paid by the associations could have the effect of lowering the rate of interest charged.

Source of Loan Funds The associations obtain most of their loan funds from the Federal intermediate credit banks.

Where to Apply for a Loan Borrowers seeking loans from production credit associations should contact the association serving the county in which they live.

Banks for Cooperatives

The authority for the activities of the banks for cooperatives may be found in title III of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All of the capital stock of the 12 district banks for cooperatives is held by borrowing cooperatives. All of the stock of the Central Bank for Cooperatives is held by the district banks.

The Central Bank for Cooperatives is controlled by a board of 13 directors. Twelve of these directors are elected, one each, by the district boards. The 13th is appointed by the Governor of the

Farm Credit Administration with the advice and consent of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Eligibility Any association of farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products, or any federation of such associations which operates on a cooperative basis and provides marketing, processing, supply, or business service functions for its members may be eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives.

However, 80 percent of the voting control of such associations (70 percent in the case of rural electric, telephone, and public utility cooperatives) must be held by bona fide farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products or federations of such associations. The cooperative must also do as much business with or for members as it does with or for nonmembers. Excepted from this requirement is business transacted with the United States and services and supplies furnished by the cooperative as a public utility.

Types of Loans The banks for cooperatives make three basic types of loans which are adapted to the particular needs of cooperatives. These are seasonal loans, term loans, and loans secured by commodities.

All the banks work together to provide a complete loan service to cooperatives. The Central Bank for Cooperatives participates with the district banks on larger loans.

Interest Rates Interest rates are determined by the boards of directors

with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. Distributions of earnings by the banks to their borrowers have the effect of reducing the rates of interest.

Source of Loan Funds The banks for cooperatives obtain the bulk of their loan funds through the sale of consolidated bonds and discount notes to investors. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed or insured by the Government in any way.

Where To Apply for a Loan A cooperative wishing to apply for a loan should contact the bank for cooperatives serving the State in which the cooperative has its headquarters.

Sources of Information

Publications and Motion Pictures

Publications and motion picture information on the Farm Credit Administration and the cooperative Farm Credit System may be obtained by writing to: Congressional and Public Affairs Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. 20578.

Procurement The procurement office of the Farm Credit Administration may be contacted by writing to: Administrative Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. 20578.

For further information, contact the Congressional and Public Affairs Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. 20578. Phone, 202-755-2170.

Approved.

Donald E. Wilkinson,
Governor.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20554
Phone, 202-655-4000

MARK S. FOWLER *Chairman*
Commissioners:

James H. Quello
Abbott Washburn
Joseph R. Fogarty
Anne P. Jones
Mimi Weyforth Dawson
Henry M. Rivera

Officials:

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Stephen A. Sharp	<i>General Counsel</i>
Stephen J. Lukasik	<i>Chief Scientist</i>
William A. Russell, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Peter K. Pitsch	<i>Chief, Office of Plans and Policy</i>
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Laurence E. Harris	<i>Chief, Broadcast Bureau</i>
William H. Johnson	<i>Chief, Cable Television Bureau</i>
Gary M. Epstein	<i>Chief, Common Carrier Bureau</i>
Richard M. Smith	<i>Chief, Field Operations Bureau</i>
James C. McKinney	<i>Chief, Private Radio Bureau</i>

[For the Federal Communications Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 0]

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. This also includes the promotion of safety of life and property through radio and the use of radio and television facilities to strengthen the national defense.

The Federal Communications Commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 15 U.S.C. 21; 47 U.S.C. 35, 151–609) to regulate interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio in the public interest. It was assigned additional regulatory jurisdiction under the provisions of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 419; 47 U.S.C. 701–744). The scope of the regulation includes radio and television broadcasting; telephone, telegraph, and cable television operation; two-way radio and radio operators; and satellite communication.

In administering the programs necessary to carry out its regulatory responsibility, the Commission is assisted by a General Counsel, who in addition to his typical duties exercises exclusive control of court appeals involving broadcast matters, a Managing Director, a Director of Public Affairs, a Chief Scientist, a Chief of Plans and Policy, and the Chiefs of five bureaus, to whom has been delegated certain licensing and grant authority. This licensing and grant responsibility is depicted on page 483.

To assist the Commission in exercising its responsibility in the adjudicatory process, there is a Review Board to review initial decisions and write decisions and an Adjudication Division in the Office of the General Counsel to assist the Commission and individual Commissioners in the disposition of matters arising in cases of adjudication (as defined in the Administrative Procedure Act) which have been designated for hearings. Also, there is a corps of Administrative Law Judges, qualified and appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, who conduct evidentiary adjudicatory hearings and write initial decisions.

Activities

Broadcast The Broadcast Bureau administers the regulatory program for the following broadcast services: standard (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television (TV), instructional TV fixed (ITFS), experimental, international shortwave, and related auxiliary services; issues construction permits, operating licenses, and renewals or transfers of

licenses; and oversees compliance by broadcasters with statutes and Commission policies.

Cable Television The Commission's regulation of cable television includes rules relating to broadcast signal carriage, quality of service delivered, access to and use of cable channels for the delivery of nonbroadcast programing, and limitations on State and local restrictions on the delivery of interstate programing. The Cable Television Bureau administers the program for cable television and the associated microwave radio relay (CARS) service, including the registration of new cable television systems and enforcement of the rules through forfeiture or cease and desist procedures, and is responsible for maintaining relations with State and local authorities who share responsibility for the regulation of cable television systems.

Common Carrier Communications In interstate and international common

carrier communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, and satellite, the Common Carrier Bureau administers the regulatory program. Common carriers include companies, organizations, or individuals providing communications services to the public for hire, who must serve all who wish to use them at established rates. In providing interstate and foreign communications services, common carriers may employ landline wire or cable facilities, point-to-point microwave radio (signals relayed by stations spaced at given intervals), land mobile radio (two-way telephone or one-way signaling communications between base and mobile units), or satellite systems. Communications services between the United States and overseas points by common carriers are provided by ocean cable, high frequency radio, and satellite communications.

Field Offices—Federal Communications Commission

Field Operations Bureau

Regional Offices	Address	Regional Director
Atlanta, Ga. 30301	101 Marietta Tower	Carl E. Pyron.
Boston, Mass. 02109	1500 Customhouse	Gerard Sarno.
Park Ridge, Ill. 60068	1550 Northwest Hwy.	Kent T. Crawford.
Kansas City, Mo. 64133	320 Brywood Office Tower	Samuel B. Stelk.
San Francisco, Calif. 94105	211 Main St.	Richard I. Vaughan.
Seattle, Wash. 98174	3244 Federal Bldg.	William E. Johnson.

Field Offices	Address	Engineer In Charge
Anchorage, Alaska 99510	1011 E. Tudor Rd.	James E. Sutherland.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	1365 Peachtree St. NE.	Angelo R. Ditty, Jr.
Baltimore, Md. 21201	1017 Federal Bldg.	Robert M. Mroz.
Boston, Mass. 02109	1600 Customhouse	Vincent F. Kajunski.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	1307 Federal Bldg.	David A. Viglione.
Chicago, Ill. 60604	230 S. Dearborn St.	Russell D. Monie, Jr.
Dallas, Tex. 75242	1100 Commerce St.	James D. Wells.
Denver, Colo. 80228	12477 W. Cedar Dr.	Dennis P. Carlton.
Detroit, Mich. 48226	231 W. LaFayette St.	Irby C. Tallant.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850	Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.	Jack Shedletsky.
Houston, Tex. 77002	New Federal Office Bldg.	Daniel A. Cantrell.
Kansas City, Mo. 64133	8800 E. 63d St.	James A. Dailey.
Long Beach, Calif. 90807	3711 Long Beach Blvd.	Lawrence D. Guy.
Miami, Fla. 33130	51 SW. 1st Ave.	John L. Theimer.
New Orleans, La. 70130	600 South St.	William J. Simpson.
New York, N.Y. 10014	201 Varick St.	Alexander J. Zimny.
Norfolk, Va. 23502	870 N. Military Hwy.	J. Jerry Freeman.
Langhorne, Pa. 19047	1 Oxford Valley Office Bldg.	Ennis C. Coleman, Jr.
Portland, Ore. 97204	1220 SW. 3d Ave.	George F. Wager.
St. Paul, Minn. 55101	691 Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse	Garret G. Lysiak.
La Mesa, Calif. 92041	7840 El Cajon Blvd.	William H. Grigsby, Jr.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111	423 Customhouse	Serge Marti-Volkoff.
Hato Rey, P.R. 00918	747 Federal Bldg.	Leonard R. Langley.
Seattle, Wash. 98174	3256 Federal Building	Gary P. Soulsby.
Tampa, Fla. 33607	1211 N. Westshore Blvd.	Ralph M. Barlow.

Common Carrier Bureau

New York, N.Y. 10007	90 Church St.	Beatrice Shaprio, Acting Chief.
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Other Radio Uses The Commission regulates the use of radio for many purposes other than broadcast and common carrier communication. The Private Radio Bureau administers the regulation of the following radio services: aviation, marine, amateur, public fixed stations in Alaska, public safety (police, fire, etc.), industrial (manufacturers, petroleum, etc.), land transportation (railroad, taxicab, etc.), and citizens (private, short-distance radiocommunications, signaling, control of objects, etc.), and of implementing the compulsory provisions of laws and treaties covering the use of radio for the safety of life at sea. The Office of Science and Technology administers the regulation of the experimental and low-power equipment.

Enforcement Much of the investigative and enforcement work of the Commission is carried out by its field staff. The Field Operations Bureau has 6 regional offices, 25 field offices, and 13 monitoring stations. It also operates a nationwide fleet of mobile monitoring vehicles for technical enforcement purposes. The field staff, in effect, are the Commission's "eyes and ears" in detecting radio violations and enforcing rules and regulations. Monitoring stations maintain continuous surveillance of the radio spectrum, detecting unlicensed operation and activities or nonconforming transmission, and furnish radio bearings on ships and planes in distress.

Radio Operators The commercial radio operator program is administered by the Field Operations Bureau. The Private Radio Bureau administers the amateur operator program.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the special subjects listed in the following

paragraphs and those concerning licensing/grant requirements in the various services may be directed to the person or office specified or to the Chief of the Bureau or Office listed below as having responsibility for the service, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20554.

Licensing/Grant Responsibility—Federal Communications Commission

Service	Bureau or Office
All broadcasting (radio and television)	Broadcast Bureau.
Common carrier radio Section 214 of FCC Act Satellite	Common Carrier Bureau.
Experimental radio	Office of Science and Technology.
Type equipment Equipment certification Type approval	
Aviation radio Amateur radio Ship radio Industrial radio Public safety radio Land transportation Citizens radio Amateur radio operator	Private Radio Bureau.
Registration of cable systems Cable television relay radio	Cable Television Bureau.
Commercial radio operators	Field Operations Bureau.

Ex-Parte Information concerning ex-parte presentations should be directed to the Commission's Managing Director. Phone, 202-632-6390.

Contracts and Procurement Direct inquiries to the Chief, Procurement Branch. Phone, 202-632-6407.

Equal Employment Practices by Industry Direct inquiries to the Chief, Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division. Phone, 202-632-7000 or 632-7260.

Advisory Committee Management Direct inquiries to the Chief, Planning

and Analysis Division. Phone, 202-632-7581.

Employment and Recruitment The Commission's programs require attorneys, electronic engineers, economists, accountants, administrative management and computer specialists, and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Chief, Staffing and Employee Services Branch, Personnel Management Division. Phone, 202-632-7106. Schools interested in participating in the college recruitment programs of the Commission should direct their inquiries to the Director, Personnel Management Division. Phone, 202-632-7120.

Consumer Assistance Inquiries concerning general information on how the Commission works, and how the public can participate in the decisionmaking process should be addressed to the Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division, Room 258, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. Phone, 202-632-7000 or 632-7260.

Publications Bulletin No. 1—*Information Services and Publications* is available on request from the News Media Division.

Information Available for Public Inspection At the Commission's headquarters office in Washington, D.C., dockets concerning rulemaking and adjudicatory matters, copies of applications for licenses and grants, and reports required to be filed by licensees and cable system operators are maintained in the public reference rooms—some reports are by law held confidential. In addition to the information available at the Commission, each broadcasting station makes available for public reference certain information pertaining to the operation of the station, a current copy of the application filed for license, and nonconfidential reports filed with the Commission. Special requests for inspection of records in the Commission should be directed to the Managing Director; the Library (Commission rules and regulations); the News Media Division (Publications, public notices, press releases). Phone, 202-254-7674.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Federal Communications Commission, Room 202, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20554. Phone, 202-254-7674.
Approved.

Edward J. Minkel,
Managing Director.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20429
Phone, 202-389-4221

Board of Directors:	
WILLIAM M. ISAAC	<i>Chairman</i>
Irvine H. Sprague	<i>Director</i>
C. T. Conover	<i>Comptroller of the Currency</i>
Officials:	
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Margaret L. Egginton	<i>Deputy to the Chairman (Public Affairs)</i>
Alan Herlands	<i>Assistant to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)</i>
John R. Curtis	<i>Deputy to the Director</i>
Hoyle L. Robinson	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Thomas Brooks	<i>General Counsel</i>
James L. Sexton	<i>Director, Division of Bank Supervision</i>

James A. Davis	<i>Director, Division of Liquidation</i>
Robert V. Shumway	<i>Director, Division of Accounting and Corporate Services</i>
Stanley C. Silverberg	<i>Director, Division of Research and Strategic Planning</i>
Robert D. Hoffman	<i>Director, Office of Corporate Audits</i>
Jack C. Pleasant	<i>Director, Office of Personnel Management</i>
Joe S. Arnold	<i>Director, Office of Employee Relations</i>
Graham T. Northup	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Relations and Public Information</i>
Alan J. Whitney	<i>Special Assistant for Public Information</i>

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established to promote and preserve public confidence in banks and to protect the money supply through provision of insurance coverage for bank deposits and periodic examinations of insured State-chartered banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is an independent agency of the Government. The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom is the Comptroller of the Currency, and two of whom are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appointive members serve 6-year terms, and one is elected by the members of the Board as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The headquarters office is located in Washington, and there are 13 regional offices in the field organization

with a Regional Director in charge of each. Most Corporation field employees are bank examiners.

The Corporation does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from assessments on deposits held by insured banks and from interest on the required investment of its surplus funds in Government securities. The accumulated net income of the Corporation (the Deposit Insurance Fund) totaled \$12.3 billion on December 31, 1981. The Corporation also has authority to borrow from the Treasury up to \$3 billion for insurance purposes, although it has never used that authority.

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.	Edwin B. Burr	233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.	404-221-6631
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Anthony S. Scalzi	60 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109.	617-223-6420
CHICAGO—Illinois, Indiana.	Harlan W. Sarsfield	233 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.	312-353-2600
COLUMBUS—Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia.	Stanley J. Poling	1 Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215.	614-469-7301
DALLAS—Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Roy E. Jackson	350 N. St. Paul St., Dallas, Tex. 75201.	214-767-5501
KANSAS CITY—Kansas, Missouri.	Joseph V. Prohaska	2345 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64108.	816-374-2851
MADISON—Michigan, Wisconsin.	James E. Halvorson	1 S. Pinckney St., Madison, Wis. 53703.	608-252-5226
MEMPHIS—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee.	A. David Meadows	1 Commerce Square, Memphis, Tenn. 38103.	901-521-3872
MINNEAPOLIS—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.	Billy Mullican	730 2d Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.	612-725-2046
NEW YORK—New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Bernard J. McKeon	345 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.	212-826-4762

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Continued

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
OMAHA—Iowa, Nebraska.	Burton L. Blasingame	1700 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.	402-221-3311
PHILADELPHIA—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	Paul G. Fritts	5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.	215-597-2295
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Charles E. Doster	44 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.	415-556-2736

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized under authority of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 162; 12 U.S.C. 264). By legislation approved September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 873; 12 U.S.C. 1811-1831); section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, was withdrawn as part of the Federal Reserve Act and made a separate law known as the "Federal Deposit Insurance Act." The act also made numerous amendments to the former deposit insurance statutes.

Functions and Activities

The Corporation insures, up to the statutory limitation, the deposits in national banks, in State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and in State banks which apply for Federal Deposit Insurance and meet certain prescribed qualifications.

In the event of a bank failure, the claim of each depositor (up to \$100,000) is promptly paid upon assignment to the Corporation of the depositor's rights to recoveries to the extent of his or her insured deposits.

The Corporation may make loans to, or purchase assets from, insured banks in order to facilitate mergers or consolidations, when such action for the protection of depositors will reduce risks or avert threatened loss to the Corporation; or will make possible the reopening of a closed insured bank or prevent the closing of an insured bank when the Corporation considers the continued operation of such bank essential to providing adequate banking services in the community.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act authorizes the Corporation to terminate the insured status of a bank which

continues, after notice and hearing, to engage in unsafe and unsound banking practices or in violation of law or regulations; publish notice of such termination; and regulate the manner in which the bank shall give the required notice of such termination to depositors (whose deposits in the bank at the time of termination continue to be insured for 2 years).

The FDIC acts as receiver for all national banks placed in receivership, and for State banks placed in receivership when it is appointed by State authorities.

To enable the public to know that the deposits of certain banks are insured, the Corporation prescribes rules and regulations relating to the use of its name and symbol in bank advertising.

Other functions and activities performed by FDIC in relation to insured State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, except banks in the District of Columbia are to:

Examine such banks periodically to determine their condition for insurance purposes;

Pass upon conversions, mergers, or consolidations and assumption of deposit liability transactions between insured banks and noninsured banks or institutions; approve or disapprove mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, and assumption transactions between insured banks where the resulting banks are to be insured nonmember State banks; and furnish a report on the competitive factor in similar applications which come before the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Comptroller of the Currency;

Approve or disapprove a proposal to reduce or retire the capital of a bank;

Approve or disapprove a proposal by a bank to establish and operate a new branch, or move its main office or any branch from one location to another;

Issue cease-and-desist orders to a bank or to a banker with respect to specific violations or practices or, in situations involving personal dishonesty, suspend or remove bank personnel responsible for such actions, when corrective action is not obtainable by the State supervisory authority;

Administer the regulations and reporting provisions of the Securities Exchange Act (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a) with respect to securities issued by banks which are subject to provisions of that act;

Require reports of changes in the ownership of outstanding voting stock of a bank which will result in a change in control of the bank, and reports of any loan secured by 25 percent or more of the stock;

Require reports of condition, income, and other data of banks;

Require insurance protection of banks against burglary, defalcation, and other similar insurable losses;

Regulate the advertising of deposits and interest by banks;

Require banks to install, maintain, and operate a level of security designed to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts;

Require compliance of banks with the Federal Reserve Regulations pertaining to truth in lending, cost disclosure on consumer credit, and related areas.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects may be directed to the specified

office, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20429.

Bank Depositors and Customers It is easiest for bank depositors and customers to obtain information about deposit insurance at any insured bank, where explanatory material is available. This is also true with respect to certain aspects of the truth-in-lending legislation which the Corporation administers in part. Each bank regulatory agency has established a division of consumer affairs to deal with questions of interest to bank depositors and customers. In this connection, inquiries may be directed to the Director, Office of Consumer Programs.

Public Information Queries regarding types of records available to the public should be directed to one of the 13 regional offices listed above or to the Office of the Executive Secretary.

Contracts and Procurement Individuals seeking to do business with the Corporation may obtain detailed information from the Office of Facilities Management, Division of Accounting and Corporate Services.

Employment The Corporation has a continuing college recruitment program. Information about this program, employment inquiries and applications, and related requests should be directed to the Director, Office of Personnel Management.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20429. Phone, 202-389-4221.

Approved.

William M. Isaac,
Chairman.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20463
Phone, 202-523-4089

FRANK P. REICHE *Chairman*

Danny L. McDonald	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
Joan D. Aikens	<i>Commissioners:</i>
Lee Ann Elliott	
Thomas E. Harris	
John Warren McGarry	<i>Ex Officio:</i>
Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr.	<i>Clerk of the House of Representatives</i>
William F. Hildenbrand	<i>Secretary of the Senate</i>
	<i>Statutory Officers:</i>
B. Allen Clutter III	<i>Staff Director</i>
Charles N. Steele	<i>General Counsel</i>

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as added by the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 1280; 2 U.S.C. 437c). It is composed of six Presidentially appointed Commissioners and two *ex officio* nonvoting members, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The act also provides for two statutory officers who are appointed by the Commission, the Staff Director and the General Counsel.

Functions

The Commissioners administer and seek to obtain compliance with, and formulate policy with regard to the implementation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (86 Stat. 3; 2 U.S.C. 431).

The Act provides for the public financing of Presidential elections; disclosure of the financial activities of Federal candidates and political committees supporting such candidates, limitations on contributions and expenditures regarding such Federal candidates and political committees; and the organization and registration of political committees.

Sources of Information

Public Records The Office of Public Records, located at 1325 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., provides space for public inspection of all reports and statements relating to campaign finance since 1972. It is open Monday–Friday,

from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and extended hours during peak election periods. The public is invited to visit the Office or obtain information by calling 202–523–4181 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Office of Public Communications

The Office of Public Communications provides information and assistance to Federal candidates, political committees, and the general public. This Office handles inquiries regarding general information on procedures for registration and reporting requirements for candidates and committees. Publications and forms are also distributed through this Office. Those who seek information or materials should call 202–523–4068 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Press Office The Press Office handles inquiries from print and broadcast media sources around the country, and issues press releases on Commission decisions, policies and actions, responds to informational requests, and distributes other materials. All persons representing media should direct inquiries to the Press Office. Phone, 202–523–4065 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Clearinghouse on Election

Administration The Clearinghouse collects and disseminates information with respect to the administration of elections. It also conducts independent contract studies on the administration of elections. For further information call 202–523–4183 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Library The library contains a collection of basic legal research resources, with emphasis on political campaign financing, corporate and labor

political activity, and election campaign reform. It is open to the public on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further information call 202-523-4178.

Employment Inquiries regarding

employment opportunities should be directed to the Deputy Assistant Staff Director, Personnel and Labor Management Relations. Phone, 202-523-4115.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

500 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20472

Phone, 202-287-0330

LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA	<i>Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Gerald S. Martin	<i>Executive Administrator</i>
Program Offices:	
Jeffrey S. Bragg	<i>Federal Insurance Administrator</i>
B. J. Thompson	<i>U.S. Fire Administrator</i>
John R. Brinkerhoff	<i>Acting Associate Director, National Preparedness Programs Directorate</i>
Lee M. Thomas	<i>Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate</i>
Charles M. Girard	<i>Associate Director, Resource Management and Administration Directorate</i>
Fred J. Villella	<i>Associate Director, Training and Education Directorate/National Emergency Training Center</i>
Staff Offices:	
James L. Holton	<i>Director, Public Affairs</i>
Nadia K. McConnell	<i>Director, Congressional Relations</i>
John J. Brosnahan	<i>Director, Equal Opportunity</i>
Robert Griffith	<i>Director, International Affairs</i>
John T. Thiede	<i>Inspector General</i>
George Jett	<i>General Counsel</i>
Fred A. Newton III	<i>Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation</i>
Dalimil Kybal	<i>Science Adviser</i>
Fravel S. Brown	<i>Special Assistant, Special Programs</i>

[For the Federal Emergency Management Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 2]

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal emergency preparedness, mitigation and response activities. The Agency is chartered to enhance the multiple use of emergency preparedness and response resources at the Federal, State, and local levels of government in preparing for and responding to the full range of emergencies—natural, manmade, and nuclear—and to integrate into a comprehensive framework activities concerned with hazard mitigation, preparedness planning, relief operations, and recovery assistance.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 and Executive Orders 12127 (effective April 1, 1979) and 12148 (effective July 15, 1979).

Activities

Federal Insurance Administration The Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) administers the National Flood Insurance program which makes flood insurance available nationwide on an equitable basis and works closely with government officials at all levels to help reduce the potential for future damage in identified flood hazard areas.

The Administration also provides a Federal reinsurance program against property insurance losses resulting from riots and other civil disturbances and provides direct insurance to properties for which statewide programs and Federal reinsurance either do not make crime insurance available or offer it only at prohibitive cost.

United States Fire Administration The United States Fire Administration (USFA) administers programs to reduce the Nation's loss of life from fire and to achieve significant reductions in property loss and human injury from fire. USFA supports activities to decrease fire-caused deaths, injuries, and economic losses and to improve the effectiveness of fire protection. The Administration maintains the National Fire Data Center to collect, assess, and disseminate information in a standard format to assist in decisionmaking on the nature of the fire problem and alternative strategies for reducing losses.

Training and Education Directorate/ National Emergency Training Center

The Training and Education Directorate provides training and education programs for Federal, State, and local personnel in hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, fire prevention and control, disaster response and long-term disaster recovery. Training is carried out through a resident program at a central campus facility located in Emmitsburg, Md., and through a nationwide outreach

program which makes courses available at State and local levels.

The National Emergency Training Center encompasses the Emergency Management Institute which provides training in the areas of national security, technological and natural hazards, and emergency processes; and the National Fire Academy which provides training in fire protection management, fire prevention and loss control, and fire service technology.

National Preparedness Programs

Directorate The National Preparedness Programs Directorate develops and implements plans, policies, concepts, and procedures related to peacetime and wartime emergencies. It identifies shortages of natural, industrial, or economic resources that could constitute a threat to national security, and develops plans to mitigate the impact of resource shortages.

The Directorate develops, coordinates, tests, and evaluates Federal plans and programs designed to ensure the continuity and effective operation of governments. It also develops national plans and programs to protect the population and key industrial functions of the United States against enemy attack. It develops mobilization planning assumptions and priorities and coordinates mobilization planning, including threat/vulnerability assessments, with the national security plans of the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and the intelligence community. It also reviews, monitors, and recommends research and development efforts.

State and Local Programs and Support

Directorate The State and Local Programs and Support Directorate administers support programs to State and local governments and the private sector which are designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. It develops Federal plans to mitigate hazards and respond to natural and non-war related manmade disasters.

The Directorate also administers the President's Disaster Relief Program which provides for supplemental Federal

assistance in declared disasters and emergencies. It develops and administers policy and guidance that ensures the effective implementation of relief programs to help individuals as well as State and local governments in recovering from the effects of peacetime disasters and emergencies and to mitigate or prevent losses after disasters or emergencies. It also assists State and local governments and the private sector in maximizing the survival of the population and other vital resources in the event of civil emergency.

Resource Management and Administration Directorate The Resource Management and Administration Directorate provides the day-to-day support of agency needs. It develops and operates financial management and acquisition management systems and formulates agency policy governing the establishment of budgetary and accounting systems. It also coordinates

agency financial programs with the Office of Management and Budget, manages personnel matters, and is responsible for central telecommunications and automatic data processing to support the accomplishment of the agency's emergency management mission.

Regional Offices

The 10 FEMA regional offices are the primary means by which the Agency's programs are carried out at the State and local level. The Regional Directors are the FEMA Director's principal representatives in contacts and relationships with Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, industry, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by the Agency and participate with the Director in developing national policy.

Regional Offices—Federal Emergency Management Agency

Region	Regional Director	Address
I.....	David M. Sparks.....	442 J. W. McCormack, Boston, Mass. 02109.
II.....	Frank P. Petrone.....	Room 1349, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
III.....	John W. Brucker.....	7th Floor, Curtis Bldg., 6th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
IV.....	Major P. May.....	Suite 664, Gulf Oil Bldg., 1375 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
V.....	John T. Anderson.....	24th Floor, 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.
VI.....	Joe D. Winkle, Acting.....	Room 206, Federal Regional Center, Denton, Tex. 76201.
VII.....	Patrick J. Breheny.....	Room 300, Old Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.
VIII.....	Alton D. Cook.....	Room 710, Federal Regional Center Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80225.
IX.....	Robert L. Vickers.....	Room 220, 211 Main St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.
X.....	William H. Mayer.....	Federal Regional Center, Bothell, Wash. 98011.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20472.

Employment—Office of Personnel;
Resource Management and
Administration Directorate

Contracts and Procurement—Office of
the Comptroller; Resource
Management and Administration
Directorate

Freedom of Information, Films,
Publications—Office of Public Affairs

For further information, contact the Office of
Public Affairs, Federal Emergency Management
Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, D.C.
20472. Phone, 202-287-0300.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1700 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552

Phone, 202-377-6000

RICHARD T. PRATT	<i>Chairman</i>
John Buchanan	<i>Executive Staff Director</i>
L. Malcolm Draper, Jr.	<i>Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Jamie Jay Jackson	<i>Board Member</i>
Lois Jacobs	<i>Assistant to the Board Member</i>
Andrew A. Di Prete	<i>Board Member</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant to the Board Member</i>
Richard Tucker	<i>Director, Office of Community Investment</i>
Charlotte A. Chamberlain	<i>Director, Office of Policy and Economic Research</i>
Stephen P. Terry	<i>Director, Office of District Banks</i>
H. Brent Beesley	<i>Director, Office of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation</i>
D. James Croft	<i>Director, Office of Examinations and Supervision</i>
Thomas P. Vartanian	<i>General Counsel, Office of General Counsel</i>
Charles G. Myers	<i>Director, Office of Finance</i>
Paul F. Gibbons	<i>Director, Office of Internal Evaluation and Compliance</i>
Richard L. Petrocci	<i>Director, Administration Office</i>
John L. Butler	<i>Director, Congressional Relations Office</i>
Bob Stahly Moore	<i>Director, Communications Office</i>
Doris H. McGhee	<i>Director, Personnel Management Office</i>
Adean W. King	<i>Director, Minority Affairs Office</i>
John M. Buckley, Jr.	<i>Director, Planning and Management Coordination Office</i>
J. J. Finn	<i>Secretariat</i>

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council:

Appointed Council Members:

Ladd Christiansen
 John W. Creighton, Jr.
 Gerald L. Friedman
 Ron Kessler
 John E. Horne
 R. Bruce Ricks
 Maurice Mann
 Henry D. Forer
 Helen F. Peters
 James C. Schmidt
 (2 Vacancies)

Elected Members:

Boston: Robert F. Stoico
New York: Thomas Hamilton
Pittsburgh: Andrew R. Evans
Atlanta: John D. Cade
Cincinnati: David B. Albright
Indianapolis: Roy E. Weber
Chicago: Donald F. Morton
Des Moines: Robert J. Shreiner

Little Rock: Julian J. Miester
Topeka: Leonard E. Whittaker
San Francisco: Douglas A. Clarke
Seattle: Christopher J. Sumner

[For the Federal Home Loan Bank Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 500]

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established to encourage thrift and economical home ownership. The Bank Board supervises and regulates savings and loan associations, which specialize in lending out money on homes and are the country's major private source of funds to pay for building and buying homes. The Bank Board operates the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which protects savings of the more than 84 million Americans with savings accounts in FSILC-insured savings and loan associations. The Bank Board also directs the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which, like the Federal Reserve System for banks, provides reserve credit and the assurance that member savings and loan associations will continue to be a source of economical financing for homes.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), and was made an independent agency in the executive branch under section 109(a)(3) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U.S.C. 1437).

All of the Bank Board's activities are self-supporting and do not require the appropriation of United States Treasury funds. Expenses of the Bank Board are paid by assessments against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and charges against institutions examined by its Office of Examinations and Supervision, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et

seq.), to provide at all times a flexible credit reserve for member savings institutions engaged in home mortgage lending.

Regional Banks There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks in this System. The management of the Banks in Pittsburgh and San Francisco is vested in a board of 14 directors, of whom 6 are appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to represent the public interest and 8 of whom are elected by the member institutions. The Bank in Topeka has 15 directors, 6 appointed and 9 elected; the Banks in New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago have 16 directors each, 6 appointed and 10 elected; the Banks in Atlanta and Seattle have 17 directors each, 7 appointed and 10 elected; the Banks in Boston, Des Moines, and Little Rock have 18 directors each, 7 appointed and 11 elected. The directors of each Bank elect a president and other officers, subject to approval by the Bank Board.

District Offices—Federal Home Loan Bank Board

District	District Director	Address
1. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Charles E. Seaman	1 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110.
2. New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Leonard Nightingale	One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
3. Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.	Norman L. Giancola	11 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
4. Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.	C. Lamar Heath	260 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
5. Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee.	John F. Saalman	2700 DuBois Tower, 511 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

District Offices—Federal Home Loan Bank Board—Continued

District	District Director	Address
6. Indiana, Michigan.	Ervin Berlinger	Suite 1290, 115 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.
7. Illinois, Wisconsin.	John P. Valek	111 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.
8. Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Bernard C. Zimmer	Room 501, 907 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
9. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas.	William G. Ball	1350 Tower Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. 72201.
10. Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma.	Max Johnson, Acting	3 Townsite Plaza, 120 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kans. 66603.
11. Arizona, California, Nevada.	Paul F. Bowman, Jr.	Room 310, 600 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108.
12. Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Guam.	James L. Brazil	600 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash. 98101.

Capital and Funds The capital stock of the district Federal Home Loan Banks is entirely owned by member institutions, each of which is required to purchase stock. The Banks obtain other lendable funds through the issuance of consolidated obligations in the money and capital markets, through time and demand deposits accepted from member institutions and from other Federal Home Loan Banks.

Operations The Federal Home Loan Banks implement the responsibility of Congress and the Bank Board in the fields of savings and housing finance by providing appropriate loans, referred to as advances, to their members as a supplement to savings flows in meeting recurring variations in the supply of and demand for residential mortgage credit. Such loans, within the context of national housing goals, aid in stabilizing those sectors of the housing and mortgage markets served by the savings and loan industry. The Banks also provide various services to member institutions pursuant to the statutory authority contained in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act.

The Banks are authorized to perform their debt marketing operations, liquidity portfolio management, and financial forecasting through the Office of Finance located in Washington, D.C. The Office also coordinates financial planning for the Bank System.

The operations of the Banks are supervised by the Bank Board through the Office of District Banks.

Eligible Institutions The types of institutions eligible to become members

of the Federal Home Loan Banks are savings and loan, building and loan and homestead associations, savings and cooperative banks, and insurance companies. Every Federal savings and loan association, every Federal mutual savings bank, and every State-chartered savings and loan association insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is required to become a member of its regional Federal Home Loan Bank, and to qualify for insurance of deposit accounts (see Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation).

Power to Borrow Consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations, which are the joint and several liabilities of all the Banks, are issued by the Bank Board in the form of notes or bonds. Although the Banks are instrumentalities of the United States, such securities are not obligations of, and are not guaranteed by, the United States. In case of need the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations up to an aggregate amount of \$4 billion outstanding at any one time.

Federal Savings and Loan Associations

These associations are provided for by section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132), as amended. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and may be either new institutions or converted from State-chartered institutions upon application.

Federal Mutual Savings Banks

These banks are provided for by section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132), as amended. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The statute does not permit the chartering of new Federal Mutual Savings Banks, but does permit conversion from State-chartered institutions upon application.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1255; 12 U.S.C. 1724, et seq.), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions.

Management The operations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation come under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Functions The Corporation insures the safety of savings up to \$100,000 for each qualified account in an insured institution. Public unit accounts and individual retirement and Keogh accounts are also insured up to \$100,000. All Federal savings and loan associations, and those State-chartered building and loan, savings and loan, homestead associations, and cooperative banks which apply and are approved, are insured.

Default Procedure To prevent the default of an insured institution or restore it to normal operations, the Corporation may make loans to, purchase assets of, or make a financial contribution to such an institution. In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account is made by the Corporation as soon as possible, usually within 1 week.

Funds Income of the Corporation consists principally of premiums paid by insured institutions and interest earned on investments. Available reserves on December 31, 1981, totaled \$6.3 billion. All income above expenses is transferred to reserves. The Corporation is authorized to obtain additional funds for

insurance purposes from the United States Treasury not exceeding \$750 million outstanding at any one time. In addition, insured associations may be required to deposit up to 1 percent of their savings capital with the Corporation. These borrowing and deposit authorities have never been exercised.

Retirement of Capital Stock The capital stock of the Corporation, originally issued in the amount of \$100 million and formerly held by the United States Treasury, has now been completely retired.

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council

The Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council is an independent statutory advisory body which consults with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in its administration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan System. Meeting in Washington three or more times yearly, the Council initiates recommendations and requests information on matters within the jurisdiction of the Bank Board.

The Council consists of 24 members—one elected from each Federal Home Loan Bank District and 12 appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board annually. The elected members are generally chosen from the ranks of active savings and loan managers. The appointed members are chosen on the basis of leadership in a number of fields, including the home-financing and building industries.

Sources of Information

Publications The *Journal of the FHLBB*, published monthly, may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Employment Contact Director of Personnel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552. A college recruitment program is conducted, and candidates

are selected from the following civil service examinations: Junior Federal Assistant, PACE, Mid-level, Senior-level, Accountant/Auditor, Economists, Steno/Typist. The agency also maintains a delegated examining unit for savings and loan examiner positions.

Procurement Contact the Director, Administrative Services Division (Contracting Officer), Federal Home Loan

Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552.

For further information, contact the Director, Communications Office, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552. Phone, 202-377-6677.

Approved.

Richard T. Pratt,
Chairman.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

500 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20424
Phone, 202-382-0711

RONALD W. HAUGHTON

Chairman

Leon B. Applewhaite

Members:

Henry B. Frazier III

James J. Shepard

Executive Director

Harold D. Kessler

Deputy Executive Director

John H. Fenton

Chief, Administrative Law Judge

Paul E. Klein

Chief Counsel

(Vacancy)

Solicitor

Guy R. Rankin

Director of Administration

Office of the General Counsel:

S. Jesse Reuben

Acting General Counsel

S. Jesse Reuben

Deputy General Counsel

Lawrence M. Evans

Assistant General Counsel for Field Management

David L. Feder

Assistant General Counsel, Office of Legal Policy

Federal Service Impasses Panel:

Robert G. Howlett

Chairman

Members:

Jean T. McKelvey

Charles J. Morris

Donald F. Rodgers

Beverly K. Schaffer

Howard W. Solomon

Executive Director

Foreign Service Labor Relations Board:

Ronald W. Haughton

Chairman

Members:

Arnold Ordman

Arnold Zack

Howard G. Gamser

Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel:

Chairman

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) oversees the Federal service labor-management relations program. FLRA administers the law that protects the right of employees of the Federal Government to organize, bargain collectively, and

participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions which affect them. The Authority also ensures compliance with the statutory rights and obligations of Federal employees and the labor organizations which represent them in their dealings with Federal agencies.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978) to consolidate the central policymaking functions in Federal labor-management relations. Its duties and authority are specified in title VII ("Federal Service Labor-Management Relations") of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1191-1216; 5 U.S.C. 7101-7135), approved October 13, 1978.

Activities

The Authority provides leadership in establishing policies and guidance relating to the Federal service labor-management relations program. In addition, FLRA determines the appropriateness of bargaining units; supervises or conducts representation elections; prescribes criteria and resolves issues relating to the granting of consultation rights to labor organizations with respect to internal agency policies and Government-wide rules and regulations; and resolves negotiability disputes, unfair labor practice complaints, and exceptions to arbitration awards.

The General Counsel of the Authority investigates alleged unfair labor practices, files and prosecutes unfair labor practice complaints before the Authority, and exercises such other powers as the Authority may prescribe.

The Federal Service Impasses Panel, an entity within the Authority, is assigned the function of providing assistance in resolving negotiation impasses between agencies and unions. After investigating an impasse, the Panel can either recommend procedures to the parties for the resolution of the impasse or assist the parties in resolving the impasse through whatever methods and procedures, including factfinding and recommendations, it considers appropriate. If the parties do not arrive at

a settlement after assistance by the Panel, the Panel may hold hearings and take whatever action is necessary to resolve the impasse.

The Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel administer provisions of chapter 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2071; 22 U.S.C. 3921), concerning labor-management relations. This chapter establishes a statutory labor-management relations program for Foreign Service employees of the United States Government. Administrative and staff support is provided by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

Sources of Information

Speakers To give agencies, labor organizations, and other interested persons a better understanding of the Federal service labor-management relations program and the Authority's role and duties, FLRA personnel participate as speakers or panel members before various groups. Requests for speakers or panelists should be submitted to the Executive Director. Phone, 202-382-0711 or the Deputy General Counsel, 202-382-0842.

Publications Anyone desiring to inspect formal case documents or read FLRA publications may use facilities of the Authority's offices. The Authority will assist in arranging reproduction of documents and ordering transcripts of hearings. Requests for publications should be submitted to the Director of Administration. Phone, 202-382-0724.

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Director of Personnel. Phone, 202-382-0751.

For further information, contact the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, 500 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20424. Phone, 202-382-0711.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573

Phone, 202-523-5773

ALAN GREEN, JR.	<i>Chairman</i>
Thomas F. Moakley	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
	<i>Commissioners:</i>
James J. Carey	
Richard J. Daschbach	
James V. Day	
Francis C. Hurney	<i>Secretary</i>
C. Jonathan Benner	<i>General Counsel</i>
Robert D. Bourgoin	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Robert A. Ellsworth	<i>Acting Director, Office of Regulatory Policy and Planning</i>
John E. Cogrove	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
James K. Cooper	<i>Managing Director</i>
William Jarrel Smith, Jr.	<i>Deputy Managing Director</i>
Robert G. Drew	<i>Director, Bureau of Agreements</i>
Albert J. Klingel	<i>Director, Bureau of Certification and Licensing</i>
John Robert Ewers	<i>Director, Bureau of Hearings and Field Operations</i>
Daniel J. Connors	<i>Director, Bureau of Tariffs</i>
Leland A. Gray	<i>Director, Office of Administrative Services</i>
Frederick F. Trutkoff	<i>Director, Office of Budget and Financial Management</i>
Geoffrey Rogers	<i>Director, Office of Consumer Affairs</i>
John Jividen	<i>Director, Office of Data Systems</i>
Edward Meyer	<i>Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Impact</i>
Ronald Murphy	<i>Director, Office of Management Evaluation and Review</i>
William J. Herron, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Personnel</i>

[For the Federal Maritime Commission statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 29, 1981, 46 FR 62941]

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, assures that United States international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms, and protects against unauthorized, concerted activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States. This is accomplished through maintaining surveillance over steamship conferences and common carriers by water; assuring that only the rates on file with the Commission are charged; approving agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act, 1916; guaranteeing equal treatment to shippers, carriers, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensuring that adequate levels of financial responsibility are maintained for indemnification of passengers and clean-up of oil and hazardous substances spills.

The Federal Maritime Commission was established by Reorganization Plan 7, effective August 12, 1961. It is an independent agency which administers the functions and discharges the regulatory authorities under the following statutes: Shipping Act, 1916; Merchant Marine Act, 1920; Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933; Merchant Marine Act, 1936; and certain provisions of the act of November 6, 1966 (80 Stat. 1356; 46 U.S.C. 362), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566; 33 U.S.C. 1251), the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (87 Stat. 586; 43 U.S.C. 1653), and the Outer Continental

Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 677; 43 U.S.C. 1815).

Functions and Activities

Agreements The Commission approves or disapproves agreements filed under section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, by common carriers, including conference agreements, interconference agreements, and cooperative working agreements between common carriers, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the shipping laws. The Commission also reviews activities under approved agreements for compliance with the provisions of law and its rules, orders, and regulations.

Field Offices—Federal Maritime Commission

Office	Officer in Charge	Address
Atlantic District Office	Robert A. St. John	Suite 614, 6 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.
Gulf District Office	George B. Harry	Rm. 1035, P.O. Box 30550, 600 S St., New Orleans, La. 70190.
Miami Office	Miguel Tello	Rm. 102, 1001 N. American Way, Miami, Fla. 33132.
Mid-Atlantic Office	James F. Carey	1100 L St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20573.
Pacific District Office	Leonard J. Nordgren	25th Floor, 525 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.
Los Angeles Office	Michael Murphy	P.O. Box 3184, U.S. Customs House Bldg., Terminal Island Sta., San Pedro, Calif. 90731.
Puerto Rico District Office	Rambel A. Cuprill	Rm. 762, U.S. District Courthouse, Federal Office Bldg., Carlos Chardon St., Hato Rey, P.R. 00918.
Great Lakes District Office	Robert F. Lussier	610 Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60607.

Practices The Commission regulates the practices of common carriers by water and other persons engaged in the foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, and conferences of such common carriers in accordance with the requirements of the shipping statutes and the rules, orders, and regulations of the Commission.

Tariffs The Commission accepts or rejects tariff filings of domestic offshore carriers and common carriers engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States, or conferences of such carriers, in accordance with the requirements of the shipping statutes and the Commission's rules and regulations. In the domestic offshore trade, the Commission has the authority to set maximum or minimum rates or suspend rates. It approves or disapproves special permission

applications submitted by domestic offshore carriers and carriers in the foreign commerce, or conferences of such carriers, for relief from statutory and/or Commission tariff requirements.

Licenses The Commission issues or denies the issuance of licenses to persons, partnerships, corporations, or associations desiring to engage in ocean freight forwarding activities.

Passenger Indemnity The Commission administers the passenger indemnity provisions of the act of November 6, 1966, issues or denies the issuance of certificates of financial responsibility of shipowners and operators to pay judgments for personal injury or death or to refund fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages.

Water Pollution The Commission administers the vessel certification

provisions of section 311(p)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566; 33 U.S.C. 1251), section 204(c) of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (87 Stat. 586; 43 U.S.C. 1653), and section 305(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 677; 43 U.S.C. 1815) with respect to evidence of financial responsibility required from operators of vessels which may be subjected to liability for damages and removal of oil and hazardous substances discharged into United States waters.

Informal Complaints The Commission reviews alleged or suspected violations of the shipping statutes and rules and regulations of the Commission by common carriers, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the provisions of the shipping statutes. After investigation, it concludes such complaints by administrative action, formal proceedings, referral to the Department of Justice, or by achieving voluntary agreement between the parties.

Formal Adjudicatory Procedure The Commission conducts formal investigations and hearings on its own motion and adjudicates formal complaints pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Rulemaking The Commission promulgates rules and regulations to interpret, enforce, and assure compliance with shipping and other statutes of common carriers by water and other persons subject to the statutes.

Investigation, Audit, and Financial and Economic Analyses The Commission prescribes and administers programs to assure compliance with the provisions of the shipping statutes of all persons

subject thereto. These programs include the submission of regular and special reports, information, and data; field investigations and audits of activities and practices of common carriers by water in the domestic offshore and foreign commerce of the United States, conferences of such carriers, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and rate analyses, studies, economic reviews, and the preparation of reports reflecting current and prospective trade conditions, the extent and nature of competition in various trade areas, commodities carried, and future commodity trends.

International Affairs The Commission, in conjunction with the Department of State, conducts activities to effect the elimination of discriminatory practices on the part of foreign governments against United States-flag shipping and to achieve comity between the United States and its trading partners.

Employment Employment inquiries may be directed to the Office of Personnel, Federal Maritime Commission, Room 9223, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573. Phone, 202-523-5773.

Publications Recent publications of the Federal Maritime Commission are: Twentieth Annual Report and Volume 22 of the Decisions covering the period July 1979—June 1980.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573. Phone, 202-523-5707.

Approved.

Alan Green, Jr.,
Chairman.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20427
Phone, 202-653-5290

KENNETH E. MOFFETT	<i>Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Nancy B. Broff	<i>General Counsel</i>
Nicholas A. Fidandis	<i>Director of Mediation Services</i>
Jewell L. Myers	<i>Associate Director for Arbitration Services</i>
John C. Zancanaro	<i>Director of Policy and Resource Management</i>

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service represents the public interest by promoting the development of sound and stable labor-management relationships; preventing or minimizing work stoppages by assisting labor and management to settle their disputes through mediation; advocating collective bargaining, mediation, and voluntary arbitration as the preferred processes for settling issues between employers and representatives of employees; developing the art, science, and practice of dispute resolution; and fostering constructive joint relationships of labor and management leaders to increase their mutual understanding and solution of common problems.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was created by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 153; 29 U.S.C. 172).

Activities

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps prevent disruptions in the flow of interstate commerce caused by labor-management disputes by providing mediators to assist disputing parties in the resolution of their differences. The Service can intervene on its own motion or by invitation of either side in a dispute. Mediators have no law enforcement authority and rely wholly on persuasive techniques. The Service also helps provide qualified third party neutrals as factfinders or arbitrators.

The mediator's efforts are directed toward the establishment of sound and stable labor-management relations on a continuing basis. Mediators of the Service assist representatives of labor and management in settling disputes about wages, hours, and other aspects of the employment relationship that arise in the course of negotiations. In this work the mediator has a more basic function: that of encouraging and promoting better day-to-day relations between labor and

management, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of work stoppages. Issues arising in negotiations may then be faced as problems to be settled through mutual effort rather than issues in dispute.

The Service offers its facilities in labor-management disputes in any industry affecting interstate commerce, either upon its own motion or at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, whenever in its judgment such dispute threatens to cause a substantial interruption of commerce. Under section 8(d) of the act, employers and unions are required to file with the Service a notice of every dispute affecting commerce not settled within 30 days after prior service of a notice to terminate or modify an existing contract. The Service is required to avoid the mediation of disputes which would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties. The Service is directed to make its mediation and conciliation facilities available only as a last resort and in exceptional cases in the settlement of grievance disputes arising over the application or interpretation of existing collective bargaining agreements.

The Service, on the joint request of employers and unions, will also assist in the selection of arbitrators from a roster of private citizens who are qualified as neutrals to adjudicate matters in dispute.

The work of the Service is designed to strengthen the national labor-management relations policy favoring collective bargaining and responsible labor-management relations.

Regional Offices—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Region	Regional Director	Address
Eastern Region	Paul Yager	Rm. 2937, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278.
Southern Region	Edward F. O'Brien	Suite 400, 1422 W. Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
Central Region	Bernard M. O'Keefe	Rm. 1641, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
Western Region	Richard D. Williams	Suite 235, 50 Francisco St., San Francisco, Calif. 94133.

Sources of Information

The Service has offices in 79 principal cities, with meeting facilities available for labor-management negotiations. Applications for employment from experienced negotiations practitioners may be sent to any of the listed regional

offices, or the National Office in Washington. Inquiries regarding speakers and films may be made to the same offices.

For further information, contact Information Services, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Washington, D.C. 20427. Phone, 202-653-5290.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20551
Phone, 202-452-3000*

Board of Governors:

PAUL A. VOLCKER *Chairman*
Preston Martin *Vice Chairman*
Members:

Henry C. Wallich
J. Charles Partee
Nancy H. Teeters
Emmett J. Rice
Lyle E. Gramley

Office of Board Members:

Joseph R. Coyne *Assistant to the Board*
Donald J. Winn *Assistant to the Board*
Frank O'Brien, Jr. *Deputy Assistant to the Board*

Official Staff:

Michael Bradfield *General Counsel*
Robert E. Mannion *Deputy General Counsel*
William W. Wiles *Secretary*
James McAfee *Associate Secretary*
Janet O. Hart *Director, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs*
Griffith L. Garwood *Deputy Director*

John E. Ryan	<i>Director, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation</i>
Frederick R. Dahl	<i>Associate Director (International)</i>
Don E. Kline	<i>Associate Director (Bank Holding Companies)</i>
William Taylor	<i>Associate Director (Regulation)</i>
Stephen H. Axilrod	<i>Staff Director for Monetary and Financial Policy</i>
Edward C. Ettin	<i>Deputy Staff Director</i>
James L. Kichline	<i>Director, Division of Research and Statistics</i>
Joseph S. Zeisel	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Edwin M. Truman	<i>Director, Division of International Finance</i>
Robert F. Gemmill	<i>Associate Director</i>
Charles J. Siegman	<i>Associate Director</i>
John M. Denkler	<i>Staff Director for Management</i>
Joseph W. Daniels, Sr.	<i>Director of Equal Employment Opportunity</i>
Charles L. Hampton	<i>Director, Division of Data Processing</i>
Bruce M. Beardsley	<i>Deputy Director</i>
David L. Shannon	<i>Director, Division of Personnel</i>
John R. Weis	<i>Assistant Director</i>
Charles W. Wood	<i>Assistant Director</i>
John Kakalec	<i>Controller</i>
Donald E. Anderson	<i>Director, Division of Support Services</i>
Theodore E. Allison	<i>Staff Director for Federal Reserve Bank Activities</i>
Clyde H. Farnsworth, Jr.	<i>Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations</i>
Lorin S. Meeder	<i>Associate Director</i>

Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks:*Chairmen and Federal Reserve Agents:*

Robert P. Henderson (*Boston*),
 Robert H. Knight (*New York*),
 Jean A. Crockett (*Philadelphia*), J.
 L. Jackson (*Cleveland*), Steven
 Muller (*Richmond*), William A.
 Fickling, Jr. (*Atlanta*), John Sagan
 (*Chicago*), Armand C. Stalnaker (*St.
 Louis*), William G. Phillips
 (*Minneapolis*), Paul H. Henson
 (*Kansas City*), Gerald D. Hines
 (*Dallas*), Caroline L. Ahmanson (*San
 Francisco*)

Frank E. Morris (*Boston*), Anthony
 M. Solomon (*New York*), Edward
 G. Boehne (*Philadelphia*), Karen
 N. Horn (*Cleveland*), Robert P.
 Black (*Richmond*), William F.
 Ford (*Atlanta*), Silas Keehn
 (*Chicago*), Lawrence K. Roos (*St.
 Louis*), E. Gerald Corrigan
 (*Minneapolis*), Roger Guffey
 (*Kansas City*), Robert H. Boykin
 (*Dallas*), John J. Balles (*San
 Francisco*)

*Presidents:***Federal Open Market Committee:**

Paul A. Volcker
Chairman

Anthony M. Solomon *Vice Chairman*
Members:

John J. Balles, Robert P. Black,
 William F. Ford, Lyle E. Gramley,
 Preston Martin, J. Charles Partee,
 Emmett J. Rice, Nancy H.
 Teeters, Henry C. Wallich, Karen
 N. Horn

Official Staff:

Stephen H. Axilrod *Staff Director*
 Murray Altmann *Secretary*
 Michael Bradfield *General Counsel*
 James H. Oltman *Deputy General Counsel*
 James L. Kichline *Economist*
 Peter D. Sternlight *Manager for Domestic Operations, System*
 Open Market Account
 Manager for Foreign Operations, System
 Open Market Account
 Sam Y. Cross

Federal Advisory Council:

Donald C. Platten *President*

Consumer Advisory Council:

Charlotte H. Scott *Chairman*

The Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States, is charged with administering and making policy for the Nation's credit and monetary affairs. Through its supervisory and regulatory banking functions, the Federal Reserve helps to maintain the banking industry in a sound condition, capable of responding to the Nation's domestic and international financial needs and objectives.

The Federal Reserve System was established by the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 251; 12 U.S.C. 221), approved December 23, 1913. The System serves as the Nation's central bank. The powers of central banks vary widely, but their major responsibility is in the execution of monetary policy. Central banks typically perform a number of other functions, such as the transfer of funds, handling Government deposits and debt issues, supervising and regulating banks, and acting as lender of last resort.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Reserve System to contribute to the strength and vitality of the U.S. economy. By influencing the lending and investing activities of commercial banks and the cost and availability of money and credit, the Federal Reserve System can help promote the full use of human and capital resources, the growth of productivity, relatively stable prices, and equilibrium in the Nation's international balance of payments. Through its supervisory and regulatory banking

functions, the Federal Reserve System helps maintain a commercial banking system that is responsive to the Nation's financial needs and objectives.

The System consists of six parts: the Board of Governors in Washington; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, their 25 branches and other facilities situated throughout the country; the Federal Open Market Committee; the Federal Advisory Council; the Consumer Advisory Council; and the member commercial banks, which include all national banks and State-chartered banks that have voluntarily joined the System.

Board of Governors

Broad supervisory powers are vested in the Board of Governors, which has its offices in Washington. The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is, by Executive order, a member of the

National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the System as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act. The Board's principal duties consist of exerting an influence over credit conditions, supervising the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks, and regulating the implementation of certain consumer credit protection laws.

Power To Influence Credit Conditions

Pursuant to the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, referred to as the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Board is given the power, within statutory limitations, to fix the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by depository institutions of transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits and the power to determine the maximum rate of interest that may be paid by member banks on their time and savings deposits. Another important instrument of credit control is found in open market operations. The members of the Board of Governors are also members of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose work and organization are described below. The Board of Governors reviews and determines the discount rates charged by the Federal Reserve Banks on their discounts and advances. For the purpose of preventing excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board is authorized to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (with certain exceptions).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2091) and Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, the Board prescribes regulations under which the Federal Reserve Banks act as fiscal agents of certain Government departments and agencies in guaranteeing loans made by banks and other private financing institutions to finance contracts for the procurement of

materials or services which the guaranteeing agencies consider necessary for the national defense.

Supervision of Federal Reserve Banks

The Board is authorized to make examinations of the Federal Reserve Banks, to require statements and reports from such Banks, to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of Reserve Banks, and to exercise supervision over all relationships and transactions of those Banks with foreign banks or bankers. The Board of Governors reviews and follows the examination and supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Banks with a view of furthering coordination of policies and practices.

Supervision of Member Banks

The Board has jurisdiction over the admission of State banks and trust companies to membership in the Federal Reserve System, the termination of membership of such banks, the establishment of branches by such banks, and the approval of bank mergers and consolidations where the resulting institution will be a State member bank. It receives copies of condition reports submitted by them to the Federal Reserve Banks. It has power to examine all member banks and the affiliates of member banks and to require condition reports from them. It has authority to require periodic and other public disclosure of information with respect to an equity security of a member State bank that is held by 500 or more persons. It establishes minimum standards with respect to installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures by member State banks. It has authority to issue cease and desist orders in connection with violations of law or unsafe or unsound banking practices by member State banks and to remove directors or officers of such banks in certain circumstances, and it may, in its discretion, suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose

inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

The Board may grant authority to member banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, to invest in the stocks of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, or to invest in foreign banks. It also charters, regulates, and supervises certain corporations that engage in foreign or international banking and financial activities.

The Board is authorized to issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or between member banks and other banks.

Other Functions Under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133; 12 U.S.C. 1841), the Board is required to pass upon certain acquisitions of bank stock or assets and to make determinations relating to the acquisition and retention of nonbank stock by bank holding companies. Under the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3683; 12 U.S.C. 1817(j)), the Board is required to review other bank stock acquisitions. Under the Truth in Lending Act (82 Stat. 146; 15 U.S.C. 1601), the Board is required to prescribe regulations to assure a meaningful disclosure by lenders of credit terms so that consumers will be able to compare more readily the various credit terms available and avoid the uninformed use of credit; and with respect to issuance of credit cards and liabilities for their unauthorized use. Under the International Banking Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 607; 12 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), the Board has authority to impose Reserve requirements and interest rate ceilings on branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States, to grant loans to them, to provide them access to Federal Reserve services, and to limit their interstate banking activities. The Board also is the rulemaking authority for the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, and certain provisions of the Federal

Trade Commission Act as they apply to banks.

Expenses To meet its expenses and pay the salaries of its members and its employees, the Board makes semiannual assessments upon the Reserve Banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus.

Federal Open Market Committee

Each member of the Board of Governors is also a member of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose membership, in addition, includes five representatives of the Reserve Banks, each such representative being elected annually.

Open market operations of the Reserve Banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the Committee, and pursuant to specific policy directives issued by the Committee, which meets in Washington at frequent intervals. Purchases and sales of securities in the open market are undertaken to supply the bank reserves to support the credit and money needed for long-term economic growth, to offset cyclical economic swings, and to accommodate seasonal demands of businesses and consumers for money and credit. These operations are carried out principally in U.S. Government obligations, but they also include purchases and sales of Federal agency obligations and bankers' acceptances. All operations are conducted in New York where the primary markets for these securities are located, and the Committee has selected the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to execute transactions for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account in carrying out these operations.

Under the Committee's direction, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also undertakes transactions in foreign currencies for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account. The purposes of these operations include helping to safeguard the value of the dollar in international exchange markets and facilitating growth in international liquidity in accordance with the needs of an expanding world economy. The Federal Reserve has, in particular, entered into a network of mutual

currency arrangements with other central banks providing for the right to draw foreign exchange within specified limits and for specified periods.

Federal Reserve Banks

The 12 Federal Reserve Banks are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Branch banks are located in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Charlotte, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Miami, Nashville, New Orleans, Detroit, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Helena, Denver, Oklahoma City, Omaha, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, and Seattle.

Directors and Officers of Reserve

Banks The board of directors of each Reserve Bank is composed of nine members, equally divided into three classes: designated class A, class B, and class C. Directors of class A are representative of the stockholding member banks. Directors of class B must be actively engaged in their districts in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. The six class A and class B directors are elected by the stockholding member banks, while the three class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The terms of office of the directors are so arranged that the term of one director of each class expires each year.

One of the class C directors appointed by the Board of Governors is designated as chairman of the board of directors of the Reserve Bank and as Federal Reserve agent, and in the latter capacity he is required to maintain a local office of the Board of Governors on the premises of the Reserve Bank. Another class C director is appointed by the Board of Governors as deputy chairman.

Each Reserve Bank has as its chief executive officer a president appointed for a term of 5 years by its board of

directors with the approval of the Board of Governors. There are also a first vice president, appointed in the same manner, and other officers appointed by the board of directors.

Member Bank Reserves In accordance with provisions of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Reserve Banks receive and hold on deposit the reserve or clearing account deposits of depository institutions. These banks are permitted to count their vault cash as part of their required reserve.

Extensions of Credit The Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note) directs the Federal Reserve to open its discount window to any nonmember depository institution that maintains transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits. The Act also states that this expanded accommodation is to be provided on the same basis as to banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Discount window credit provides for Federal Reserve lending to eligible depository institutions lending to eligible depository institutions under two basic programs. One is the adjustment credit program; the other supplies more extended credit for certain limited purposes.

Adjustment credit is advanced for brief periods to help borrowers meet short-term needs for funds when their usual sources are not reasonably available. In the past, when access to the discount window was limited to member banks, adjustment credit—except on rare occasions—accounted for the substantial majority of all borrowing at Federal Reserve Banks.

Extended credit is provided through three programs designed to assist depository institutions in meeting longer-term needs for funds. One provides seasonal credit—for periods running up to 9 months—to smaller depository institutions that lack access to market funds. A second program assists institutions that experience special difficulties arising from exceptional circumstances or practices involving only that institution. Finally, in cases where

more general liquidity strains are affecting a broad range of depository institutions—such as those whose portfolios consist primarily of longer-term assets—credit may be provided to address the problems of particular institutions being affected by the general situation.

Currency Issue The Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the bulk of money in circulation. These notes are obligations of the United States and are a prior lien upon the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. They are issued against a pledge by the Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve agent of collateral security including gold certificates, paper discounted or purchased by the Bank, and direct obligations of the United States.

Other Powers The Reserve Banks are empowered to act as clearinghouses and as collecting agents for depository institutions in the collection of checks and other instruments. They are also authorized to act as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act. They perform a number of important functions in connection with the issue and redemption of United States Government securities.

Federal Advisory Council

The Federal Advisory Council acts in an advisory capacity, conferring with the Board of Governors on general business conditions and making recommendations concerning matters within the Board's jurisdiction.

The Council is composed of 12 members, one from each Federal Reserve district being selected annually by the board of directors of the Reserve Bank of the district. The Council is required to meet in Washington at least four times each year, and more often if called by the Board of Governors.

Consumer Advisory Council

The Consumer Advisory Council confers with the Board of Governors four times each year on the Board's responsibilities in the field of consumer credit

protection. The Council was established by Congress in 1976 at the suggestion of the Board and replaced the Advisory Committee on Truth in Lending that was established by the 1968 Truth in Lending Act.

The Council is composed of 28 members from all parts of the country. Its membership includes a broad representation of consumer and creditor interests. It advises the Board on its responsibilities under such laws as Truth in Lending, Equal Credit Opportunity, and Home Mortgage Disclosure.

Sources of Information

Reading Room A reading room where persons may inspect records that are available to the public is located in Room B-1122 at the Board's headquarters, 20th and C Streets NW., Washington, D.C. Information regarding the availability of records may be obtained by calling 202-452-3684.

Films The Board has available for public use a variety of 16-mm sound films relating to money, credit, and the Federal Reserve, and a filmstrip for consumers explaining the basic provisions of the Truth in Lending Act. For further information, call 202-452-3128.

Publications Among publications issued by the Board are *The Federal Reserve System—Purposes and Functions*, pamphlets entitled *What Truth in Lending Means to You*, *U.S. Currency*, *If You Borrow To Buy Stock*, *Fair Credit Billing*, *Truth in Lending*, *Equal Credit in Housing*, *Consumer Handbook*, and several pamphlets describing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Copies of these pamphlets are available free of charge. Information regarding publications may be obtained in Room MP-510 (Martin Bldg.) of the Board's headquarters. Phone, 202-452-3244.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment should be addressed to Director, Division of Personnel, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Procurement Firms desiring to do business with the Board should address their inquiries to Director, Division of Support Services, at the above address.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Board of Governors, Federal

Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Phone, 202-452-3204 or 452-3215.

Approved.

James McAfee,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20580

Phone, 202-523-3598 (Public Reference, Office of the Secretary)

JAMES C. MILLER III	<i>Chairman</i>
Michael Pertschuk	<i>Commissioners:</i>
David A. Clanton	
Patricia P. Bailey	
(1 Vacancy)	
Carol M. Thomas	<i>Secretary</i>
John H. Carley	<i>General Counsel</i>
Howard E. Shapiro	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Barry R. Rubin	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Legal Counsel</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Litigation and</i>
	<i>Environmental Policy</i>
Christian S. White	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Bryce L. Harlow	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Relations</i>
Neal J. Friedman	<i>Acting Director, Office of Public Information</i>
T. Bruce Yandle	<i>Executive Director</i>
James A. Williams	<i>Acting Deputy Executive Director</i>
Ernest G. Barnes	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
Thomas J. Campbell	<i>Director, Bureau of Competition</i>
Benjamin Sharp	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Competition</i>
Walter T. Winslow	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Competition</i>
Barbara Clark	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Competition</i>
Timothy J. Muris	<i>Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection</i>
Amanda B. Pedersen	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Consumer</i>
	<i>Protection</i>
Robert Tollison	<i>Acting Director, Bureau of Economics</i>
Ronald S. Bond	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics</i>
John L. Peterman	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics</i>
Richard Higgins	<i>Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics</i>

[For the Federal Trade Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 0]

The basic objective of the Federal Trade Commission is the maintenance of strongly competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system. Although the duties of the Commission are many and varied under law, the foundation of public policy underlying all these duties is essentially the same: to prevent the free enterprise system from being stifled, substantially lessened or fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade, or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices.

In brief, the Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

This basic purpose finds its primary expression in the Federal Trade Commission Act, cited below, and the Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; 15 U.S.C. 12), both passed in 1914 and both successively amended in the years that have followed. The Federal Trade Commission Act lays down a general prohibition against the use in commerce of "unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive acts or practices." The Clayton Act outlaws specific practices recognized as instruments of

monopoly. As an administrative agency, acting quasi-judicially and quasi-legislatively, the Commission was established to deal with trade practices on a continuing and corrective basis. It has no authority to punish; its function is to "prevent," through cease-and-desist orders and other means, those practices condemned by the law of Federal trade regulation; however, court ordered civil penalties up to \$10,000 may be obtained for each violation of a Commission order.

Regional Offices—Federal Trade Commission

Region	Regional Director	Address
ATLANTA Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.	Harold E. Kirtz	1718 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30367.
CHICAGO Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin.	Paul W. Turley	55 E. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60603.
CLEVELAND Michigan, western New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland.	Paul E. Eyre	118 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44144.
DALLAS Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Gary D. Kennedy, Acting	2001 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex. 75201.
NEW YORK New Jersey, eastern New York.	LeRoy C. Richie	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
SAN FRANCISCO Northern California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Judith Ford	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

The Federal Trade Commission was organized as an independent administrative agency in 1914, pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717; 15 U.S.C. 41-51). Related duties subsequently were delegated to the Commission by the Wheeler-Lea Act, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, the Clayton Act, the Export Trade Act, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, the Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Hobby Protection Act, the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980.

Activities

The Commission's principal functions are:

To promote free and fair competition in/or affecting commerce through prevention of general trade restraints such as price-fixing agreements, boycotts, illegal combinations of competitors and other unfair methods of competition;

To safeguard the public by preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of consumer products generally and food, drug, cosmetics, and therapeutic devices, particularly, as well as other unfair or deceptive practices;

To prevent: discriminations in price; exclusive-dealing and tying arrangements; corporate mergers, acquisitions or joint ventures, when such practices or arrangements may substantially lessen competition or tend toward monopoly;

interlocking directorates which may restrain competition; the payment or receipt of illegal brokerage; and discrimination among competing customers in the furnishing of or the payment for services or facilities used to promote the resale of a product;

To bring about truthful labeling of textile and fur products;

To regulate packaging and labeling of certain consumer commodities within the purview of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act so as to prevent consumer deception and to facilitate value comparisons;

To supervise the registration and operation of associations of American exporters engaged in export trade;

To petition for the cancellation of the registration of trademarks which were illegally registered or used for purposes contrary to the intent of the Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946;

To achieve true credit cost disclosure by consumer creditors (retailers, finance companies, non-Federal credit unions, and other creditors not specifically regulated by another Government agency) as called for in the Truth in Lending Act; to assure a meaningful basis for informed credit decisions; and to regulate the issuance and liability of credit cards so as to prohibit their fraudulent use in or affecting commerce;

To protect consumers against circulation of inaccurate or obsolete credit reports, and to ensure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their responsibilities in a manner that is fair and equitable and in conformity with the Fair Credit Reporting Act; and

To gather and make available to the Congress, the President, and the public, factual data concerning economic and business conditions.

Enforcement The Commission's law enforcement work falls into two general categories: actions to foster law observance voluntarily; and formal litigation leading to mandatory orders against offenders.

For the most part, law observance is obtained through voluntary and cooperative action by way of staff level advice, which is not binding on the

Commission, advisory opinions by the Commission, trade regulation rules, and through issuance of guides delineating legal requirements as to particular business practices.

The formal litigative proceedings are similar to those used in courts. Cases are instituted by issuance of a complaint charging a person, partnership, or corporation—the respondent—with violation of one or more of the statutes administered by the Commission. Cases may be settled by consent orders or occasionally through informal administrative correction of minor violations. If the charges are not contested, or if in a contested case and after hearing the charges are found to be true, an order to cease and desist is issued requiring discontinuance of the unlawful practices.

Legal Case Work Cases before the Commission may originate through complaint by a consumer or a competitor; the Congress; or from Federal, State, or municipal agencies. Also, the Commission itself may initiate an investigation to determine possible violation of the laws administered by it. No formality is required in submitting a complaint. A letter giving the facts in detail is sufficient, but it should be accompanied by all evidence in possession of the complaining party in support of the charges made. It is the policy of the Commission not to disclose the identity of any complainant, except as required by law.

Upon receipt of a complaint, various criteria are applied in determining whether the particular matter should be docketed for investigation. Within the limits of its resources, investigations are initiated which are considered to best support the Commission's goals of maintaining competition and protecting consumers.

On completion of an investigation, there may be a staff recommendation for: informal settlement of the case; issuance of a formal complaint; or closing the matter. In some cases, it is recommended that the Commission seek an injunction in a U.S. district court to halt the use of allegedly unfair or

deceptive practices until the Commission's proceedings are completed.

If the Commission decides to issue a complaint, the respondent is served with a copy of the complaint and proposed order. Prior to the hearings, respondent and Commission counsel may negotiate a cease-and-desist order to which the respondent agrees to consent. If such a consent order is worked out, the respondent does not admit any violation of the law but agrees to discontinue the challenged practice.

If an agreement containing a consent order is not entered into, litigation usually ensues.

The case is heard by an administrative law judge who, after taking testimony at public hearings, issues an initial decision. This becomes the decision of the Commission at the end of 30 days unless the respondent or the counsel supporting the complaint appeals the decision to the Commission, or the Commission by order stays the effective date or places the case on its own docket for review. In the Commission's decision on such appeal or review, the initial decision is sustained, modified, or reversed. If it is sustained or modified, a cease-and-desist order is issued.

Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Clayton Act, and the Wool, Fur, and Textile Acts, the order to cease and desist, or to take other corrective action such as affirmative disclosure, divestiture or restitution, becomes final 60 days after date of service upon the respondent, unless within that period the respondent petitions an appropriate United States court of appeals to review the order. In case of review, the order of the Commission becomes final after affirmation by the court of appeals or by the Supreme Court of the United States, if taken to that court on certiorari. Violations of an order to cease and desist after it becomes final subjects the offender to suit by the Government in a United States district court for the recovery of a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation and, where the violation continues, each day of its continuance is a separate violation.

Under each of these statutes the respondent may apply to a court of appeals for review of an order and the court has power to affirm, modify, or to set the order aside. Either party, on writ of certiorari, may apply to the Supreme Court for review of the action of the court of appeals.

In addition to the regular proceeding by complaint and order to cease and desist, the Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, may bring suit in a United States district court to enforce its subpoenas, to obtain preliminary injunctions, and to sue for civil penalties. The Commission also has specific authority to enjoin the dissemination of advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices intended for use in the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease, whenever it has reason to believe that such a proceeding would be in the public interest. The preliminary injunctions remain in effect until an order to cease and desist is issued and becomes final, or until the complaint is dismissed by the Commission or the order is set aside by the court on review.

Further, the dissemination of a false advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, where the use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health or where there is intent to defraud or mislead, constitutes a misdemeanor; and conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both. Succeeding convictions may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. The statute provides that the Commission shall certify this type of case to the Attorney General for institution of appropriate court proceedings.

Compliance Activities Through systematic and continuous review, the Commission obtains and maintains compliance with its cease-and-desist orders. All respondents against whom such orders have been issued are required to file reports with the Commission to substantiate their compliance. In the event compliance is

not obtained, or if the order is subsequently violated, civil penalty proceedings may be instituted. Violation of a Commission order which has been affirmed by a decree of a U.S. court of appeals makes the respondent further subject to contempt proceedings in the Court of Appeals.

Cooperative Procedures In carrying out the statutory directive to "prevent" the use in commerce of unfair practices, the Commission makes extensive use of voluntary and cooperative procedures. Through these procedures business and industry may obtain authoritative guidance and a substantial measure of certainty as to what they may do under the laws administered by the Commission.

Whenever it is practicable to do so the Commission will furnish an advisory opinion as to whether a proposed course of conduct, if pursued, would be likely to result in further action by the Commission. Such opinions are binding on the Commission but are subject to the right of the Commission to reconsider and rescind the opinion should the public interest require. Information submitted will not be used as the basis for a proceeding against the requesting party without prior notice and opportunity to discontinue the course of action pursued in good faith in reliance upon the Commission's advice.

Trade regulation rules express the experience and judgment of the Commission, based on facts of which it has knowledge, concerning the substantive requirements of the statutes it administers. These rules may cover all applications of a particular statutory provision and may be nationwide in effect, or they may be limited to particular areas or industries or to particular products or geographic markets. Where a rule is related to an issue in an adjudicative proceeding thereafter instituted, the Commission may rely upon such rule, provided that a fair hearing is afforded on the legality and propriety of applying the rule to a particular case.

Industry guides are administrative interpretations in laymen's language of laws administered by the Commission for

the guidance of the public in conducting its affairs in conformity with legal requirements. They provide the basis for voluntary and simultaneous abandonment of unlawful practices by members of a particular industry or industry in general. Failure to comply with the guides may result in corrective action by the Commission under applicable statutory provisions.

Consumer Protection Consumer protection is one of the two main missions of the Commission. In addition to preventing the use of unfair or deceptive advertising and marketing practices generally, the Commission enforces a number of specific laws which help consumers.

Consumer Credit: One of the laws the Commission enforces is the Consumer Credit Protection Act, which establishes, among other things, rules for the use of credit cards, the disclosure of the terms on which open- and closed-end credit is granted, and the disclosure of the reasons a business uses in determining not to grant credit.

The Truth in Lending Act is one part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. Its purpose is to ensure that every customer who has need for consumer credit is given meaningful information with respect to the cost of that credit. In most cases the credit cost must be expressed in the dollar amount of finance charges, and as an annual percentage rate computed on the unpaid balance of the amount financed. Other relevant credit information must also be disclosed so that the customer may compare the various credit terms available to him from different sources and avoid the uninformed use of credit. The act further provides a customer the right, in certain circumstances, to cancel a credit transaction which involves a lien on his residence. The Truth in Lending Act was amended in October 1970 to regulate the issuance, holder's liability, and the fraudulent use of credit cards. New credit cards may be issued only in response to a request or application by the person who is to receive the card. Also, the liability to the cardholder for

unauthorized use of a credit card is specifically limited to \$50 if the cardholder has taken reasonable steps to notify the card issuer of the loss or theft. The act also establishes penalties for the fraudulent use of credit cards in interstate or foreign commerce when the aggregate retail value in \$5,000 or more. The Commission enforces the requirements of the Truth in Lending Act over finance companies, retailers, non-Federal credit unions, and other creditors not specifically regulated by another Government agency, and persons or their agents who issue credit cards.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act, another part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, represents the first Federal regulation of the vast consumer reporting industry, covering all credit bureaus, investigative reporting companies, detective and collection agencies, lenders' exchanges, and computerized information reporting companies. The purpose of this act is to insure that consumer reporting activities are conducted in a manner that is fair and equitable to the affected consumer, upholding his right to privacy as against the informational demands of others. The consumer is given several important new rights, including the right to notice of reporting activities, the right to access to information contained in consumer reports, and the right to correction of erroneous information that may have been the basis for a denial of credit, insurance, or employment.

Labeling: Under the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, and the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Commission engages in compliance investigations, inspections, and industry counseling; issues registered identification numbers; and records continuing guaranties. The Commission has published rules and regulations under these statutes, together with illustrations of acceptable labeling, which supply full information concerning their requirements. In connection with the Fur Act, the Commission has issued a register of animal names, known as the *Fur Products Name Guide*, for use in properly describing furs and fur products.

Economic Competition (Antitrust)

The second major mission of the Commission is to encourage competitive forces in the American economy. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission seeks to prevent unfair practices which may keep one company from competing with others. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act, the Commission attempts to prevent mergers of companies if the result may be to lessen competition. Under some circumstances, companies planning to merge must first give notice to the Commission and the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division and provide certain information concerning the operations of the companies involved.

The Commission also enforces the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act, a part of the Clayton Act, which prohibits companies from discriminating among other companies which are its customers in terms of price or other services provided.

Economic Factfinding The Commission makes economic and statistical studies of conditions and problems affecting competition in the economy. Reports of this nature may be in support of legislative proposals, in response to requests of the Congress and statutory directions, or for the information and guidance of the Commission and the executive branch of the Government as well as the public. Not only have the reports provided the basis for significant legislation, but by spotlighting uneconomic or otherwise objectionable trade practices, they have also led in many instances to voluntary changes in the conduct of business, with resulting benefits to both industry and the public.

The Commission prepares quarterly reports on the financial position and operating results of the Nation's manufacturing industries. These quarterly summaries present a composite income statement and balance sheet for all manufacturing corporations, classified by both industry and asset size.

Sources of Information

Contracts and Procurement Persons seeking to do business with the Federal Trade Commission should contact the Office of Procurement and Contracts, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580. Phone, 202-376-7916.

Publications A copy of the *Federal Trade Commission—List of Publications*, which lists a number of publications of interest to the general public, is available free upon application to the Division of Legal and Public Records, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

Consumer Protection, Restraint of Trade Information, and Complaints

Persons desiring information on consumer protection, restraint of trade questions, or to register a complaint, should contact the nearest Federal Trade Commission Regional Office.

Employment Civil Service registers are used in filling positions for Economists, Accountants, Consumer Protection Specialists, and other professional, administrative, and clerical personnel. The Federal Trade Commission employs a sizable number of attorneys under the excepted appointment procedure. All employment inquiries should be directed to Director of Personnel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Federal Trade Commission, Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20580. Phone, 202-523-3830.

Approved.

James C. Miller III,
Chairman.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20405
Phone, 202-655-4000*

Office of the Administrator:

GERALD P. CARMEN	<i>Administrator of General Services</i>
Saul Katz	<i>Special Counsel for Ethics</i>
Ray Kline	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Jerald D. Fox	<i>Associate Administrator for Administration</i>
Steven L. Hammer	<i>Associate Administrator for Operations</i>
Charles S. Davis III	<i>Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems</i>
Lawrence S. Cohan	<i>Director, Management Improvement Office</i>
Josephine L. Good	<i>Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat</i>
William F. Madison	<i>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
Patricia Q. Schoeni	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Affairs</i>
Donald C. J. Gray	<i>Special Assistant for Industry and Customer Affairs</i>
Joseph A. Sickon	<i>Inspector General</i>
Charles R. Gillum	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
Benjamin H. Friedman	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Auditing</i>
John B. Wynes	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Investigations</i>
Susan M. Gaffney	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Policy, Plans and Evaluation</i>
Daniel B. Peyser	<i>Counsel to the Inspector General</i>
Leonard Suchanek	<i>Chairman, GSA Board of Contract Appeals</i>
Steven Garfinkel	<i>Director, Information Security Oversight Office</i>

Staff Offices:

Raymond A. Fontaine	<i>Assistant Administrator for Plans, Programs, and Financial Management</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Executive Officer</i>
William B. Early, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Budget</i>
LeRoy P. Boucher	<i>Director, Office of Finance</i>
Fred McBride	<i>Acting Director, Office of Data Systems</i>
William B. Ferguson	<i>Acting Assistant Administrator for Acquisition Policy</i>
William B. Ferguson	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator</i>
Kevin Smullen	<i>Acting Director, Office of Contract Clearance</i>
Edward J. McAndrew	<i>Acting Director, Office of Policy Formulation</i>
Donald R. Rusch	<i>Acting Director, Office of Management and Review</i>
Phillip G. Read	<i>Director, Office of Federal Procurement Regulations</i>
Herb Koster	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Teresa N. Nasif	<i>Acting Director, Consumer Information Center</i>
Paul Costello	<i>Acting Director, Public Information Division</i>
William A. Clinkscales, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Oversight</i>
Clarence A. Lee	<i>Director, Office of Administrative Services</i>
Richard L. Goheen	<i>Acting Director, Office of Oversight Operations</i>
Bond R. Faulwell	<i>Director, Office of Organization and Personnel</i>
Jon R. Halsall	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Sally K. Marshall	<i>Acting Director, Office of Personnel</i>
S. H. Kish	<i>Acting Director, Office of Organization and Staff Utilization</i>
Grant B. Williams	<i>Director, Office of Civil Rights</i>
James W. Brogan	<i>Acting Director, Office of Employee Development and Training</i>
Allie B. Latimer	<i>Office of General Counsel, General Counsel</i>
J. Jett McCormick	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Harry J. Jordan	<i>Executive Director</i>
John S. Miller III	<i>Assistant General Counsel, General Law Division</i>
David W. Pelkey	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Claims and Litigation Division</i>
Charles V. Curcio	<i>Acting Assistant General Counsel, Disposal Division</i>
John V. Mulligan	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Public Buildings Division</i>
Edward J. Duignan	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Procurement Division</i>
Charles V. Curcio	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Automated Data and Telecommunications Division</i>
Albert A. Vicchiolla	<i>Assistant General Counsel, Transportation and Public Utilities Division</i>

AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20405
Phone, 202-566-1000

FRANK J. CARR	<i>Commissioner, Automated Data and Telecommunications Service</i>
Leonard Yonkler (Vacancy)	<i>Executive Director</i> <i>Deputy Commissioner for Program Management</i>
Francis A. McDonough	<i>Deputy Commissioner for Government-wide Management</i>
W. Lee Elkins	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Systems Engineering and Operations</i>

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

1941 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. Mailing address: Washington, D.C. 20406
Phone, 703-557-8667

L. L. MITCHELL	<i>Commissioner, Federal Supply Service</i>
R. D. Daniero	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
R. H. Jeanneret	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Resource Management</i>
J. L. DeProspero	<i>Assistant Commssioner for Contract Management</i>
J. Grady	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Policy and Agency Assistance</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Supply</i>
C. Hulick	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Procurement</i>
W. E. Ditzel	<i>Director, General Products Commodity Center</i>
V. Burns	<i>Director, Furniture Commodity Center</i>
H. E. Roach	<i>Director, Tools Commodity Center</i>
R. Vawter	<i>Director, Business Services Management Office</i>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20405
Phone, 202-566-1100

RICHARD O. HAASE	<i>Commissioner, Public Buildings Service</i>
Paul E. Chistolini (Vacancy)	<i>Executive Assistant</i> <i>Confidential Assistant</i>
Lawton Saunders	<i>Director, International Projects Office</i>
Wolfgang J. Zoellner	<i>Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Program Support</i>
William R. Lawson	<i>Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Program Support</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Program Support</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Program Support</i>
Alphonse Iudicello	<i>Director, Policy and Planning Office</i>

John E. Alderson, Jr.	<i>Deputy Commissioner for Real Property Operations</i>
O. R. Maisch	<i>Acting Assistant Commissioner for Buildings Management</i>
Charles W. Sampson	<i>Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Buildings Management</i>
Charles Cobb	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Federal Protective Service Management</i>
Richard Fanske	<i>Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Federal Protective Service Management</i>
Henry J. Husmann	<i>Deputy Commissioner for Real Estate</i>
David R. Dibner	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction</i>
Richard H. Field	<i>Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction</i>
Arthur O. Barton	<i>Acting Assistant Commissioner for Space Management</i>
Jo-Anne Venneberg	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Space Management</i>
Arthur Ronkovich	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Contracts</i>
Roy S. Eckert	<i>Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Contracts</i>

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20408
Phone, 202-523-3134

ROBERT M. WARNER	<i>Archivist of the United States</i>
Edward Weldon	<i>Deputy Archivist of the United States</i>
David F. Peterson	<i>Acting Associate Archivist for Management</i>
Claudine J. Weiher	<i>Acting Assistant Archivist for Program Support</i>
James C. Megronigle	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant Archivist for Program Support</i>
Frank G. Burke	<i>Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Archivist for Public Programs and Exhibits</i>
John E. Byrne	<i>Director, Office of the Federal Register</i>
James W. Moore	<i>Assistant Archivist for the National Archives</i>
Richard A. Jacobs	<i>Deputy Assistant Archivist for the National Archives</i>
James E. O'Neill	<i>Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries</i>
Thomas T. Thalken	<i>Director, Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa</i>
William R. Emerson	<i>Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York</i>
Benedict K. Zobrist	<i>Director, Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri</i>
John E. Wickman	<i>Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas</i>
Dan H. Fenn, Jr.	<i>Director, John F. Kennedy Library, Waltham, Massachusetts</i>
Harry J. Middleton	<i>Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Library, Austin, Texas</i>

Don W. Wilson	<i>Director, Gerald R. Ford Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan</i>
George N. Scaboo	<i>Acting Assistant Archivist for Federal Records Centers</i>
Carlton L. Brown	<i>Director, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Archivist for Program Development</i>

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

*General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20405
Phone, 202-535-7210*

CARROLL JONES	<i>Acting Commissioner, Federal Property Resources Service</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
John P. Cannon	<i>Director, Program Support Office</i>
Francis B. Roche	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Personal Property</i>
Earl E. Jones	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Real Property</i>
J. Wayne Kulig	<i>Acting Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Management</i>
John R. Babey	<i>Acting Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Transactions</i>

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

*425 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20406
Phone, 202-275-0649*

ALLAN W. BERES	<i>Commissioner, Transportation and Public Utilities Service</i>
Janice K. Mendenhall	<i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
Ira Jekowsky	<i>Executive Director</i>
Ivan Michael Schaeffer	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Transportation and Travel Management</i>
Michael J. Dalich	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Motor Equipment</i>
Thomas P. Wolf	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Transportation Audits</i>
John L. Stanberry	<i>Assistant Commissioner for Public Utilities</i>
Janice K. Mendenhall	<i>Acting Assistant Commissioner for Automotive Management</i>

[For the General Services Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, 41 CFR 105-53]

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy and provides for the Government an economical and efficient system for the management of its property and records, including construction and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, traffic, and communications management, stockpiling of strategic materials, and the management of the Government-wide automatic data processing resources program.

GSA is organized much like a large corporation doing business in a number of different fields. It might well be termed a conglomerate. GSA consists of operating services and supporting staff offices, with functions carried out at three levels of organization: the Central Office, regional offices, and field activities.

The General Services Administration was established by section 101 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 379), effective July 1, 1949.

Office of Acquisition Policy The Office of Acquisition Policy plans, directs, and coordinates a comprehensive, GSA-wide acquisition policy program, including the establishment of major GSA acquisition goals and objectives.

The Office develops, maintains, and administers the Federal Procurement Regulations, reviews selected major contract awards proposed by GSA's services prior to award, and performs on-site acquisition management reviews. Acquisition Policy has a major role in developing and establishing the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) System. The Office also is responsible for establishing and overseeing the GSA acquisition information system and serves as GSA coordinator for the Federal Procurement Data System.

In addition, Acquisition Policy establishes standards and requirements for the development of programs to enhance the recruitment, training, and career development of employees engaged in acquisition training.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization This Office is responsible for providing information, assistance, and counseling to business concerns including: small businesses, small businesses owned and operated by socially and economically disadvantaged persons, women-owned businesses, labor-surplus-area concerns, and workshops operated by the blind and other severely handicapped persons. It also conducts outreach, liaison, source listing, and seminars for small and disadvantaged businesses.

Consumer Information Center Program This program includes two major activities: assisting Federal agencies to develop and release relevant and

useful consumer information; and increasing public awareness of this information. The Center publishes quarterly the free *Consumer Information Catalog*, which lists more than 200 selected Federal publications of interest to consumers. Topics covered include automobiles, health, food, nutrition, energy conservation, and money management. The *Catalog* is widely distributed through congressional offices, Federal facilities, educators, State and local governmental consumer offices, and private nonprofit organizations. Federal consumer information is further publicized through news releases. For a free copy of the *Catalog*, write to Consumer Catalog, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

Federal Information Centers (FIC)

Program Federal Information Centers are clearinghouses for information about the Federal Government. If anyone has a question of any sort about the Government and has no idea which of the hundreds of offices can provide the answer, they may bring any such question to a Federal Information Center by phone, visit, or mail. The task of the FIC is to research the answer to the question or locate the expert who can.

Federal Information Centers can eliminate the maze of referrals which people too often have experienced. There are Centers in 41 major metropolitan areas, with 43 other cities connected to the nearest Center by toll-free telephone tielines. Toll-free statewide FIC service is offered in five States.

Federal Information Centers offer many added services. For non-English speaking persons, many Centers have specialists who can offer assistance in other languages. Often, Centers can help answer questions about State and local government as well. And if visiting a Center, one will find a number of interesting Government publications available, including consumer information pamphlets.

Federal Information Centers and Telephone Tielines—General Services Administration

State/City	Telephone ¹	Address	Toll-free Tieline to
ALABAMA:			
Birmingham	322-8591		Atlanta, Ga.
Mobile	438-1421		New Orleans, La.
ALASKA: Anchorage	907-271-3650	Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse, 701 C St., 99513.	
ARIZONA:			
Tucson	622-1511		Phoenix, Ariz.
Phoenix	602-261-3313	Federal Bldg., 230 N. 1st Ave., 85025.	
ARKANSAS: Little Rock	378-6177		Memphis, Tenn.
CALIFORNIA:			
Los Angeles	213-688-3800	Federal Bldg., 300 N. Los Angeles St., 90012.	
Sacramento	916-440-3344	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 650 Capitol Mall, 95814.	
San Diego	714-293-6030	Government Information Center, Federal Bldg., 880 Front St., 92188.	
San Francisco	415-556-6600	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102.	
San Jose	275-7422		San Francisco, Calif.
Santa Ana	836-2386		Los Angeles, Calif.
COLORADO:			
Colorado Springs	471-9491		Denver, Colo.
Denver	303-837-3602	Federal Bldg., 1961 Stout St., 80294.	
Pueblo	544-9523		Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT:			
Hartford	527-2617		New York, N.Y.
New Haven	624-4720		New York, N.Y.
FLORIDA:			
Fort Lauderdale	522-8531		Miami, Fla.
Jacksonville	354-4756		St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miami	305-350-4155	Federal Bldg., 51 SW. 1st Ave., 33130.	
Orlando	422-1800		St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Petersburg	813-893-3495	Cramer Federal Bldg., 144 1st Ave. S., 33701.	
Tampa	229-7911		St. Petersburg, Fla.
West Palm Beach	833-7566		Miami, Fla.
Other south Florida locations	800-432-6668		Miami, Fla.
Other north Florida locations	800-282-8556		St. Petersburg, Fla.
GEORGIA: Atlanta	404-221-6891	Russell Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 75 Spring St. SW., 30303.	
HAWAII: Honolulu	808-546-8620	300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850.	
ILLINOIS: Chicago	312-353-4242	Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg., Room 250, 219 S. Dearborn St., 60604.	
INDIANA:			
Gary/Hammond	883-4110		Indianapolis, Ind.
Indianapolis	317-269-7373	Federal Bldg., 575 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204.	
IOWA:			
Des Moines	515-284-4448	Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., 50309.	
Other Iowa locations	800-532-1556		Des Moines, Iowa.
KANSAS:			
Topeka	913-295-2866	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 444 SE. Quincy, 66683.	
Other Kansas locations	800-432-2934		Kansas City, Mo.
KENTUCKY: Louisville	502-582-6261	Federal Bldg., 600 Federal Place, 40202.	
LOUISIANA: New Orleans	504-589-6696	U.S. Custom House, Room 100, 423 Canal St., 70130.	
MARYLAND: Baltimore	301-962-4980	Federal Bldg., 31 Hopkins Plaza, 21201.	
MASSACHUSETTS: Boston	617-223-7121	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Room E-121, Cambridge St., 02203.	
MICHIGAN:			
Detroit	313-226-7016	McNamara Federal Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave., 48226.	
Grand Rapids	451-2628		Detroit, Mich.
MINNESOTA: Minneapolis	612-349-5333	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 110 S. 4th St., 55401.	
MISSOURI:			
Kansas City	816-374-2466	Federal Bldg., 601 E. 12th St., 64106.	
St. Louis	314-425-4106	Federal Bldg., 1520 Market St., 63103.	
Other Missouri locations within area code 314.	800-392-7711		St. Louis, Mo.

¹ The tieline numbers are toll-free only in the specified city.

**Federal Information Centers and Telephone Tielines—General Services
Administration—Continued**

State/City	Telephone ¹	Address	Toll-free Tieline to
Other Missouri locations within area codes 816 and 417.	800-892-5808		Kansas City, Mo.
NEBRASKA:			
Omaha	402-221-3353	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, 215 N. 17th St., 68102.	
Other Nebraska locations	800-642-8383		Omaha, Nebr.
NEW JERSEY:			
Newark	201-645-3600	Federal Bldg., 970 Broad St., 07102.	
Paterson/Passaic	523-0717		Newark, N.J.
Trenton	396-4400		Newark, N.J.
NEW MEXICO:			
Albuquerque	505-766-3091	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 500 Gold Ave. SW., 87102.	
Santa Fe	983-7743		Albuquerque, N. Mex.
NEW YORK:			
Albany	463-4421		New York, N.Y.
Buffalo	716-846-4010	Federal Bldg., 111 W. Huron St., 14202.	
New York	212-264-4464	Federal Office Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, 10007.	
Rochester	546-5075		Buffalo, N.Y.
Syracuse	476-8545		Buffalo, N.Y.
NORTH CAROLINA: Charlotte	376-3600		Atlanta, Ga.
OHIO:			
Akron	375-5638		Cleveland, Ohio
Cincinnati	513-684-2801	Federal Bldg., 550 Main St., 45202.	
Cleveland	216-522-4040	Federal Bldg., 1240 E. 9th St., 44199.	
Columbus	221-1014		Cincinnati, Ohio
Dayton	223-7377		Cincinnati, Ohio
Toledo	241-3223		Cleveland, Ohio
OKLAHOMA:			
Oklahoma City	405-231-4868	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, 201 NW. 3d St., 73102.	
Tulsa	584-4193		Oklahoma City, Okla.
OREGON: Portland	503-221-2222	Federal Bldg., Room 109, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., 97204.	
PENNSYLVANIA:			
Philadelphia	215-597-7042	William J. Green, Jr. Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., 19106.	
Allentown/Bethlehem	821-7785		Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh	412-644-3456	Federal Bldg., 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222.	
Scranton	346-7081		Philadelphia, Pa.
RHODE ISLAND: Providence	331-5565		Boston, Mass.
TENNESSEE:			
Chattanooga	265-8231		Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis	901-521-3285	Clifford Davis Federal Bldg., 167 N. Main St., 38103.	
Nashville	242-5056		Memphis, Tenn.
TEXAS:			
Austin	472-5494		Houston, Tex.
Dallas	767-8585		Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Worth	817-334-3624	Fritz Garland Lanham Federal Bldg., 819 Taylor St., 76102.	
Houston	713-226-5711	Federal Bldg.-U.S. Courthouse, 515 Rusk Ave., 77002.	
San Antonio	224-4471		Houston, Tex.
UTAH:			
Ogden	399-1347		Salt Lake City, Utah
Salt Lake City	801-524-5353	Federal Bldg., Room 1205, 125 S. State St., 84138.	
VIRGINIA:			
Newport News	244-0480		Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk	804-441-3101	Federal Bldg., 200 Granby Mall, Room 120, 23510.	
Richmond	643-4928		Norfolk, Va.
Roanoke	982-8591		Norfolk, Va.
WASHINGTON:			
Seattle	206-442-0570	Federal Bldg., 915 2d Ave., 98174.	
Tacoma	383-5230		Seattle, Wash.
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee	271-2273		Chicago, Ill.

¹The tieline numbers are toll-free only in the specified city.

Business Service Centers (BSC)

Program Business Service Centers, located in major metropolitan areas, furnish advice and assistance to businesses interested in Government procurement and disposal opportunities. Centers exist primarily to serve firms searching for information on conducting business with the Government. They provide information and guidance on all GSA programs and maintain information on other agency buying programs so businesses can be properly referred.

Business Service Centers assist GSA procurement officers by identifying new

potential suppliers. In doing this, they rely not only on "walk-in" contacts at reception areas but actively seek out business concerns who may be able to supply the Government's needs. They also operate bid rooms where vendor's offers are publicly opened and posted.

Special emphasis is placed on outreach programs that counsel small, small-disadvantaged, minority, and women business owners, particularly those located in labor surplus areas.

Business Service Center Directory

Region	Address	Phone
National Capital Region, Washington, D.C. 20407	7th and D Sts. SW.	202-472-1804
1. Boston, Mass. 02109	John W. McCormack Federal Bldg.	617-233-2868
2. New York, N.Y. 10278	26 Federal Plaza	212-264-1234
3. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107	9th and Market Sts.	215-597-9613
4. Atlanta, Ga. 30303	75 Spring St. NW.	404-221-5103
5. Chicago, Ill. 60604	230 S. Dearborn St.	312-353-5383
6. Kansas City, Mo. 64131	1500 E. Bannister Rd.	816-926-7203
7. Fort Worth, Tex. 76102	819 Taylor St.	817-334-3284
Houston, Tex. 77002	515 Rusk St.	713-226-5787
8. Denver, Colo. 80225	Denver Federal Center	303-234-2216
9. San Francisco, Calif. 94105	525 Market St.	415-974-9000
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012	300 N. Los Angeles	213-688-3210
10. Seattle, Wash. 98174	915 2d Ave.	206-442-5556

Office of Organization and Personnel

The Office of Organization and Personnel provides internal support for the Agency in the areas of personnel services, training and development, organization services, and civil rights. It also provides training for other Government agencies in those areas directly related to GSA's mission such as procurement, supply, information management, travel and transportation, and space and property management.

Office of Oversight The Office of Oversight conducts independent reviews of agencywide programs within priorities established by the Administrator to determine the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of GSA activities; serves as the central point of control and resolution of audit and inspection reports from the Inspector General and the Comptroller General of the United States; administers GSA's security programs; and directs an agencywide program of administrative services. Through the

regional offices it provides support for congressional offices outside Washington, D.C., and reimbursable printing services for other Government agencies.

Regional Offices

Regional offices are in 11 U.S. cities. Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for executing the General Services Administration programs with respect to procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services, acquisition of real property and management of federally owned and leased space and property, utilization of available real and personal property, disposal of surplus real and personal property, telecommunications, management of automatic data processing (ADP) resources, and records management. The organization plan established for each regional office provides for completely integrated

operations and parallels the pattern established for the central office. Operating authorities and responsibilities have been delegated to Regional Administrators, with the exception of certain special activities.

Regional Offices—General Services Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Headquarters	Administrators
1. Boston, Mass. 02109 (John W. McCormick Post Office and Courthouse)	Donald R. Ellison, Jr.
2. New York, N.Y. 10007 (26 Federal Plaza)	Gerald J. Turetsky.
3. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107 (9th and Market Sts.)	George P. Cordes.
4. Atlanta, Ga. 30303 (75 Spring St. SW.)	Donald F. Layfield.

Regional Offices—General Services Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Headquarters	Administrators
5. Chicago, Ill. 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.)	Howard R. Davia.
6. Kansas City, Mo. 64131 (1500 E. Bannister Rd.)	John B. Platt.
7. Ft. Worth, Tex. 76102 (819 Taylor St.)	J. Fike Godfrey.
8. Denver, Colo. 80225 (Denver Federal Center)	B. E. Bounds.
9. San Francisco, Calif. 94105 (525 Market St.)	Edwin W. Thomas, Jr.
10. Auburn, Wash. 98002 (GSA Center)	Vito T. Chiechi.
National Capital Region, Washington, D.C. 20407 (7th and D Sts. SW.)	Bertrand G. Berube.

Automated Data and Telecommunications Service

The Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (ADTS) is responsible for the coordination and direction of a comprehensive Government-wide program for the management, procurement, and utilization of automatic data processing and telecommunications equipment and services.

Functions and Activities

Government-Wide ADP Resource Management The ADP resources of the Federal Government are administered by use of the Federal Data Processing Centers (FDPC), the Federal Conversion Support Center, the Federal Compiler Testing Center, the Federal Software Exchange Program, and comprehensive Government-wide ADP Procurement Programs.

The Federal Conversion Support Center provides conversion planning services to Federal agencies. The Federal Compiler Testing Center provides assistance to the private sector through compiler validation systems and services to ensure conformance with Federal information processing standards. A catalog of available programs that

includes a section on computer program tools is published by the Federal Software Exchange Program. An Agency Liaison (ALO) Program has been established to provide sustained liaison between GSA/ADTS and selected Federal agencies.

In carrying out its mission as the single ADP purchaser for the Government, ADTS seeks out and obtains the best buys; obtains the best leasing and/or purchase price arrangements; when possible, utilizes excess ADP equipment to fill procurement requests; negotiates long term procurement actions to achieve cost reductions and continually strives to improve Federal procurement practices. ADTS also provides consultative services to Federal agencies in evaluating and meeting ADP requirements; conducts on-site inspections to assess compliance with the laws and regulations that govern the creation and use of records; provides technical assistance to agencies; publishes handbooks and develops and teaches courses related to information management practices and systems for the use of all Federal agencies; and

controls the Government-wide use of standard and optional forms.

Telecommunications Procurement and Operations ADTS operates the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS), a comprehensive system procured, operated, and maintained for use by Federal agencies. The FTS is composed of two basic elements, the Voice Network, including secure voice capabilities, and the Data/Record Network, including the Advanced Record System (ARS) and Federal Communications Centers (COMCEN's).

The FTS Voice Network provides Federal employees with an easy to use, inexpensive telephone network. It includes local and long distance telephone service for use among Federal agencies, with access to the general public. Secure Voice Communications are also offered through the Federal Secure Telephone Service (FSTS). The

FSTS employs advanced technology to achieve excellent voice quality over standard telephone lines at the lowest possible cost to the Government. The ARS provides a data and record transmission system capability for Federal civil departments and agencies.

ADTS also operates Comcen's located in Federal Office Buildings throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico which provide a variety of narrative communications services. These services include teletype and mailgram service via the ARS, Facsimile, and access to public communication services such as TWX, Telex, Public Message Service, and Overseas Cablegram.

In addition to its operational role, ADTS provides consultative services to Federal agencies in evaluating their communications requirements and assists Federal agencies in the development of engineering and procurements specifications.

Federal Supply Service

The Federal Supply Service (FSS) purchases and makes available to the Federal agencies, a broad line of products and services required in the day-to-day operation of the Government.

Functions and Activities

The FSS determines which commonly used goods and services will be obtained and supplied to satisfy the requirements of Federal agencies. Emphasis is placed upon identifying those goods and services where economies may be achieved by centralized procurement and supply. This is accomplished through the review and evaluation of product lines, availability of supplies from all sources, including excess property, and a review of industry output to calculate lead times, capacity, pricing patterns, stock levels, civilian industry needs, and others. Approximately \$3 billion worth of supplies, materials, and services are procured annually by FSS.

FSS operates a wholesale and retail supply distribution network which provides a readily available source of supply for approximately 18,000 fast-moving, common use items. The Services's supply system is automated and linked by a computer network called FSS-19.

Direct delivery of supplies from contractors is available to the Federal agencies through the use of Federal Supply Schedules. This program is the largest procurement program in FSS, accounting for more than \$1.2 billion in annual sales. Agencies can order directly from the schedule contractors for delivery to their immediate location or submit their requisitions directly to GSA-FSS regional offices for direct delivery of nonstock items.

In order to increase the Government's reliance on commercial products, FSS has developed a new series of simplified technical contract support documents to replace Federal specifications. The new

series, identified as Commercial Item Descriptions (CID) are used in the acquisition of commercial off-the-shelf products. CID's, which are stated in functional terms to permit a variety of products to qualify for award, are suitable for either advertised or negotiated procurement.

The most cost-effective method of procurement is determined by FSS for assigned commodities or services by analyzing industry marketing, production capabilities, and distribution patterns. Competitive offers are solicited from such qualified sources as are deemed necessary to ensure full and free competition necessary to meet the requirements of Federal agencies.

Under the Contract Administration Program, which is distinct from the contract award process, the focus is on all aspects of the procurement after award.

Five Contract Management zones perform FSS contract administration and quality assurance services. The quality assurance activities ensure that the Government receives timely delivery of goods and services that comply with all contract requirements. Manufacturers with approved quality control systems can participate in the Quality Approved Manufacturers Program which allows them to ship material based on their own test results.

Assistance is given to contractors in establishing adequate quality control systems, and planning and scheduling productions, as well as maintaining a continuing liaison with them to ensure that their quality control systems remain effective. Since assistance to contractors is of particular importance to small enterprises that might otherwise be unable to participate in Government business, special assistance is given to suppliers that come under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 389; 15 U.S.C. 637).

FSS provides leadership in the development, coordination, and administration of Government-wide and internal supply management plans, policies, and programs to ensure that the most efficient and cost-effective supply support is provided to all customers. Supply and personal property management advice and guidance to Federal agencies is also provided by on-site liaison assistance visits.

FSS records and manages a large amount of logistics data in mechanized files and, as the primary civilian coordinating activity, interchanges the data with civilian agencies and military services to ensure that Federal agency supply items are kept to a minimum and to reduce Government supply costs by identifying and eliminating unessential items used by Federal agencies.

Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service (PBS), with its 16,600 employees, is the largest of the GSA services. It is responsible for the design, building or leasing, appraisal, repair, operation, protection, and maintenance of most of the federally controlled buildings in the Nation. PBS has responsibility for 290 million square feet of space, including outside parking areas, in about 8,000 federally owned and leased buildings, in addition to the \$783 million in construction projects currently underway.

The Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479; 40 U.S.C. 601-615) gave PBS authority over the construction of most Federal public buildings nationwide. This act was expanded by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, establishing a new method of funding PBS operations through a special fund to be financed from user charges paid by agencies using GSA-controlled space.

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2505) was signed into law by the President on October 18, 1976. This legislation requires sweeping

changes in the way GSA manages Federal buildings by permitting occupancy by commercial tenants. The law also encourages renovation and conversion to Federal use of older buildings of historic or cultural value.

Functions and Activities

Design The design of a public building is a complex and difficult task. In administering its design program, the Public Buildings Service has established two basic goals: Federal buildings must meet the highest standards of excellence, energy conservation, and economy of operation and, equally important, the design-construction process must be carried out efficiently and economically. To meet this high standard of design excellence, PBS has developed procedures for the selection of the most qualified architects and engineers. This process is based upon the competence of the design professional to accomplish the work.

Construction Since the inception of GSA's direct construction program under the Public Buildings Act of 1959, PBS has constructed more than \$2.2 billion worth of facilities and supervised the construction of more than 300 facilities with a value exceeding \$847 million for other agencies.

In the management of these multimillion dollar construction programs, PBS has introduced innovative techniques throughout the entire life cycle of the planning, construction, and operation of Federal buildings. The comprehensive PBS design process now includes pre-design analysis and post-occupancy evaluation. Pre-design analysis establishes specific goals for each project and provides the basis for assessing performance throughout the life of each project. Post-occupancy evaluation is undertaken to determine whether the goals have been met and what changes might be included in future projects based on what is learned from the evaluation.

PBS has also developed a new approach for project budgeting which requires that the cost of a building project be developed based upon the

building's capitalized income. Any additional construction costs have to be justified on the basis of long-term economic benefits, legislative requirements, or Government policy.

In addition to these new approaches, PBS continues to emphasize other important programs including: historic preservation, energy conservation, handicapped accessibility, and art-in-architecture. These programs are integral to GSA's commitment to provide quality buildings for people.

Buildings Management The management of approximately 8,000 federally owned and leased buildings involves activities such as the operation, maintenance, repair, and alteration of the structures, as well as the energy conservation, safety, accident, and fire prevention, emergency preparedness, and concessions programs, all of which relate to persons working in these buildings. From maintaining the offices of the President in the East and West Wings of the White House to sustaining the work environment of the local Social Security offices, the PBS objective is to provide an attractive setting, well-maintained and safe, in which Federal employees will feel stimulated and proud to work.

Space Management PBS plans, directs, and coordinates the acquisition, assignment, and utilization of Government-owned and -leased space used to accommodate Federal agencies. This program's objective is to conduct the GSA space inventory activities in the most efficient and economical manner so that the management of Government activities and services are improved in accordance with the programs and policies of the Federal Government. PBS is responsible for locating agencies in areas convenient to the citizens they service and for giving consideration to the need for selecting sites which will improve socioeconomic conditions in the area. When sites are selected for GSA building projects, PBS is responsible for providing relocation assistance and payments for those families and businesses displaced.

Planning PBS planning is directly involved in many areas of public service. To the greatest extent possible, new construction, alteration, and property disposal plans are coordinated with State and local governments to promote intergovernmental cooperation and to encourage sound planning, zoning, historic preservation, and land-use practices. PBS is vitally concerned with the socioeconomic and cultural factors of a community and makes every effort to have a positive impact through its construction and leasing activities. Planning precautions are taken and environmental impact determinations are made to ensure that major PBS actions have a constructive effect on the quality of the human environment.

Protection The protection of federally owned or leased buildings, their occupants, and their patrons against theft, vandalism, offenses directed against persons, and any other incidents which are disruptive to normal Government business is a major mission of PBS. This is accomplished through a combination of uniformed personnel, physical security systems, and crime prevention activities. Uniformed personnel operate at fixed posts, on roving patrols, or are assigned to mobile response units and special tactical forces. Physical security systems are tailored to the needs of each location, and may include intrusion alarm systems, electronic monitoring, entry control devices, and physical barriers. Crime prevention activities include the analysis of criminal patterns and trends, systematic follow-up investigations of

criminal activities, and crime prevention awareness instruction delivered to employees of occupant agencies.

Special Programs Along with PBS programs for fire safety and energy efficiency, many special programs attempt to "humanize" public buildings. The living buildings program attempts to make public buildings truly public by encouraging communities to make use of them for cultural, educational, and recreational purposes. Landscaping is becoming more people-oriented to draw people to the buildings. Architectural barriers are being eliminated to make the buildings accessible to everyone. For further enhancement, the Art-in-Architecture Program sets aside one-half of 1 percent of a building's construction cost for commissioning art works. With these programs, PBS is ensuring that Federal buildings today and in the future will benefit those who work in them, those served by them, and the geographic area in which they are located.

Procurement A procurement program was established at PBS which separated the program office from the contracting responsibilities. The office plans, directs, and coordinates, on a service-wide basis, a comprehensive program of contracting and management, including the development and administration of procurement policies, regulations, and procedures. Its major objective includes developing, establishing, and monitoring major PBS acquisitions. An oversight responsibility ensures compliance with acquisition policies, regulations, and procedures.

National Archives and Records Service

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) performs a variety of functions relating to the preservation, use, appraisal, and disposition of the records of the United States Government. In the National Archives Building and regional branches, NARS preserves and makes available for further

Government use and for private research the Nation's records of enduring value, both textual and audiovisual. Among its other activities are the administration of a regional network of storage-type facilities for nonarchival records, operation of the Presidential library system, custody and control of the Nixon and Carter

Presidential historical materials, and publication of legislative, regulatory, and other widely used documents.

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, as well as other exhibits depicting the history of the Nation, are on display for visitors to the National Archives Building.

Functions and Activities

Archival Program NARS appraises records that Government agencies propose for transfer, and accessions those that have sufficient value to warrant preservation. Records which have been acquired are systematically arranged, and guides to these records are published. Important research material is made available by a microfilm publications program. Certain historic documents are reproduced in facsimile.

In addition to furnishing information about the nature and extent of the records in the custody of the Archivist and the conditions under which they may be used, NARS supplies data from the records themselves. Insofar as personnel resources allow, guides, inventories, lists, and indexes are prepared and made available to persons wanting to use the records who come to the National Archives Building and the Archives branches in the regional records centers. A trained reference staff is ready to aid researchers in finding and using the material desired. NARS is equipped to provide photographs, photostats, or microfilm copies of documents to investigators.

Federal Archives and Records Centers

The Centers are maintained to store and service noncurrent records of Federal agencies and historically valuable regional records of the National Archives of the United States. In addition, the Office of Federal Records Centers

reviews and approves agency records schedules and appraises agency offers of records to the National Archives and gift offers from private sources. These Centers also provide reimbursable microfilming service for Federal agencies.

Publishing Laws and Presidential Documents Federal legislation consists of both the acts of Congress and "regulations" which Federal agencies have issued under authority delegated by the Congress. Acts of Congress are published immediately upon issuance in slip law form and are cumulated and published for each session of Congress in the *United States Statutes at Large*.

All current Presidential proclamations and Executive orders and regulations of Federal agencies having general applicability and legal effect are published in the *Federal Register* which appears five times a week. At least annually, all regulations in force are published in codified form in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Presidential speeches, news conferences, messages, and other materials made public by the White House are published currently in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* and annually in the *Public Papers of the Presidents*. Further information on Federal agencies is provided in the annual *United States Government Manual*.

Presidential Libraries (Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford libraries). The libraries preserve, describe, and render reference service on Presidential papers and collections, prepare documentary and descriptive publications, and exhibit historic documents and museum items.

Federal Property Resources Service

The Federal Property Resources Service (FPRS) is comprised of four basic programs, a special projects staff and a program support office. Under the direction of the Commissioner, the four program areas are utilization and disposal of Government-owned real property; rehabilitation, utilization and disposal of personal property; acquisition and management of the stockpile of critical and strategic materials; and the sale of excess stockpile material.

Functions and Activities

Personal Property Utilization Program

FPRS operates a Government-wide excess utilization program. In order to minimize expenditures and ensure maximum utilization of personal property already owned by the Federal Government, FPRS establishes Government-wide policies and procedures by which excess personal property is made available to other Federal agencies. Property is transferred to agencies for official use or, in some cases, for use by their grantees or contractors. During fiscal year 1981, excess personal property which originally cost \$2.9 billion was screened by FPRS and personal property that had an original acquisition cost of \$0.5 billion was transferred among the Federal agencies for further use.

Personal Property Donation Program

In order to minimize expenditures for property for public purposes and to ensure maximum use of property previously purchased for Government use, excess personal property which is no longer required by the Government is determined surplus and made available by law for transfer to the States for donation to authorized recipients. Donation eligibility includes any public agency which required property for use in carrying out or promoting for the residents of a given political area one or more public purposes, such as conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety; or to eligible

nonprofit tax-exempt institutions and organizations. FPRS allocates surplus property among the States on a fair and equitable basis, and each State provides for the fair and equitable distribution of surplus property to eligible donees within its boundary. During fiscal year 1981, surplus personal property amounting to \$315 million in original acquisition cost was approved by FPRS for donation.

Property Rehabilitation Program This is a Government-wide program for the maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and reclamation of in-use and excess personal property. Federal departments and agencies provide FPRS with their maintenance and repair requirements and FPRS awards competitively advertised contracts to small business firms, including minority-owned firms for maintenance and repair services. Approximately 2,000 small business firms are currently providing these services for Federal activities. Payments to contractors during fiscal year 1981 totaled \$54 million. The primary purpose of the program is to extend the useful life of the property, thereby reducing new procurement costs. Additionally, policy and procedures are established for recycling and resource recovery, and for the reclamation of such precious metals as platinum and silver. This metal reclamation program is coordinated with reclamation activities of the Department of Defense.

Personal Property Sales FPRS exercises supervisory and operating responsibility for personal property sales of surplus and exchange/sale items. It directs and supervises the sale of personal property by the executive agencies, and conducts sales of such property of its own and other civil agencies. Through improvements in advertising, property descriptions, lotting practices, sales methods and other techniques, which represent good merchandising and marketing practices, FPRS assures the Government of the highest possible return on its initial investment.

The FPRS sales program continues to be one of the most profitable programs for the Federal Government. During fiscal year 1981, FPRS generated \$56.2 million or a return to the U.S. Treasury of \$19 for every dollar expended from the sale of usable, salvageable, and scrap property.

National Defense Stockpile of Strategic and Critical Materials

Maintaining the stockpile, which consists of about 94 materials, including metals, minerals, ores, and agricultural commodities, involves upgrading, acquisitions of materials in deficit, quality assurance, storage, maintenance, and custody. In time of war or other national emergency, the supply of various essential materials from foreign sources may be reduced or totally eliminated. This situation would cause a disruption in military and essential civilian productive industries. To alleviate these potential problems, strategic and critical materials are stored in a ready-to-ship status in various locations throughout the United States. FPRS conducts not only the maintenance operations but also an active program of disposal of materials that have become excess to stockpile needs. Acquisitions and disposals provide a means of maintaining a program of stockpile restructuring, in response to changing industrial and military requirements for meeting national emergencies.

Jewel Bearing Program As a special and unique phase of the National Defense Stockpile, FPRS operates the Government-owned William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, North Dakota, which produces jewel bearings for the national stockpile in addition to satisfying the needs of Department of Defense contractors. The plant was established as part of the Defense Mobilization Base to provide a domestic source for jewel bearings and related products in order to eliminate U.S. dependency upon foreign sources of supply. The William Langer Plant is the only Government-owned, contractor-operated plant in GSA, and it is the only plant of its kind in North America. It is a modern, completely integrated

production facility with the capability for rapidly expanding its production during times of an emergency.

Real Property Program FPRS maintains an extensive program to provide for the proper utilization and disposal of Government real property. The goal of this program is to provide for the efficient and economical utilization of Federal real property and the disposal of any real property surplus to Federal requirements.

In furtherance of this goal, FPRS directs a continuing survey of Federal real properties to determine if they are not utilized, underutilized, or are not being put to their optimum use. In fiscal year 1981, 194 field surveys were conducted, bringing the number of surveys conducted to date to a total of 2,341. Property with an approximate value of \$298 million was disposed of through fiscal year 1981 as a direct result of the survey program.

Property no longer needed by a Federal agency is generally reported as excess to FPRS for disposal. A total of 246 properties were reported to FPRS in fiscal year 1981. A total of 353 dispositions were made by FPRS of property with an estimated value in excess of \$140 million.

Excess property may be transferred to another Federal agency for its use. During fiscal year 1981, 52 properties, valued at \$37 million, were transferred to other Federal agencies for further use within the Government in lieu of acquiring additional facilities.

Property which is not needed by any Federal agency is determined surplus and may be made available for acquisition by a local public body, such as a State, county, or local government, or a tax-supported or nonprofit medical or educational institution. Local public bodies may acquire surplus properties at a discount from fair market value for such public uses as parks and recreation, historic monuments, airports, health and education, or wildlife conservation. During fiscal year 1981, 110 properties, with an estimated value of \$57 million, were acquired by local public bodies for such purposes. Forty-four of these

properties, with an estimated value of \$27 million, were disposed of for park and recreational use. Another 40 properties, with an estimated value of \$7 million, were disposed of for health and educational uses.

Properties not needed for Federal purposes and not transferred to a local public body for authorized public uses are generally disposed of through

negotiated or public sale. During fiscal year 1981, FPRS sold 191 properties with sales prices totaling more than \$46 million. Except as otherwise provided by law, the proceeds from sales of surplus real property are deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is used to fund development of park and recreation facilities.

Transportation and Public Utilities Service

The Transportation and Public Utilities Service (TPUS) administers the Government-wide transportation management, postaudit of transportation payments, vehicle acquisition, and motor equipment and public utilities management programs.

Functions and Activities

Motor Pool and Motor Equipment Management TPUS operates 101 GSA Interagency Motor Pools located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and in all States except Delaware, New Hampshire, and South Dakota. Vehicles available for long-term assignment or dispatch for short periods include passenger cars, buses, trucks, and a limited number of special type vehicles. TPUS provides motor equipment fleet management services for Federal agencies including advice on policies, procedures, and regulations concerning the procurement, operation, maintenance, and utilization of motor vehicles. TPUS publishes a Federal Motor Vehicle Fleet Report annually. TPUS is cooperating with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Government agencies as required in implementing energy conservation measures in the Federal fleet as well as the evaluation of motor vehicle safety, fuel economy, and similar devices which will improve the overall operation, efficiency, and economy of vehicle fleets. The Service develops for Federal agencies standards and systems for the identification of motor vehicles,

and for assigning, regulating, or operating interagency motor pools and motor transport systems.

Automotive Management TPUS procures all nontactical vehicles for Federal civilian agencies, and all nontactical vehicles for the Department of Defense. Requirements are standardized and consolidated into definite quantity, fixed-price contracts, as much as possible. Vehicles are purchased in accordance with agency needs and within existing laws and policy restraints. Standards are prescribed to assure acquisition of vehicles of high quality and performance.

TPUS formulates policy on controversial engineering matters relating to energy conservation, safety, emissions, alternative power sources, and electric vehicles. TPUS is the liaison with organizations covering a wide range of automotive issues and represents GSA's interests with scientific and management officials of other Government agencies, organizations, and industries concerning motor vehicles.

Postaudit of Transportation Payments Through a centralized postaudit program, TPUS is responsible for identifying and recovering overcharges on Government transportation payments, adjudicating transportation claims against the Government, and collecting overcharges from carriers and forwarders for transportation services furnished to the Government. The Service issues and maintains regulations covering the use of U. S. Government Bills of Lading, the

U.S. Government Transportation Request, and other forms for acquisition of transportation services and regulations pertaining to policy and procedures involved in the billing, payment, and audit of transportation services furnished to the Government.

Transportation Management TPUS assists executive agencies in improving their transportation and traffic practices and ensuring conformity with applicable statutes and GSA policies. In carrying out this program, TPUS maintains a staff of experts versed in transportation procurement and regulations for the use of Government agencies, represents the Government in negotiations of rates or contracts with the transportation industry, represents the Government's interest as a consumer before transportation regulatory boards, and prescribes regulations covering transportation of personnel and personal effects. TPUS provides rating, routing, cost comparison, carrier selection, and other shipment management services for movements of household goods and other commodities.

TPUS provides technical advice and assistance to GSA and other executive agency contracting officers in the development and use of transportation terms and conditions for inclusion in invitations to bid, contracts for supplies and equipment, and in furnishing transportation cost data for use in the evaluation of bids. TPUS negotiates with carriers and carrier committees for fair and reasonable transportation rates, storage-in-transit agreements, and rules and regulations pertaining to volume movements of executive agencies. TPUS also evaluates loss and damage claims, develops programs for the prevention of loss and damage, and distributes traffic among the various modes of carriers fairly and equitably.

Travel Management TPUS prescribes Government-wide regulations governing transportation and travel and foreign and domestic relocation allowances for the civilian, non-foreign affairs agencies of the Federal Government. Studies are conducted on the costs of subsistence and operation of privately owned automobiles, motorcycles, and aircraft.

In an effort to reduce Federal travel costs, TPUS also negotiates and contracts with the airline industry, providing reduced rates for Government travelers; negotiates nationwide with hotel/motel establishments to secure discounted lodging rates for Federal travelers; and negotiates agreements for reduced fares via Amtrak. In conjunction with these programs, TPUS is also responsible for the publication of the Federal Hotel/Motel Discount and Federal Travel Directories. To further enhance GSA's efforts in the travel management area, TPUS has established commercial travel management centers on a test basis. Through this program, TPUS negotiates and contracts for the services of commercial travel agents to assist Federal agencies in reducing costs through effective management and utilization of all cost-saving initiatives.

Public Utilities Management In managing this utilities program, TPUS reviews public utility rates schedules to determine the adequacy of the rates in respect to the Government as a consumer; negotiates utility rates and contracts for general Government use and for numerous special situations; and on behalf of Federal agencies, provides advice and expert testimony in proceedings before regulatory bodies when the Government's interest as a consumer needs to be protected. In addition, Government-wide standards concerning the procurement, use, and conservation of utilities are issued to regulate and furnish management guidance in this area.

Sources of Information

Public Information Division, Office of Public Affairs

The Public Information Division responds to news media and public inquiries regarding the General Services Administration and its programs. The Office issues news releases and other literature.

Freedom of Information Requests

The Director of the Information Management Division, Office of Administrative Services, Office of Oversight, is the agency's Freedom of Information (FOI) Officer and is in charge of implementing the FOI regulations. FOI requests concerning headquarters elements should be made to the Director of Administrative Services (OR), General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20405. FOI requests concerning regions should be directed to the Regional Directors, Office of Project Control and Oversight, listed on page 524.

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20405.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the General Services Administration may obtain detailed information from the Business Service Centers listed on page 523. Those persons interested in contracts involving strategic or critical materials should direct inquiries to the Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Transactions, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20405. Phone, 202-535-7115.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Central Office Personnel Division (HPO), Office of Personnel, Washington, D.C. 20405.

Schools interested in the GSA recruitment program should contact the Central Office Personnel Division (HPO), Office of Personnel, Washington, D.C. 20405; and/or the appropriate Regional Office listed on page 524.

Small Business Activities Inquiries concerning programs to assist small business should be directed to the nearest Business Service Center.

Speakers Inquiries and requests for speakers should be directed to the Director of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-523-1250; or contact the nearest GSA regional office.

Reading Rooms Facilities for inspecting and copying documents are available at the Business Service Centers listed on page 523.

Archives and other historical material for research purposes are available at the National Archives Building, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.; at the Presidential Libraries; and the national and regional Federal Records Centers. Requests for additional information should be directed to the Central Information Division (NNI), Mailing address: General Services Administration (NNI), Washington, D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-523-3218.

Films The National Audiovisual Center has motion pictures, film strips, slide sets, and video and audio tapes available to schools, educational, civic, and community groups on a sale, rental, or free distribution basis, depending on the particular film. The subject matter includes vocational training, educational, documentary, and military films, made for and by Federal agencies. Requests for additional information should be directed to the National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D.C. 20409. Phone, 301-763-1896.

Publications Many GSA publications are available at moderate prices through the bookstores of the Government Printing Office or from GSA self-service stores. Others may be obtained free or at production cost from a Business Service Center or a Federal Information Center. The telephone numbers and addresses of the centers and of the Government Printing Office bookstores are listed in local telephone directories. If a publication is not distributed by any of the stores or centers, inquiries should be directed to the originating GSA service or office. The addresses for inquiries are:

Publications Sales Branch (NEPS)
National Archives and Records Service

General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20408

Public Buildings Service (P)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Federal Supply Service (F)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20406

Office of Finance (BC)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Automated Data and
Telecommunications Service (CTM)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Federal Property Resources Service (D)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Transportation and Public Utilities
Service (T)
General Services Administration

Washington, D.C. 20406

Those who would like a brief index of GSA publications or are not certain of the service or office of origin should write to:

Chief of Publications
Office of Public Affairs (X)
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Related Organizations For information regarding the following related organizations, see "Guide to Boards, Committees, and Commissions," pages 643–646: National Historical Publications and Records Commission National Archives Trust Fund Board, and Administrative Committee of the Federal Register.

For further information concerning the General Services Administration, contact the Director of Public Affairs, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20405. Phone, 202-523-1250.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, Va. 22209
Phone, 703-841-3800

Peter T. Jones

Doris B. Holleb

Alberto Ibargüen

Luis G. Nogales

M. Peter McPherson

Thomas O. Enders

(1 Vacancy)

PETER D. BELL

Lawrence E. Bruce, Jr.

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Officials:

President

General Counsel

The Inter-American Foundation is an independent Government corporation that supports social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It makes grants primarily to private, indigenous organizations that carry out self-help projects benefiting poor people.

The Inter-American Foundation was created by Congress in 1969 (83 Stat. 821; 22 U.S.C. 290f) as a public corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America

and the Caribbean. The Foundation was established because of congressional concern that traditional programs of development assistance were not reaching poor people. Instead of working

with governments, the Foundation responds directly to the initiatives of the poor by supporting local and private organizations. Approximately one-half of the Foundation's funds come from congressional appropriations and the remainder from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Foundation was created as an independent agency so that its operations would not be affected by short-term U.S. foreign policy considerations. It is governed by a 7-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, four members of the Board are from the private sector and three are from the Government.

The Foundation has made 1,200 grants, amounting to \$134 million, to

more than 25 countries. Most grants are made to private, grassroots organizations such as agricultural cooperatives, community associations, and small urban enterprises or to larger organizations that work with local groups and provide them with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services. A small number of grants each year are made to centers in Latin America and the Caribbean for research on the problems of poor people and grassroots development.

The Foundation's budget for fiscal year 1981 was approximately \$26 million.

For further information, contact the Office of the President, Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, Va. 22209. Phone, 703-841-3810.

Approved.

Peter D. Bell,
President.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20547

Phone, 202-655-4000

CHARLES Z. WICK	<i>Director</i>
Gilbert A. Robinson	<i>Deputy Director</i>
John W. Shirley	<i>Counselor of the Agency</i>
Jonathan W. Sloat	<i>General Counsel and Congressional Liaison</i>
Phyllis Kaminsky	<i>Director, Office of Public Liaison</i>
John Hughes	<i>Acting Associate Director for Broadcasting</i>
Terrance Catherman	<i>Deputy Associate Director for Broadcasting</i>
Frank E. Scott	<i>Director, Office of Programs</i>
Robert H. Henry	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>
Carlton W. Cleveland	<i>Acting Director, Office of Engineering and Technical Operations</i>
Gifford D. Malone	<i>Acting Associate Director for Programs</i>
Gifford D. Malone	<i>Deputy Associate Director for Programs</i>
Gerald D. Hursh-César	<i>Acting Director, Office of Research</i>
Edward Schulick	<i>Director, Office of Program Coordination and Development</i>
C. B. Groce	<i>Acting Director of Television and Film Service</i>
James A. McGinley	<i>Director of Press and Publications Service</i>
Charles D. Clarke	<i>Acting Director of Exhibits Service</i>
Lyndon K. Allin	<i>Coordinator, Foreign Press Centers</i>
Ronald L. Trowbridge	<i>Acting Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs</i>

Jay W. Gildner	<i>Deputy Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs</i>
Linda Keller Brown	<i>Deputy Associate Director, Policy and Plans</i>
Richard Moore	<i>Director, Office of Cultural Centers and Resources</i>
Robert R. Reilly	<i>Director, Office of Private Sector Programs</i>
Robert A. Schadler	<i>Director, Office of International Visitors</i>
Stephen A. McKnight	<i>Director, Office of Academic Programs</i>
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Richard L. Roth	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>
Angie Garcia	<i>Director, Office of Personnel</i>
Stanley M. Silverman	<i>Director, Office of the Comptroller</i>
Gordon Winkler	<i>Chief, Office of Inspections</i>
James R. Matthews	<i>Director, Office of Security</i>
Deirdre Mead Ryan	<i>Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity</i>
Jerome R. Broadus	<i>Chief, Office of Audits</i>
J. Gary Auguston	<i>Director, Office of Systems Technology</i>
Arthur W. Lewis	<i>Director, Office of African Affairs</i>
Stephen F. Dachi	<i>Director, Office of American Republics Affairs</i>
Clifton B. Forster	<i>Director, Office of East Asian and Pacific Affairs</i>
Leonard J. Baldyga	<i>Director, Office of European Affairs</i>
R. T. Curran	<i>Director, Office of North African, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs</i>

[For the International Communication Agency statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 4, 1978, 43 FR 14298]

The International Communication Agency (USICA) has responsibility for the conduct of international communication, educational, cultural, and exchange programs designed to build two-way bridges of understanding between the people of the United States and the other peoples of the world. USICA engages in a wide variety of communication activities—from academic and cultural exchanges to international broadcasting to press, film, seminar, library, and cultural center programs abroad—to accomplish its goals of telling the world about the society and policies of the United States and telling Americans about the world.

USICA also has the responsibility to report to the President and the Secretary of State, as well as to advise the National Security Council, on worldwide public opinion as it is relevant to the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The International Communication Agency, an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government, was established April 1, 1978, by authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 consolidated into USICA the functions previously carried out by the United States Information Agency and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. The Plan also provided for the merger of the

U.S. Advisory Commission on Information and the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs into a 7-member U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

Purpose and Functions

The goals of the International Communication Agency are to tell the world about U.S. society and policies, in particular the U.S. commitment to cultural diversity and individual liberty,

and to tell the United States about the world, so as to enrich American culture as well as to give the United States the understanding to deal effectively with problems among nations.

The basic legislative authority for USICA activities is provided by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 6; 22 U.S.C. 1431-1442), as amended, which authorizes the dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, culture, and policies; and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 22 U.S.C. 2451-2458A), as amended, which authorizes educational and cultural exchanges between the United States and other countries as well as United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad.

To accomplish its purposes, the Agency develops, administers, and facilitates programs for international exchanges of students, teachers, and other educators. It brings leaders in government, politics, social welfare, and other professional fields to consult with colleagues in the United States, observe American society and institutions, convey an understanding of their own cultures, and develop their particular fields of interest. The Agency seeks to enlarge the circle of those able to serve as influential interpreters between the United States and other nations, encourage key institutions to strengthen their contacts across national boundaries, and reduce policy and technical impediments to the exchange of ideas and information. It administers a program through which American groups and individuals in the performing arts and athletics are sent abroad to perform, advise, and consult with their professional colleagues in other societies.

The Agency also utilizes a wide array of approaches and methods to carry out its work abroad, including international radio broadcasting, motion pictures, television, exhibits, personal contacts, lectures and seminars, American Centers, libraries, English-language instruction, press placement, magazines and other publications, book translation and

distribution, and the provision of facilitative assistance to foreign press and television journalists working in the United States.

The Agency also is charged with advising the President, the President's representatives abroad, and the various departments and agencies on the implications of foreign opinion for present and contemplated United States policies, programs, and official statements.

The Agency's advice on substantive matters having foreign opinion implications takes several forms: communication of comments, perspectives, and ideas by the Director to the White House and the heads of departments and agencies concerned with foreign affairs; participation by USICA area officers in the work of the National Security Council Interdepartmental Groups for the various geographic regions; close working relationships of USICA area and program officers with the Departments of State and Defense and other related departments and agencies; periodic assignment of USICA career officers to positions in the Departments of State and Defense and other related departments and agencies; periodic assignment of USICA career officers to positions in the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce and other related departments and agencies; and dissemination to the White House and concerned Federal agencies of regular reports on foreign media reaction to activities and policies of the United States.

Abroad, the head of each USICA post, the Public Affairs Officer, provides the Ambassador and other members of the U.S. diplomatic mission with professional advice and expertise on all matters relating to the work of the Agency.

Operations

Agency operations are organized along both functional and geographical lines under a core managerial group consisting of the Director, the Deputy Director, four Associate Directors, and the Counselor of

the Agency. The structure of USICA is shown in the organizational chart in Appendix C.

Functional Elements The four major functional elements of USICA are the Associate Directorates for Broadcasting (VOA), Programs (PGM), Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), and Management (MGT).

The Associate Directorate for Broadcasting produces and broadcasts radio programs in English and 38 foreign languages for overseas audiences. Programming includes news, reports from correspondents on the scene, analysis of events from Washington, feature programs, and music.

The Associate Directorate for Programs comprises three small specialized staffs, two foreign press centers, and five major offices and services. Three of the offices, the USICA media offices, are responsible for the acquisition and production of a variety of media products for use by USICA posts abroad. These include motion pictures, television programs, video-tapes, a daily wireless bulletin to all posts containing official texts and other material needed to represent events in the United States, magazines, pamphlets, reprints, photographs, picture stories, and exhibits in various formats. USICA media offices also provide facilitative assistance to foreign television teams and operate printing plants at three overseas locations. The Office of Foreign Press Centers provides facilitative services to foreign journalists working in New York and Washington. The Office of Program Coordination and Development analyzes field program support requests, develops and maintains program-relevant materials, coordinates the acquisition and production of Agency media products, and identifies and recruits speakers for USICA posts overseas, ensuring that these speakers will have the opportunity to acquire foreign perspectives while abroad. The Office of Research is responsible for research, evaluation, foreign media reaction, and the Agency's library.

Four major offices constitute the Associate Directorate for Educational and Cultural Affairs. The Office of Cultural Centers and Resources provides policy

direction, program support, and professional guidance and materials to USICA libraries, American Centers, and Binational Centers overseas; promotes the distribution of American books in English and in translation; operates a donated books program; and supports English teaching at USICA posts. The Office of Private Sector Programs represents the Agency's primary contact with the private sector. It assists in fulfilling the Agency's mandate to enhance American competence in world affairs through greater understanding of other societies—their peoples, values, culture, and aspirations. This is accomplished by providing assistance, encouragement, and grant support to selected nonprofit projects of U.S. organizations outside the Federal Government. The Office of International Visitors arranges for travel to and within the United States of International Visitors; assists Voluntary Visitors to the United States; Maintains liaison with a wide range of non-Government institutions to encourage and support private exchange programs and foster institutional linkages across national boundaries; and coordinates international information, educational, cultural, and exchange programs conducted by other departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The Office of Academic Programs is responsible for organizing and assisting academic exchanges between the United States and other countries; facilitating the establishment and maintenance of close ties between the American academic community and those abroad; encouraging and supporting American studies at foreign universities and other institutions of higher learning; and providing staff support to the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The fourth functional element, the Associate Directorate for Management, is responsible for USICA support services, including administration, personnel, training, budget and fiscal services, systems technology, security, equal employment opportunity, inspections, and audits.

The Counselor of the Agency reports to the Director and the Deputy Director. He is responsible for overseeing activities of the area Directors; assisting in negotiations with foreign governments; and representing the Agency at interdepartmental meetings and performing representational assignments.

Geographic Areas The five geographic area offices are the principal Agency contacts with its overseas posts. They provide broad managerial oversight of the posts and programs abroad, conveying the central intentions of the Director and other Agency officials to the posts and, in return, relaying area and post needs and perspectives both to the core management and to functional offices of the Agency.

Overseas Posts

USICA posts overseas conduct communication, cultural, and educational exchange activities on behalf of the U.S. Government, except for Commands of the Department of Defense. The Agency, which is known abroad as the International Communication Agency, United States of America, maintains 202 posts in 124 countries.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the listed subjects should be directed to the

specified office, International Communication Agency, Washington, D.C. 20547.

Administrative Regulations Any administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect any members of the public, issued, adopted, or promulgated on or after July 5, 1967, may be inspected in the Management Plans/Analysis/Directives Office, Room 520, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Contracts Contact the Contract and Procurement Division, Office of Administration, Room 613, 1717 H Street NW.

Employment Contact the Employment Branch, Office of Personnel Services, Room 808, 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

International Audiovisual Program

For information concerning a certification program under international agreement to facilitate the export and import of qualified visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural character, contact the Chief Attestation Officer of the United States, International Communication Agency, Room 3000, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street NW.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Liaison, International Communication Agency, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20547. Phone, 202-724-9103.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20423
Phone, 202-275-7252

REESE H. TAYLOR, JR.
Reginald E. Gilliam, Jr.

Robert C. Gresham
Malcolm M. B. Sterrett
Frederic Andre
J. J. Simmons
(5 Vacancies)

Robert G. Shepherd, Jr.
Bruce N. Hatton

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David S. Nellen	<i>Deputy Legislative Counsel</i>
Dan G. King	<i>Director, Small Business Assistance Office</i>
	<i>Office of the Managing Director:</i>
William R. Johnson	<i>Managing Director</i>
John C. Surina	<i>Assistant Managing Director</i>
Mary G. Hogya	<i>Chief, Budget and Fiscal Office</i>
Richard H. Mooers	<i>Director, Office of Personnel</i>
Virgil L. Shultz	<i>Chief, Section of Administrative Services</i>
Edward F. Welkener	<i>Chief, Section of Systems Development</i>
	<i>Office of the Secretary:</i>
Agatha L. Mergonovich	<i>Secretary</i>
James H. Bayne	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
	<i>Office of the General Counsel:</i>
John H. Broadley	<i>General Counsel</i>
Robert S. Burk	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
	<i>Associate General Counsels:</i>
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Kathleen M. Dollar	
Ellen D. Hanson	
	<i>Office of the Special Counsel:</i>
Edward J. Schack	<i>Special Counsel</i>
Clarke W. Brinckerhoff	<i>Deputy Special Counsel</i>
	<i>Office of Hearings:</i>
David H. Allard	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
Nolin J. Bilodeau	<i>Assistant Chief Administrative Law Judges</i>
James E. Hopkins	
	<i>Office of Transportation Analysis:</i>
William R. Southard	<i>Director</i>
Richard H. Klem	<i>Associate Director</i>
	<i>Office of Proceedings:</i>
Hebert P. Hardy	<i>Director</i>
Richard Lewis	<i>Associate Director</i>
Louis E. Gitomer	<i>Acting Deputy Director, Section of Finance</i>
Howell Sporn	<i>Acting Deputy Director, Section of Operating Rights</i>
Donald J. Shaw, Jr.	<i>Deputy Director, Section of Rates</i>
	<i>Office of Compliance and Consumer Assistance:</i>
J. Warren McFarland	<i>Director</i>
Bernard Gaillard	<i>Associate Director</i>
	<i>Bureau of Accounts:</i>
Ronald S. Young	<i>Director</i>
William F. Moss III	<i>Deputy Director</i>
	<i>Bureau of Traffic:</i>
Martin E. Foley	<i>Director</i>
Neil Llewellyn	<i>Assistant Director</i>

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulates interstate surface transportation, including trains, trucks, buses, inland waterway and coastal shipping,

and freight forwarders. The regulatory laws vary depending on type of transportation; however, they generally involve certification of carriers seeking to provide transportation for the public, rates, adequacy of service, purchases, and mergers. The ICC assures that the carriers it regulates will provide the public with rates and services that are fair and reasonable.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was created as an independent regulatory agency by an act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383; 49 U.S.C. 1-22), now known as the Interstate Commerce Act, to regulate commerce.

The ICC's responsibilities include regulation of carriers engaged in transportation in interstate commerce and in foreign commerce to the extent that it takes place within the United States. Surface transportation under the Commission's jurisdiction includes railroads, trucking companies, bus lines, freight forwarders, water carriers, and transportation brokers.

The Commission's authority has been strengthened and its jurisdiction broadened by subsequent legislation, such as the Hepburn Act, the Panama Canal Act, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Transportation Acts of 1920, 1940, and 1958.

However, with enactment of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 note), the Commission's statutory mandate was altered to provide for less regulation over rail freight rates

and practices. This fundamental shift in national transportation policy was reinforced by enactment of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 793; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note), the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1895; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note), and the Household Goods Transportation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2011; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note). These measures provided for a sharply reduced Federal role in regulating the trucking and railroad industries.

The Chairman is designated by the President from among the Commissioners. The Commissioners elect their own Vice Chairman annually. The Vice Chairman and the other Commissioners serve on one of two divisions. The entire Commission acts on matters of national transportation importance. The Commission may delegate certain duties and functions to individual Commissioners or to boards consisting of not less than three eligible employees. The two divisions function as appellate divisions for action on petitions for reconsideration or rehearing of decisions of divisions or boards of employees.

Regional Offices—Interstate Commerce Commission

Region	Regional Manager	Address
1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Robert L. Abare	150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114.
2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania.	Faith M. Angell	101 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
3. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Benjamin R. McKenzie	1776 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Alfred E. Rathert	219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
5. Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas.	Jack K. Huff	411 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
6. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Arthur E. Bacon	211 Main St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

Field offices are maintained in 56 cities to audit carrier accounts, monitor the utilization of railroad freight cars in order to avoid severe shortages, investigate

violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and related laws, and provide assistance to the public in its use of regulated

carriers which provide transportation by railroad, highway, and waterway.

Functions and Activities

In broad terms and within prescribed legal limits, Commission regulations encompass transportation economics and service.

In the transportation economics area, the Commission settles controversies over rates and charges among competing and like modes of transportation, shippers, and receivers of freight, passengers, and others. It rules upon applications for mergers, consolidations, acquisitions of control, and the sale of carriers and issuance of their securities. It prescribes accounting rules, awards reparations, and administers laws relating to railroad bankruptcy. It acts to prevent unlawful discrimination, destructive competition, and rebating. It also has jurisdiction over the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of railroad equipment. Under certain conditions, it is authorized to direct the handling and movement of traffic over a railroad and its distribution over other lines of railroads.

In the transportation service area, the Commission grants the right to operate to railroads, trucking companies, bus lines, freight forwarders, water carriers, and transportation brokers. It also approves applications to construct and abandon railroad lines.

Although public hearings on matters before the Commission may be held at any point throughout the country, final decisions are made at the Washington, D.C., headquarters in all formal proceedings. These cases include rulings upon rate changes, applications to engage in for-hire transport, carrier mergers, adversary proceedings on complaint actions, and punitive measures taken in enforcement matters.

Consumer protection programs involve assuring that the public obtains full measure of all transportation services to which entitlement is guaranteed by the Interstate Commerce Act. This law ensures that rates will be fair and service will be reasonable. Discrimination,

preferential treatment, or prejudicial actions by carriers are illegal and instances of such violations should be brought to the attention of the Commission at its headquarters or any field office.

The Office of Special Counsel was created by the Commission in November 1978 to help determine the public interest in proceedings subject to ICC jurisdiction. The Office can participate as a party or as an aid in the establishment of a record in those proceedings in which the public interest would be otherwise inadequately represented. The Office has authority to appear before the Commission, other agencies, and the courts.

The Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 created in early 1974 a Rail Services Planning Office to assure that public interest is represented in the restructuring and revitalization of railroads in the Northeast and Midwest. The Office was given permanent status by the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 note). In addition to its other responsibilities, it provides planning support for the Commission.

Sources of Information

Consumer Information Among the many consumer-oriented services are a series of advisory bulletins alerting the public and prospective transportation users to the existence of certain transportation problems and a regulation requiring household goods carriers to furnish an information bulletin to each prospective customer. These public advisories may be obtained from the Small Business Assistance Office, Room 3385, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

A complete list of publications, including explanatory material on the operation and activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on such special consumer-related fields as household goods movements and small shipments, is available. This list may be obtained from the Office of Communications, Room 1211, Interstate

Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

The Commission also maintains a Small Business Assistance Office to help the small businessowner or transportation firm in such matters as how to file protests on rates, how to file for new operating authority or extensions, or how to get adequate service where there is none. Inquiries should be addressed to the Small Business Assistance Office, Room 3385, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

Reading Rooms The library and several rooms at ICC headquarters are available for record inspection and copying. Requests for access to public records should be made at the Office of the Secretary, Room 2215, ICC Building, or write: Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

Procurement and Contracting Inquiries regarding the Commission's procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to: Chief of the Section of Administrative Services, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

Employment Send applications for employment to: Director of Personnel, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423. The Commission has a college recruitment program whereby it employs attorneys, transportation specialists (trainees), accountants, and auditors. Schools interested in participating in the recruitment program should contact the Director of Personnel at the above address.

Speakers Requests for speakers to discuss subjects relating to the Commission's organization, operations, procedures, and regulations should be directed to the Office of Communications, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

For further general information, contact the Office of Communications, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423. Phone, 202-275-7252. For consumer assistance, call or write the Office of Compliance and Consumer Assistance, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 7309, Washington, D.C. 20423. Phone, 202-275-0860.

Approved.

Reese H. Taylor, Jr.,
Chairman.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20419
Phone, 202-653-7124

HERBERT E. ELLINGWOOD	<i>Chairman</i>
Joyce Keith	<i>Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Verne Speirs	<i>Executive Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Ersa H. Poston	<i>Vice-Chair</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Member</i>
Richard Redenius	<i>Managing Director</i>
Paul D. Mahoney	<i>Assistant Managing Director for Management</i>
Jacqueline Bradley	<i>Assistant Managing Director for Regional Operations</i>
Evangeline W. Swift	<i>General Counsel</i>
Alan Greenwald	<i>Acting Deputy General Counsel</i>
Darrell L. Netherton	<i>Legislative Counsel</i>
Patricia Mathis	<i>Director, Merit Systems Review and Studies</i>
Roscoe Long	<i>Director, Office of Appeals</i>
Robert E. Taylor	<i>Secretary</i>
John J. McCarthy	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>

Lawrence Bembry	<i>Acting Director, Office of Administration</i>
Alex Kozinski	<i>Office of the Special Counsel:</i>
H. Robert Mayer	<i>Special Counsel</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Special Counsel</i>
Lynn R. Collins	<i>Associate Special Counsel for Investigation</i>
Shigeki J. Sugiyama	<i>Associate Special Counsel for Prosecution</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Associate Special Counsel for Investigation</i>
William E. Caldwell	<i>Assistant Special Counsel for Prosecution</i>
	<i>Director, Operations Management Division</i>

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) protects the integrity of Federal merit systems and the rights of Federal employees working in the systems. In overseeing the personnel practices of the Federal Government, the Board conducts special studies of the merit system, hears and decides charges of wrongdoing and employee appeals of adverse agency actions, and orders corrective and disciplinary actions against an executive agency or employee when appropriate. The independent Special Counsel of the Board investigates, among other things, prohibited personnel practices and allegations of activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules and regulations, and prosecutes officials who violate civil service rules and regulations.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is a successor agency to the United States Civil Service Commission, established by act of Congress on January 16, 1883. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978) redesignated part of the Commission as the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Board's duties and authority are specified in the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1121-1131; 5 U.S.C. 1201-1209), approved October 13, 1978.

Functions and Activities MSPB has responsibility for hearing and adjudicating appeals by Federal

employees of adverse personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions. It also resolves cases involving reemployment rights, the denial of periodic step-increases in pay, actions against administrative law judges, and charges of merit system violations. The Board has the authority to enforce its decisions and to order corrective and disciplinary actions. An employee or applicant for employment involved in an appealable action which also involves an allegation of discrimination may ask the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to review a Board decision. Final decisions and orders of the Board are appealable to the U.S. courts.

Regional Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board

Office	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	R. J. Payne	1776 Peachtree St. NE.	404-881-3631
Boston, Mass. 02110	William Carroll	Rm. 1736, 100 Summer St.	617-223-2556
Chicago, Ill. 60604	Stephen Manrose, Acting	31st Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St.	312-353-2923
Dallas, Tex. 75242	Paula Alexander Latshaw	Rm. 6F20, 1100 Commerce St.	214-767-0555
Denver, Colo. 80225	Gail E. Skaggs, Acting	Bldg. 46, Denver Federal Ctr.	303-234-3725
New York, N.Y. 10278	James Cardinal, Acting	26 Federal Plaza	212-264-9372
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	Lonnie Lee Crawford, Jr.	Rm. 501, 2d and Chestnut Sts.	215-597-4446
St. Louis, Mo. 63103	Sharon Jackson, Acting	Rm. 1740, 1520 Market St.	314-425-4295
San Francisco, Calif. 94105	Aurelio Luis Lucero, Jr., Acting	24th Floor, 525 Market St.	415-974-9703
Seattle, Wash. 98174	(Vacancy)	Rm. 1840, 915 2d Ave.	206-442-0394
Falls Church, Va. 22041	David Kane, Acting	Rm. 1109, 5203 Leesburg Pike	703-756-6250

MSPB reviews regulations issued by the Office of Personnel Management and

has the authority to require agencies to cease compliance with any regulation

which could constitute a prohibited personnel practice. The Board also conducts special studies on the civil service and other executive branch merit systems and reports to the President and the Congress on whether the Federal work force is being adequately protected against political abuses and prohibited personnel practices.

Office of the Special Counsel

The Special Counsel, an independent officer of the Board, is responsible for

investigating allegations and other information concerning prohibited personnel practices, prohibited political activities by Federal and certain State and local employees, arbitrary or capricious withholding of information in violation of the Freedom of Information Act, prohibited discrimination when found by appropriate authority, and other activities prohibited by any civil service law, rule, or regulation. The Special Counsel initiates disciplinary and corrective actions before the Board when warranted.

Branch and Field Offices—Office of the Special Counsel

Office	Address	Telephone
Field Offices:		
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	Rm. 317, 1365 Peachtree St. NE.	404-881-3756
Dallas, Tex. 75242	Rm. 9E21-23, 1100 Commerce St.	214-767-8871
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	Rm. 505, 325 Chestnut St.	215-597-3286
San Francisco, Calif. 94102	Rm. 11454, P.O. Box 36007, 450 Golden Gate Ave.	415-556-9450
Branch Offices:		
Los Angeles, Calif. 90017	Rm. 11202, 11000 Wilshire Blvd.	213-824-7600
Seattle Wash. 98174	Rm. 3242, 915 2nd Ave.	206-442-2840

The Special Counsel is also responsible for receiving, and referring to the appropriate agency, information which evidences a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

Sources of Information

Contracts Prospective suppliers of goods and services may inquire about MSPB procurement and contracting

practices by writing the Director, Office of Administration, Merit Systems Protection Board, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20419. **Special Counsel Inquiries** For information concerning the Office of the Special Counsel contact the Office of the Special Counsel, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20419. Phone, 202-653-7188.

For further information, contact the Merit Systems Protection Board, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20419. Phone, 202-653-7124.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20546
Phone, 202-755-2320

Headquarters:

- JAMES M. BEGGS
Hans Mark
Philip E. Culbertson
A. B. Virkler Legate
Stanley I. Weiss
- Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Associate Deputy Administrator
Executive Officer
Chief Engineer

Harry Sonnemann	<i>Deputy Chief Engineer</i>
Jack L. Kerrebrock	<i>Associate Administrator for Aeronautics and Space Technology</i>
Raymond S. Colladay	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Aeronautics and Space Technology</i>
Burton I. Edelson	<i>Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications</i>
Samuel W. Keller	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications</i>
William P. Raney	<i>Assistant Associate Administrator (Programs)</i>
Jeffrey D. Rosendhal	<i>Assistant Associate Administrator (Science)</i>
Maj. Gen. J. A. Abrahamson	<i>Associate Administrator for Space Transportation Systems</i>
L. Michael Weeks	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Transportation Systems</i>
David R. Braunstein	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Transportation Systems (Management)</i>
Robert E. Smylie	<i>Associate Administrator for Space Tracking and Data Systems</i>
Norman Pozinsky	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Tracking and Data Systems</i>
June Gibbs Brown	<i>Inspector General</i>
J. Brian Hyland	<i>Deputy Inspector General</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Auditing</i>
Daniel J. Doherty, Jr.	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Investigations</i>
R. Craig Snyder	<i>Acting Assistant Inspector General for Management and Evaluation</i>
S. Neil Hosenball	<i>General Counsel</i>
John E. O'Brien	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Robert F. Allnutt	<i>Deputy General Counsel for Policy Review</i>
	<i>Assistant General Counsels for:</i>
Helen S. Kupperman	<i>General Law</i>
John E. O'Brien	<i>Procurement Matters (Acting)</i>
Robert F. Kempf	<i>Patent Matters</i>
Richard J. Wieland	<i>Litigation</i>
Charles T. Newman	<i>Comptroller</i>
Thomas Campbell	<i>Deputy Comptroller</i>
Harriett G. Jenkins	<i>Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs</i>
Lewin S. Warren	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs</i>
Stuart J. Evans	<i>Assistant Administrator for Procurement</i>
Eugene D. Rosen	<i>Acting Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
John F. Murphy	<i>Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs</i>
Patrick A. Templeton	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs</i>
Walter B. Olstad	<i>Associate Administrator for Management</i>
Ann P. Bradley	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Management</i>
Delores Hart Fowlkes	<i>Director, Headquarters Equal Opportunity Office</i>
Robert E. King	<i>Director, Industrial Relations Office</i>
Carl E. Grant	<i>Director, Personnel Programs Division</i>
Louis N. Lushina	<i>Director, Information Systems Division</i>

Lawrence W. Vogel	<i>Director, Headquarters Administration Division</i>
Frederick J. Lees	<i>Chairperson, Inventions and Contributions Board</i>
Helen S. Kupperman	<i>Chairperson, Contract Adjustment Board</i>
Frederick J. Lees	<i>Chairperson, Board of Contract Appeals</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Administrator for External Relations</i>
Russell Ritchie	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for External Relations</i>
Glen P. Wilson	<i>Special Assistant for Student Activities</i>
Glen P. Wilson	<i>Acting Director, Academic Affairs Division</i>
Monte D. Wright	<i>Director, History Office</i>
Nathaniel B. Cohen	<i>Director, Management Support Office</i>
Frank J. Simokaitis	<i>Director, DOD Affairs Division</i>
Brian M. Duff	<i>Director, Public Affairs Division</i>
Kenneth S. Pederson	<i>Director, International Affairs Division</i>
Ronald J. Philips	<i>Director, Government/Industry Affairs Division</i>

Field Installations:

C. A. Syvertson	<i>Director, Ames Research Center</i>
William R. Lucas	<i>Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center</i>
Noel W. Hinnens	<i>Director, Goddard Space Flight Center</i>
Fred W. Bowen, Jr.	<i>Manager, NASA Resident Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory</i>
Richard G. Smith	<i>Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center</i>
Donald P. Hearsh	<i>Director, Langley Research Center</i>
Andrew J. Stofan	<i>Director, Lewis Research Center</i>
Christopher C. Kraft, Jr.	<i>Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center</i>
I. Jerry Hlass	<i>Manager, National Space Technology Laboratories</i>

[For the National Aeronautics and Space Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, Part 1201]

In carrying out the policy of Congress that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all humankind, the principal statutory functions of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are to conduct research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the Earth's atmosphere and develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles; conduct activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles; arrange for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes; and to provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning NASA's activities and their results.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 426; 42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), as amended.

NASA Headquarters

Planning, coordination, and control of

NASA programs are vested in Headquarters. Directors of NASA's field installations are responsible for execution of NASA's programs, largely through contracts with research, development, and manufacturing enterprises. A broad range of research and development

activities are conducted in NASA's field installations by Government-employed scientists, engineers, and technicians to evaluate new concepts and phenomena and to maintain the competence required to manage contracts with private enterprises.

Planning, direction, and management of NASA's research and development programs are the responsibility of five program offices, all of which report to, and receive overall guidance and direction from the Administrator. The overall planning and direction of institutional operations at the field installations and management of agencywide institutional resources are the responsibility of the appropriate institutional Associate Administrator under the overall guidance and direction of the Administrator.

A brief description of the program responsibilities of the five program offices follows:

Aeronautics and Space Technology

The Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology is responsible for the conduct of programs to develop advanced technology to enable and enhance an aggressive pursuit of national objectives in aeronautics and space; to demonstrate the feasibility of this advanced technology, when necessary, to ensure its early utilization; to apply technology developed in the aeronautics and space programs; and to coordinate the application of NASA capabilities and facilities to programs of other agencies to accomplish energy-related research and development on a reimbursable basis.

This Office also coordinates the agency's total advanced research and technology program to assure its overall adequacy and to avoid undesirable duplication.

Space Science and Applications The Office of Space Science and Applications is responsible for NASA's efforts to understand the origin and evolution of the universe, the dynamic processes that shape the Earth and its environment, and planning and implementing programs leading to the study of Earth as a planet, the solution of national problems, and coordinating the program between

various government agencies, foreign interests and the private sector to ensure the maximum exploitation of space science opportunities and the application of space science and technology to further knowledge and enhance life on Earth.

In the accomplishment of its objectives, the Office conducts research and development in astrophysics, Earth and planetary exploration, environmental observations, life sciences, materials processing in space, communications, information systems, and Spacelab flight. The Office utilizes the Space Transportation System automated spacecraft, sounding rockets, balloons, aircraft, and ground-based research in conducting the program. It is also responsible for NASA contacts with the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences and other science advisory groups.

Space Transportation Systems The Office of Space Transportation Systems is responsible for advancing the Space Shuttle and carrying out space transportation and other associated programs. It is responsible for planning, directing, and acquiring all elements of the space transportation system; managing, directing, and coordinating all U.S. civil launch capabilities and U.S. Spacelab development, procurement and operations; developing and implementing necessary policy for all users of the space transportation system; and developing detailed plans, schedules and resource requirements for space flight program objectives.

Space Tracking and Data Systems The Office of Space Tracking and Data Systems is responsible for providing tracking, data acquisition and processing, and communication support to all NASA flight projects. Types of flight projects supported include sounding rockets, research aircraft, Earth orbital and suborbital missions, lunar and planetary spacecraft, deep space probes, and the Space Shuttle program. To provide such support the Office plans, implements, and operates a worldwide network of fixed and mobile tracking facilities for

acquiring data, a centralized control center complex for directing missions, a large-scale data processing facility, and an integrated communications network for data transmission.

Field Installations

A brief description of the principal and supporting roles of NASA's field installations follows:

Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.: Fundamental aerodynamics; short haul aircraft technology; rotocraft technology; computational techniques; human factors research; computer science research; aeronautical flight research; remotely-piloted vehicle research; flight simulation; technical support to military aviation; airborne science and applications; planetary entry; planetary spacecraft development and mission operations; life sciences; space transportation passenger selection criteria; astronomical observation techniques; shuttle orbiter development support; advanced space vehicle configurations technology.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.: Earth orbital spacecraft development and flight operations; tracking and data acquisition systems and support operations; spacelab payloads; space physics and astronomy payloads and science; upper atmospheric research; applications research and development—weather and climate, Earth dynamics, Earth resources, communications; information systems technology; sounding rocket and payload development, procurement and operations; balloons; launch vehicle procurement; planetary science; sensors and experiments in environmental monitoring and ocean dynamics.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.: (Operated under contract by the California Institute of Technology): Planetary spacecraft development and mission operations; tracking and data acquisition for deep space operations; lunar/planetary science; upper atmospheric research; science and applications spacecraft development;

Earth and ocean dynamics; teleoperator technology; guidance and control technology; energy technology for civil applications; space physics payloads and science; space astronomy payloads and science; sensor and data acquisition systems and technology; information systems technology.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.: Manned space vehicles and supporting technology; flight operations including flight control; life sciences; lunar and planetary geosciences; Earth resources surveys; technology experiments in space; energy systems.

John F. Kennedy Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, Fla.: Expendable vehicle launch operations; STS ground operations; STS sustaining engineering; collaboration with such elements of the Department of Defense as the Eastern Test Range and Corps of Engineers to avoid unnecessary duplication of launch facilities, services and capabilities.

Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.: Long haul aircraft technology; general aviation aircraft/commuter aircraft technology; fundamental aerodynamics; acoustics and noise reduction; aerospace vehicle structures and materials; aerothermodynamics; sensors and instruments; flight crucial electronics and aircraft control systems; technical support to military aviation; advance space vehicle configurations technology, sensor and data acquisition technology; technology experiments in space; atmospheric services technology; hypersonic propulsion systems; planetary entry technology; computational fluid dynamics; upper atmospheric research; launch vehicle procurement.

Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio: Air breathing propulsion systems; engine materials and structures; structural dynamics; turbomachinery aerodynamics; combustion; propulsion controls; power transmission; military support; tribology; internal engine computational fluid dynamics; high temperature engine instrumentation; launch vehicle

procurement; space propulsion systems technology; space energy processes and systems technology; energy technology and applications; high power communications; ground transportation system research.

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.: Propulsion systems; manned space vehicle development; Spacelab mission management and payload definition; specialized automated spacecraft; space processing; space vehicle structures and materials; energy technology and applications; satellite power system definition.

National Space Technology Laboratories, Bay St. Louis, Miss.: Static test firing of large space and launch vehicle engines; also houses certain environmental research and Earth resources activities of NASA and other governmental agencies, with emphasis on the use of space technology and associated managerial and technical disciplines.

Sources of Information

Reading Room NASA Headquarters Information Center, Federal Building 10-B (Lobby), Washington, D.C. 20546. Phone, 202-755-2320.

Contract and Small Business Information Inquiries regarding contracting or small business opportunities with NASA should be directed to the Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization,

NASA Headquarters, Federal Building 10-B, Washington, D.C. 20546. Phone, 202-755-2288.

Employment Direct all inquiries to the Personnel Director of the nearest NASA field installation, or for the Washington Metropolitan area to the Director of Headquarters Personnel, NASA Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20546. Phone, 202-755-3546.

Speakers, Films, Publications, and Exhibit Services Several publications concerning these services can be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest NASA installation. Publications include *NASA Directory of Services for the Public*, *NASA Film List*, and *NASA Educational Publications List*. NASA Headquarters telephone directory, certain NASA publications, and NASA picture sets are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone directories for NASA field installations are available only from the installations. NASA publications and documents not available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents or the National Technical Information Service (Springfield, Va. 22151), may be obtained from NASA installation Information Centers in accordance with the NASA regulation concerning freedom of information (14 CFR 1206).

For further information, contact the Headquarters Information Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546. Phone, 202-755-2320.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1325 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20576
Phone, 202-724-0174

HELEN M. SCHARF

T. Eugene Smith
Robert J. Nash
Bruce Kirschenbaum
Ann E. H. Loikow
Marion Barry, Jr.

Members:

Chairman

Ex-Officio Members:

Mayor of the District of Columbia

Arrington Dixon	<i>Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia</i>
James G. Watt	<i>Secretary of the Interior</i>
Caspar W. Weinberger	<i>Secretary of Defense</i>
Gerald P. Carmen	<i>Administrator of General Services</i>
William V. Roth, Jr.	<i>Chairman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs</i>
Ronald V. Dellums	<i>Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia</i>
Staff Officials:	
Reginald W. Griffith	<i>Executive Director</i>
Donald F. Bozarth	<i>Associate Executive Director, Regional Affairs</i>
George H. F. Oberlander	<i>Associate Executive Director, D.C. Affairs</i>
Daniel H. Shear	<i>General Counsel and Secretary</i>
Malcolm L. Trevor	<i>Assistant Executive Director for Administration</i>
Samuel K. Frazier, Jr.	<i>Chief, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Robert E. Gresham	<i>Director, Review and Implementation Division</i>
Edward C. Hromanik	<i>Director, Planning and Programming Division</i>
Martin J. Rody	<i>Director, Technical Services and Special Studies Division</i>

Many Federal agencies conduct some planning and development activities in the National Capital region, but the overall coordination of such efforts is carried out by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), the central planning agency for the Federal Government in this region. Its area of jurisdiction includes the District of Columbia and all land areas within the boundaries of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Arlington Counties in Virginia.

The National Capital Planning Commission was created as an independent establishment by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 782; 40 U.S.C. 71a; D.C. Code 1-1001-1013).

The Commission is composed of five appointed and seven *ex-officio* members. Three citizen members, including the Chairman, are appointed by the President and two by the mayor of the District of Columbia. Presidential appointees include one resident from both Maryland and Virginia, and one from anywhere in the United States; however, the two mayoral appointees must be District of Columbia residents.

Functions

The Commission has three primary functions: comprehensive planning to ensure the orderly development of the Federal Establishment and protection of

Federal interests in the National Capital region, plan and program review, and preparation of the Federal Capital Improvements program.

Comprehensive Planning The Comprehensive Plan is a statement of policies dealing with the growth and development of the National Capital and consists of both Federal and District elements. It is an important planning tool that provides a framework for policy decisions regarding physical development proposed by Federal, State, local, and regional agencies.

The Commission's comprehensive planning function involves preparation and adoption of Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital as well as review, for Federal interests, of District or non-Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan which are prepared by the mayor and adopted by the Council of the District of

Columbia. If any District element is determined to have a negative impact on Federal interests, the Commission may veto it.

Priority Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital currently include the following: Federal Establishment Guide Plan, Federal Urban Design, Historic Preservation, and Federal Environment. Other Federal elements include transportation, energy, open space, and L'Enfant city sector plan.

Plan and Program Review The Commission's plan and program review function consists of reviewing plans and programs proposed by Federal, State, regional, and local agencies or jurisdictions in the National Capital region. This function provides the Commission with an opportunity to coordinate plan and program proposals.

Following this review the Commission, with regard to certain types of projects, provides the sponsoring agency with comments and recommendations. For Federal public buildings in the District of Columbia and District of Columbia buildings in the central area of the District, approval by the Commission must be obtained prior to construction.

Each Federal or District project comes to the Commission for review at several stages. The first submission by an agency may be a master plan for an entire installation or facility. Plans for construction of individual projects implementing a master plan are submitted to the Commission at both preliminary and final stages.

Federal Capital Improvements

Programing Another comprehensive planning activity is the preparation, adoption, and updating of the Five-Year Federal Capital Improvements program. This is a 5-year "budget" schedule for Federal physical improvements throughout the National Capital region. It is prepared by the Commission in order to systematically review proposed Federal agency projects with regard to

timing, location, and financing, and to coordinate agency development plans throughout the region.

A Federal Capital budget represents the first year of the 5-year program and consists of capital outlay requests for the region contained in the President's fiscal year Federal budget transmitted to Congress. For Fiscal Year 1981 capital budget requests totaled \$234,924,000. The program for the second through fifth years incorporates Commission recommendations to Federal agencies and the Office of Management and Budget for subsequent budget submissions to Congress.

Additional Activities Other Commission responsibilities include review of all proposed zoning regulations, map changes, and amendments to the District of Columbia zoning ordinance in order to ensure consistency of zoning regulations with Federal interests and with the Comprehensive Plan. The Commission also adopts urban renewal area boundaries; prepares, adopts, and modifies urban renewal plans; approves the Permanent System of Highways Plan; makes recommendations on proposed street and alley closings; approves transfers of jurisdiction between Federal and District properties; approves the sale of surplus property and park land; acquires land for parks and parkways in the National Capital region; and provides staff support to the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital, sponsored by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the mayor of the District of Columbia.

The Commission serves the entire National Capital region by coordinating Federal planning and development with planning activities of State, local and regional agencies and jurisdictions.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Capital Planning Commission, 1325 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20576. Phone, 202-724-0174.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1776 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20456

Phone, 202-357-1000

EDGAR F. CALLAHAN	<i>Chairman</i>
P. A. Mack, Jr. (Vacancy)	<i>Vice-Chairman</i> <i>Member of the Board</i>
Rosemary Brady	<i>Secretary of the Board</i>
Wendell A. Sebastian	<i>Executive Director</i>
Ted Bacino	<i>Director, Office of Services</i>
Charles Filson	<i>President, Central Liquidity Facility and</i> <i>Director, Office of Programs</i>
David Serlo	<i>Executive Vice President, Central Liquidity</i> <i>Facility</i>
John Ostby	<i>General Counsel</i>
Robert Fenner	<i>Deputy General Counsel and Director,</i> <i>Department of Legal Services</i>
Layne Bumgardner	<i>Director, Department of Supervision and</i> <i>Examination</i>
Linda Cohen	<i>Director, Department of Chartering and</i> <i>Education</i>
Jerry Courson	<i>Director, Department of Insurance</i>
William H. Russell	<i>Director, Department of Administration</i>
Louis Acuna	<i>Internal Auditor</i>
Richard Beach	<i>Congressional Relations Officer</i>
Dorothy Foster	<i>Personnel Officer</i>
Joan Pinkerton	<i>Public Information Officer</i>
John Sander	<i>Budget Officer</i>

[For the National Credit Union Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 720]

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board is responsible for chartering, insuring, supervising, and examining Federal credit unions (FCU's), and for administering the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. The Board also manages the Central Liquidity Facility, a mixed-ownership Government corporation whose purpose is to supply emergency loans to member credit unions.

A credit union (CU) is a financial cooperative which aids its members by encouraging thrift and by providing members with a source of credit for provident purposes at reasonable rates of interest. Federal CU's serve occupational, associational, and residential groups, thus benefiting a broad range of citizens throughout the country.

The National Credit Union Administration was established by an act of March 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 49; 12 U.S.C. 1752), and reorganized by an act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3641; 12 U.S.C. 226), as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government. The NCUA regulates and insures all FCU's and insures State-chartered CU's which apply and qualify for share insurance. Total assets of federally chartered CU's now exceed \$41.9 billion, and the assets

of all federally insured State-chartered CU's exceed \$22.6 billion.

Programs and Activities

Chartering The NCUA Board grants FCU charters to groups sharing a common bond of occupation, association, or groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district. A preliminary investigation is made to determine if certain minimum

standards are met before granting a Federal charter.

Supervision Supervisory activities are carried out through examiner contacts and through periodic policy and regulatory releases from the Administration. The Administration also maintains an early warning system designed to identify emerging problems

as well as to monitor operations between examinations.

Examinations The Administration conducts periodic examinations of Federal credit unions to determine their solvency and compliance with laws and regulations, and to assist credit union management in improving operations.

Regional Offices—National Credit Union Administration

Region	Director	Address/Phone
I. BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.	Bernard M. Ganzfried	6th Floor, 441 Stuart St., 02116, 617-223-6807.
II. HARRISBURG—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Harvey J. Baine III	310 N. Second St., 17101, 717-782-4595.
III. ATLANTA—Alabama, Arkansas, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Stephen W. Raver	Suite 500, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30367, 404-881- 3127.
IV. TOLEDO—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Earl F. Bradley	Rm. 704, 234 N. Summit St., 43604, 419-259- 7511.
V. AUSTIN—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.	J. Leonard Skiles	Suite 407, 611 E. 6th St., 78701, 512-397-5131.
VI. SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, American Samoa, California, Guam, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.	Barry Jolette	2d Floor, 77 Geary St., 94108, 415-556-6277.

Share Insurance The act of October 19, 1970 (84 Stat. 994; 12 U.S.C. 1781 et seq.) provides for a program of share insurance. The insurance is mandatory for Federal credit unions and optional for State-chartered credit unions which meet NCUA standards. Credit union members' accounts are insured up to \$100,000. The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund charges each insured credit union a premium of one-twelfth of 1 percent of the total member accounts (shares) outstanding at the end of the preceding calendar year.

Sources of Information

Starting a Federal Credit Union

Groups interested in forming a Federal credit union may obtain free information by writing to the National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456.

Consumer Complaints The Administration investigates the complaints of members who are unable to resolve the problem with their Federal credit union where these problems relate to a possible violation of the Federal Credit Union Act or to consumer

protection regulations. Complaints should be sent directly to the appropriate regional office.

Listings of Federal Credit Unions A master list of the names and addresses of all FCU's is available for public scrutiny in the Washington and regional offices. Copies of the list may be obtained at a nominal cost by writing to the Freedom of Information Officer, National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456.

Publications Single copies of the following publications may be obtained free of charge by writing to the National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456: *Federal Credit Unions, Your Insured Funds, Organizing a Federal Credit Union*, and the *Annual Report of the National Credit Union Administration*.

Also available at no charge is a copy of the current edition of the *NCUA Publications List*, which contains a complete listing of all publications issued by the agency.

Employment Inquiries and applications for employment should be directed to

the Personnel Officer, National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456.

Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456. Phone, 202-357-1050.

Approved.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Information, National Credit Union

Edgar F. Callahan,
Chairman of the Board.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

2401 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506
Phone, 202-634-6369

FRANK HODSOLL	<i>Chairman</i>
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Nicholas C. Maravell	<i>Director of Administration</i>
June Harrison	<i>Civil Rights, Director</i>
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Leon Lilly	<i>Audit Officer</i>
Aida Schoenfeld	<i>Contracts Specialist</i>
Ervin Whitlow	<i>Finance Officer</i>
D. Keith Stephens	<i>Grants Officer</i>
Charles Mixon	<i>Personnel Officer</i>
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Joe N. Prince	<i>Artists in Education, Director</i>
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Hugh Southern	<i>Deputy Chairman for Programs</i>
Ruth Berenson	<i>Associate Deputy Chairman for Programs</i>
Ana Steele	<i>Associate Deputy Chairman for Programs</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Dance, Director</i>
Michael Pittas	<i>Design Arts, Director</i>
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Renee Levine	<i>Inter-Arts, Director</i>
Frank Conroy	<i>Literature, Director</i>

Brian O'Doherty	<i>Media Arts, Director</i>
Tom Freudenheim	<i>Museums, Director</i>
Adrian Gnam	<i>Music, Director</i>
Ann Farris Darling	<i>Opera-Musical Theater, Director</i>
Edward A. Martenson	<i>Theater, Director</i>
Benny Andrews	<i>Visual Arts, Director</i>

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

806 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506

Phone, 202-724-0386

WILLIAM J. BENNETT	<i>Chairman</i>
Geoffrey Marshall	<i>Deputy Chairman</i>
John Agresto	<i>Assistant Chairman</i>
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Wendell Willkie	<i>General Counsel</i>
Armen Tashdianian	<i>Director, Office of Planning and Policy Assessment</i>
Thomas Kingston	<i>Challenge Grants Officer</i>
Richard Ekman	<i>Director, Division of Education Programs</i>
Steven Cahn	<i>Director, Division of General Programs</i>
Harold Cannon	<i>Director, Division of Research Grant Programs</i>
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Sheldon Bernstein	<i>Audit Officer</i>
Rainey Alford	<i>Budget Officer</i>
Carol Gordon	<i>Equal Employment Opportunity Officer</i>
David Wallace	<i>Grants Officer</i>
Joseph Bruns	<i>Management Analyst</i>
David Johnstone	<i>Personnel Officer</i>

[For the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1100]

The general purpose of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is to encourage and support national progress in the humanities and the arts.

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was created as an independent agency by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 845; 20 U.S.C. 951 note). The Foundation consists of a National Endowment for the Arts, a National Endowment for the Humanities, and a Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. Each Endowment has its own Council, composed of the Endowment Chairman and 26 other members appointed by the President, which advises the Chairman with respect to policies and procedures and reviews applications for financial support and makes recommendations thereon.

The Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities consists of 20 members, including the two Endowment Chairmen, and is designed to coordinate the activities of the two Endowments and related programs of other Federal agencies.

Four members are excluded from the Federal Council when it is considering matters under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (89 Stat. 844; 20 U.S.C. 971).

National Endowment for the Arts

The goal of the National Endowment for the Arts is the fostering of professional excellence of the arts in America, to nurture and sustain them, and to help create a climate in which they may flourish so they may be experienced and enjoyed by the widest possible public.

The Endowment awards grants to individuals, State and regional arts agencies, and nonprofit organizations representing the highest quality in the fields of design arts, dance, expansion arts, folk arts, literature, media arts (film, radio, and television), museums, music, opera-musical theater, theatre, and the visual arts.

The programs of the National Endowment for the Arts have five basic goals: to foster individual creativity and excellence; to foster institutional creativity and excellence; to preserve the artistic birthright of present and future generations of Americans by supporting survival of the best of all art forms which reflect the American heritage in its full range of cultural and ethnic diversity; to ensure that all Americans have a true opportunity to make an informed educated choice to have the arts of high quality touch their lives; and with responsiveness to the needs of the field, to provide leadership on behalf of the arts.

Sources of Information

Grants Those interested in applying for a grant in the arts should contact the appropriate Program Director at the

National Endowment for the Arts for further information.

Publications An Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts is issued annually and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A Program Announcement containing information for prospective applicants may be obtained by writing to the National Endowment for the Arts, requesting the publication entitled *Guide to Programs*, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Employment Information The Civil Service registers from which employees are most often appointed are Clerk-Typist, Clerk-Stenographer, Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), Mid-Level Administrative Examination, and Senior-Level Examination.

For further information concerning the National Endowment for the Arts, contact the Information Processing Office, Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-634-6369.

Approved.

Frank Hodsoll,
Chairman,
National Endowment for the Arts.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities are designed to promote and support the production and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities, especially as it relates to the serious study and discussion of contemporary values and public issues.

The term "humanities" includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; the history, criticism, theory, and practice of the arts; those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods; and the study and application of the humanities to the environment.

The Endowment makes grants to individuals, groups or institutions—schools, colleges, universities, museums, public television stations, libraries, public agencies, and private groups—to increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities. It makes grants in support of research productive of humanistic knowledge of value to the scholarly and general public. The Endowment awards fellowships for the training and development of present and potential teachers of the humanities, as well as fellowships for young professionals in fields such as journalism and law to enhance their understanding and appreciation of the humanistic implications of their professions. It makes grants in support of programs designed to bring humanistic knowledge to the adult general public, both through national TV, radio, and film programs and through public discussions and media presentations generated at the regional, State, and local levels. Lastly, the Endowment provides funds in each State to local organizations generating

informed dialog among professional humanists and the adult public on policy issues of local interest.

Sources of Information

Grants Those interested in applying for a grant in the humanities should contact the appropriate Division Director at the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Publications An Annual Report for the National Endowment for the Humanities is issued annually and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A Program Announcement containing information for prospective applicants may be obtained by writing to the Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Employment The Civil Service registers from which employees are most often appointed are: Clerk-Typist, Clerk-Stenographer, Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), Mid-Level Administrative Examination, and Senior-Level Examination.

For further information concerning the National Endowment for the Humanities, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-724-0386.

Approved.

William J. Bennett,
*Chairman, National
Endowment for the Humanities.*

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20570
Phone, 202-655-4000

JOHN R. VAN DE WATER *Chairman*
Members:

John H. Fanning
Howard Jenkins, Jr.
Don A. Zimmerman
Robert P. Hunter
John C. Truesdale
Berton B. Subrin

Executive Secretary
Acting Solicitor

Melvin J. Welles	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge Office of the General Counsel:</i>
William A. Lubbers	<i>General Counsel</i>
John E. Higgins, Jr.	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Robert E. Allen	<i>Associate General Counsel, Division of Enforcement Litigation</i>
Joseph E. DeSio	<i>Associate General Counsel, Division of Operations Management</i>
Harold J. Datz	<i>Associate General Counsel, Division of Advice</i>
Ernest Russell	<i>Director, Division of Administration</i>

[For the National Labor Relations Board statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 14, 1979, 44 FR 34215]

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) administers the Nation's laws relating to labor relations. The NLRB is vested with the power to safeguard employees' rights to organize, to determine through elections whether workers want unions as their bargaining representatives, and to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices.

The National Labor Relations Board is an independent agency created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act), as amended by the acts of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act), 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act), and 1974.

The act affirms the right of employees to self-organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing or to refrain from such activities. The act prohibits certain unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations or their agents and authorizes the Board to designate appropriate units for collective bargaining and to conduct secret ballot elections to determine whether employees desire representation by a labor organization.

As of July 1, 1971, the Postal Reorganization Act (84 Stat. 719; 39 U.S.C. Prec. 101 note) conferred jurisdiction upon the Board over unfair labor practice charges and representation elections affecting U.S. Postal Service employees. As of August 25, 1974, jurisdiction over all privately operated health care institutions was conferred on the NLRB by an amendment to the act (29 U.S.C. 152 et seq.).

Functions and Activities

The Board has two principal functions under the act: preventing and remedying unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations or their agents, and conducting secret ballot elections among

employees in appropriate collective-bargaining units to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by a labor organization. The Board also conducts secret ballot elections among employees who have been covered by a union-shop agreement to determine whether or not they wish to revoke their union's authority to make such agreements; in jurisdictional disputes, decides and determines which competing group of workers is entitled to perform the work involved; and conducts secret ballot elections among employees concerning employers' final settlement offers in national emergency labor disputes.

The General Counsel in unfair labor practice cases has final authority to investigate charges, issue complaints, and prosecute such complaints before the Board. The General Counsel, on behalf of the Board, prosecutes injunction proceedings; handles courts of appeals proceedings to enforce or review Board orders; participates in miscellaneous court litigation; and obtains compliance with Board orders and court judgments. The General Counsel is responsible for the processing by field personnel of the several types of employee elections referred to above.

Under general supervision of the General Counsel, 33 regional directors and their staffs process representation,

unfair labor practice, and jurisdictional dispute cases. (Some regions have subregional or resident offices.) They issue complaints in unfair labor practice cases; seek settlement of unfair labor practice charges; obtain compliance with Board orders and court judgments; and petition district courts for injunctions to prevent or remedy unfair labor practices. The regional directors also direct hearings in representation cases; conduct elections pursuant to agreement or the decision-making authority delegated to them by the Board, or pursuant to Board directions; and issue certifications of representatives when unions win or certify the results when unions lose employee elections. They process petitions for bargaining unit clarification, for amendment of certification, and for rescission of a labor organization's authority to make a union-shop agreement. They also conduct national emergency employee referendums.

The Board can act only when it is formally requested to do so. Individuals, employers, or unions may initiate cases by filing charges of unfair labor practices or petitions for employee representation elections with the Board field offices serving the area where the case arises.

In the event a regional director declines to proceed on a representation petition, the party filing the petition may appeal to the Board. Where a regional director declines to proceed on an unfair labor practice charge, the filing party may appeal to the General Counsel. For details concerning filing such appeals with those Washington, D.C., offices, parties may communicate with the field office most convenient to them. Field office addresses and telephone numbers are listed below. Administrative law judges conduct hearings in unfair labor practice cases, make findings, and recommend remedies for violations found. Their decisions are reviewable by the Board if exceptions to the decision are filed.

Field Offices—National Labor Relations Board

(R.D.—Regional Director; O.C.—Officer-in-Charge; R.O.—Resident Officer)

Office	Director/Officer	Address	Telephone
Albany, N.Y. 12207	Thomas J. Sheridan, R.O.	Leo W. O'Brien Federal Bldg.	518-472-2215
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87110	Robert A. Reisinger, R.O.	5000 Marble Ave. NE	505-766-2508
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	Delano D. Eyer, R.O.	701 C St	907-271-5015
Atlanta, Ga. 30323	Martin M. Arlook, R.D.	Marietta St. NW	404-221-2896
Baltimore, Md. 21202	Louis J. D'Amico, R.D.	123 Market Pl.	301-962-2822
Birmingham, Ala. 35203	C. Douglas Marshall, R.O.	City Federal Bldg	205-254-1492
Boston, Mass. 02110	Robert S. Fuchs, R.D.	99 High St	617-223-3300
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11241	Samuel M. Kaynard, R.D.	16 Court St	212-330-7713
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202	Thomas W. Seeler, R.D.	Federal Bldg	716-846-4931
Chicago, Ill. 60604	Donald J. Crawford, R.D.	219 S. Dearborn St.	312-353-7570
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	Emil C. Farkas, R.D.	Federal Office Bldg	513-684-3686
Cleveland, Ohio 44199	Bernard Levine, R.D.	Federal Bldg	216-522-3715
Denver, Colo. 80202	W. Bruce Gillis, Jr., R.D.	U.S. Custom House	303-837-3555
Des Moines, Iowa 50309	Richard R. Anderson, R.O.	907 Walnut St	515-284-4391
Detroit, Mich. 48226	Bernard Gottfried, R.D.	Federal Bldg	313-226-3200
El Paso, Tex. 79902	Laureano A. Medrano, R.O.	109 N. Oregon St.	915-543-7737
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102	Michael Dunn, R.D.	Federal Office Bldg	817-334-2921
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503	David L. Basso, R.O.	82 Ionia NW	616-456-2679
Hartford, Conn. 06103	Peter B. Hoffmann, O.C.	750 Main St	203-244-2540
Hato Rey, P.R. 00918	(Vacancy), R.D.	U.S. Courthouse	809-753-4347
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850	Dennis R. MacCarthy, O.C.	300 Ala Moana Blvd	808-546-5100
Houston, Tex. 77002	Louis V. Baldwin, Jr., R.D.	500 Dallas Ave	713-226-4296
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	William T. Little, R.D.	Federal Office Bldg	317-269-7430
Jacksonville, Fla. 32202	John C. Wooten, R.O.	Federal Bldg	904-791-3768
Kansas City, Kans. 66101	Thomas C. Hendrix, R.D.	4th at State	816-374-4518
Little Rock, Ark. 72201	Ronald M. Sharp, R.O.	1 Union National Plaza	501-378-6311
Las Vegas, Nev. 89101	Kenneth A. Rose, R.O.	300 Las Vegas Blvd. S	702-385-6416
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024	Roger W. Goubeaux, R.D.	Federal Bldg	213-824-7352
Region 31.			
Los Angeles, Calif. 90014	Wilford W. Johansen, R.D.	606 S. Olive St	213-688-5200
Region 21.			
Memphis, Tenn. 38104	Gerard P. Fleischut, R.D.	1407 Union Ave.	901-521-2725
Miami, Fla. 33130	James L. Jeffers, R.O.	51 SW. 1st Ave.	305-350-5391
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203	George F. Squillacote, R.D.	744 N. 4th St	414-291-3861

Field Offices—National Labor Relations Board—Continued

(R.D.—Regional Director; O.C.—Officer-in-Charge; R.O.—Resident Officer)

Office	Director/Officer	Address	Telephone
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.....	Robert J. Wilson, R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	612-725-2611
Nashville, Tenn. 37203.....	Alton W. Barksdale, R.O.....	Federal Bldg.....	615-749-5921
Newark, N.J. 07102.....	Arthur Eisenberg, R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	201-645-2100
New Orleans, La. 70113.....	Fred A. Lewis, R.D.....	1001 Howard Ave.....	504-589-6361
New York, N.Y. 10278.....	Daniel Silverman, R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	212-264-0300
Oakland, Calif. 94604.....	James S. Scott, R.D.....	2201 Broadway.....	415-273-7200
Peoria, Ill. 61602.....	Glenn A. Zipp, R.D.....	Savings Center Tower.....	309-671-7080
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.....	Peter W. Hirsch, R.D.....	615 Chestnut St.....	215-597-7601
Phoenix, Ariz. 85012.....	Milo V. Price, R.D.....	3030 N. Central Ave.....	602-241-2350
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.....	Gerald Kobell, R.D.....	1000 Liberty Ave.....	412-644-2977
Portland, Oreg. 97205.....	Elwood G. Stumpf, O.C.....	921 S. Washington St.....	503-221-3085
St. Louis, Mo. 63101.....	Joseph H. Solien, R.D.....	210 Tucker Blvd. N.....	314-425-4167
San Antonio, Tex. 78206.....	Guadalupe Ruiz, R.O.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	512-229-6140
San Diego, Calif. 92189.....	Claude Marston, R.O.....	U.S. Courthouse.....	714-293-6184
San Francisco, Calif. 94102.....	Robert H. Miller, R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	415-556-3197
Seattle, Wash. 98174.....	John D. Nelson, R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	206-442-4532
Tampa, Fla. 33602.....	Harold A. Boire, R.D.....	Federal Office Bldg.....	813-228-2641
Tulsa, Okla. 74135.....	Francis A. Molenda, R.O.....	Robert S. Kerr Bldg.....	918-664-1420
Washington, D.C. 20037.....	Angela S. Anderson, R.O.....	2120 L St. NW.....	202-254-7612
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101.....	Willie L. Clark, Jr., R.D.....	Federal Bldg.....	919-761-3201

Sources of Information

Speakers To give the public and persons appearing before the Agency a better understanding of the act and its policies, the Board's procedures, and the services it provides, Washington and regional office personnel participate as speakers or panel members before bar associations, labor organizations, management groups, and educational, civic, and other groups. Requests for speakers or panelists may be made to Washington officials or to the appropriate regional director.

Publications Anyone desiring to inspect formal case documents or read Agency publications may use facilities of the Washington or field offices. The Agency will assist in arranging reproduction of documents and order transcripts of hearings. The Board's offices offer free explanatory leaflets—*To Protect the Rights of the Public, Your Government Conducts an Election for You on the Job, and Jurisdiction Over Health Care Institutions*. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, sells *A Guide to Basic Law and Procedures under the N.L.R.A.*, and *The N.L.R.B., What it is, What it does*,

both of which are available in Spanish, and the *N.L.R.B. Casehandling Manual* (in three parts), a subscription service.

Contracts Prospective suppliers of goods and services may inquire about Agency procurement and contracting practices by writing the Chief, Facilities and Services Branch, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D.C. 20570.

Employment The Board appoints administrative law judges from a register established by the Office of Personnel Management. The Agency hires attorneys, stenographers, and typists for all its offices; field examiners for its field offices; and administrative personnel for its Washington office. Inquiries about college and law school recruiting programs should be directed to the nearest regional office. Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to any regional office or the Washington personnel office.

For further information, contact the Information Branch of the Office of the Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20570. Phone, 202-632-4950.

Approved.

John C. Truesdale,
Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20572
Phone, 202-523-5920

ROBERT O. HARRIS	<i>Chairman</i>
(2 Vacancies)	<i>Members</i>
Rowland K. Quinn, Jr.	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Meredith S. Buel	<i>Special Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Ronald M. Etters	<i>General Counsel</i>
David M. Cohen	<i>Chief Hearing Officer</i>
Sheldon Kline	<i>Research Director</i>
Donald L. West	<i>Manager, Computer Systems</i>
Mary Catherine Pricci	<i>Administrative Officer</i>

National Railroad Adjustment Board

Room 200, 10 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone, 312-886-7300

ROY J. CARVATTA *Administrative Officer*

The National Mediation Board, in carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, assists in maintaining a free flow of commerce in the railroad and airline industries by resolving disputes that could disrupt travel or imperil the economy. The Board follows certain specified procedures under the Act to help maintain labor peace in the two industries. The Board also handles railroad and airline employee representation disputes. It also has a number of other duties imposed by law, including financial supervision of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, which handles rail grievances relating to the interpretation and application of existing contracts.

The National Mediation Board was created on June 21, 1934, by an act of Congress amending the Railway Labor Act (48 Stat. 1185, 45 U.S.C. 151-58, 160-62). The act was further amended in April 1936 (49 Stat. 1189-91, 45 U.S.C. 1181-88); January 1951 (64 Stat. 1238; 45 U.S.C. 152); June 1966 (80 Stat. 208-9; 45 U.S.C. 153); and in April 1970 (84 Stat. 199-200; 45 U.S.C. 153).

The Board's major responsibilities are: (1) the mediation of disputes over wages, hours, and working conditions which arise between rail and air carriers and organizations representing their employees, and (2) the investigation of representation disputes and certification of employee organizations as representatives of crafts or classes of carrier employees.

Disputes growing out of grievances or out of interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions in the

railroad industry are referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. This Board is divided into four divisions and consists of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of national organizations of employees. In deadlocked cases the National Mediation Board is authorized to appoint a referee to sit with the members of the division for the purpose of making an award.

In the airline industry no national airline adjustment board has been established for settlement of grievances. Over the years the employee organizations and air carriers with established bargaining relationships have agreed to grievance procedures with final jurisdiction resting with a system board of adjustment. The National Mediation Board is frequently called upon to name a neutral referee to serve on a system board when the parties are deadlocked

and cannot agree on such an appointment themselves.

Programs and Activities

Mediation Disputes The Board is charged with mediating disputes between carriers and labor organizations relating to initial contract negotiations or subsequent changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions. When the parties fail to reach accord in direct bargaining either party may request the Board's services or the Board may on its own motion invoke its services.

Thereafter, negotiations continue until the Board determines that its efforts to mediate have been unsuccessful, at which time it seeks to induce the parties to submit the dispute to arbitration. If either party refuses to arbitrate, the Board issues a notice stating that the parties have failed to resolve their dispute through mediation. This notice commences a 30-day cooling off period after which resort to self-help is normally available to either or both parties.

Employee Representation If a dispute arises among a carrier's employees as to who is to be the representative of such employees, it is the Board's duty to investigate such dispute and to determine by secret ballot election or other appropriate means whether or not and to whom a representation certification should be issued. In the course of making this determination the Board must determine the craft or class in which the employees seeking representation properly belong.

Additional Duties Additional duties of the Board are the interpretation of agreements made under its mediatory auspices; the appointment of neutral referees when requested by the National Railroad Adjustment Board; the appointment of neutrals to sit on System Boards and Special Boards of Adjustment; and finally, the duty of

notifying the President when the parties have failed to reach agreement through the Board's mediation efforts and the labor dispute, in the judgment of the Board, threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service. In these cases, the President may, at his discretion, appoint an Emergency Board to investigate and report to him on the dispute. Self-help is barred for 60 days after appointment of the Emergency Board.

Sources of Information

A booklet outlining the history and operations of the Board and the act (*Administration of the Railway Labor Act by the National Mediation Board 1934-70*) is available on request. Also available for public distribution are the following documents: *Determinations of the National Mediation Board* (8 volumes); *Interpretations Pursuant to Section 5, Second of the Act* (2 volumes); *Annual Reports of the National Mediation Board including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; The Railway Labor Act at Fifty*.

At the Board's headquarters in Washington, D.C., copies of collective-bargaining agreements between labor and management of various rail and air carriers, as well as copies of the awards and interpretations issued by the several divisions of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, are available for public inspection during office hours.

For further information, contact the Special Assistant to the Chairman, National Mediation Board, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20572. Phone, 202-523-5335.

Approved.

Robert O. Harris,
Chairman,
National Mediation Board.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550

Phone, 202-655-4000

Lewis M. Branscomb

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Margaret Windus

JOHN B. SLAUGHTER
Donald N. Langenberg
Peter E. Wilkniss
Perry W. Hooks
Charles H. Herz
Thomas Ubois

Raymond E. Bye, Jr.
Jack Renirie
M. Kent Wilson

James M. McCullough
Syl McNinch, Jr.
L. Vaughn Blankenship

Irwin M. Pikus

M. Kent Wilson

Jerome H. Fregeau
Theodore W. Wirths

Theodore W. Wirths

Allen M. Shinn, Jr.
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Ronald E. Kagarise

Richard S. Nicholson

Marcel Bardon
Richard S. Nicholson
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[For the National Science Foundation statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 10, 1981, 46 FR 60537]

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high quality, science-driven research, the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature, upon which our future well-being as a nation is dependent. The National Science Foundation also supports applied research in several areas. Its educational programs are aimed at ensuring increasing understanding of science at all educational levels and an adequate supply of scientists and engineers to meet our country's needs.

The purposes of the National Science Foundation are to: increase the Nation's base of scientific knowledge and strengthen its ability to conduct scientific research; encourage research in areas that can lead to improvements in economic growth, energy supply and use, productivity, and environmental quality; promote international cooperation through science; and develop and help implement science education programs that can better prepare the Nation for meeting the challenges of the decades ahead. In its role as a leading Federal supporter of science, NSF also has an important role in national science policy planning.

The National Science Foundation was established by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 149; 42 U.S.C. 1861-1875), as amended, and was given additional authority by the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1601; 42 U.S.C. 1876-1879) and the Science and Technology Equal Opportunities Act (94 Stat. 3010; 42 U.S.C. 1885-1885d). Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 transferred to the Foundation certain reporting functions of the Office of Science and Technology Policy under the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 459; 42 U.S.C. 6601).

The Foundation consists of the National Science Board which is composed of 24 part-time members and the Director *ex officio*. Members are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate, for 6-year terms. They are selected because of their distinguished service in science, medicine, engineering, agriculture, education, public affairs,

research management, or industry. They are chosen in such a way as to be representative of the scientific leadership in all areas of the Nation.

The NSF Act assigns policymaking functions to the National Science Board and the administration of the Foundation to the Director. The policies of the Board on support of science and development of scientific personnel are generally implemented throughout the various programs of the Foundation. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Deputy Director and four Assistant Directors, subject to Senate confirmation.

Activities

The National Science Foundation initiates and supports fundamental, long-term, science-driven research in all the scientific and engineering disciplines. This support is made through grants, contracts, and other agreements awarded to universities, university consortia, nonprofit, and other research organizations. Most of this research is directed to the resolution of scientific questions concerning fundamental life processes, natural laws and phenomena, fundamental processes influencing the human environment and the forces impacting on people as members of society as well as on the behavior of society. Additional research is focused on selected societal problems.

The NSF encourages cooperative efforts by universities, industries, and government, and promotes the application of research and development for better products and services that improve the quality of life, create employment opportunities, stimulate

economic growth, and increase productivity and foreign trade.

The Foundation supports major national and international science programs, including the U.S. Antarctic Program, Ocean Drilling Programs, and others.

Support is given, through contracts, to national centers where large facilities are made available for the use of qualified scientists. Among the centers supported by the Foundation are the National Center for Atmospheric Research, the Kitt Peak National Observatory, the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory, Sacramento Peak Observatory, the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, and the Very Large Array (VLA) Radio Astronomy Observatory, the largest facility of its kind.

The Foundation's science and engineering education activities includes the graduate fellowships program, the minority graduate fellowships program, the NATO postdoctoral fellowships program, and travel grants to NATO advanced study institutes.

The Foundation also supports research aimed at formulating science policy through analysis of existing and emerging national issues that have significant scientific and technological content. It defines options and supplies analysis directed toward enhancing the contribution of science and technology to national goals.

NSF develops and disseminates information relating to the Nation's available human and financial resources for scientific and technical activities. Programs in information science and technology support basic and applied research leading to timely and resourceful use of information, especially by the scientific and technological enterprise.

International programs, including cooperative scientific research activities, support the exchange of American and foreign scientists and engineers, the execution of jointly designed research projects, participation in the activities of international science organizations, and travel to international conferences.

Support is also provided for the translation of foreign scientific and technical literature.

The National Science Board bestows annually the Alan T. Waterman Award on an outstanding young scientist for support of research and study. This award provides for up to \$150,000 for 3 years of research and study at the institution of the awardee's choice. From time to time, the Board also makes the honorary Vannevar Bush Award to a person who, through public service activities in science and technology, has made an outstanding contribution toward the welfare of mankind and the Nation. The two awards together are designed to encourage individuals to seek to achieve the Nation's objectives in scientific research and education.

The National Science Foundation also provides support for the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

Sources of Information

Grants Individuals or organizations who plan to submit grant proposals should refer to the *NSF Guide to Programs* and appropriate program brochures and announcements which may be obtained as indicated in the reference to publications, below.

Beginning graduate and minority graduate students wishing to apply for fellowships should contact the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel and Education.

Contracts The Foundation publicizes contracting and subcontracting opportunities in the *Commerce Business Daily* and other appropriate publications.

Organizations seeking to undertake contract work for the Foundation may contact the Division of Grants and Contracts, Room 201.

Small Business The Office of Small Business Research and Development in the Foundation provides information on opportunities for NSF support to small businesses with strong research capabilities in science and technology.

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization oversees NSF

compliance with the provisions of the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (92 Stat. 1757; 15 U.S.C. 683).

Publications The National Science Board assesses the status and health of science and its various disciplines, including such matters as national resources and manpower, in reports submitted annually to the President for submission to the Congress. The last such reports which have been submitted are: *Only One Science*, 12th National Science Board report, 1980; and *Science Indicators—1980*, 13th National Science report, 1981.

Detailed brochures are issued announcing and describing new programs and critical dates and application procedures for competitions, and may be obtained from the Publications Unit, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550. The monthly *NSF Bulletin*, summarizing program announcements and other NSF activities, is available from the Public Information Branch, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Other publications include: *Grants for Scientific Research* (NSF 81-79); *Grant Policy Manual* (NSF 77-47, revised March 1, 1981), which contains comprehensive statements of NSF grant administration policy, procedures, and guidance; *Guide to Programs* which summarizes information about NSF support programs; *Mosaic*, the NSF bimonthly magazine; and the quarterly *Antarctic Journal of the United States* (plus an annual review issue). These publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Information concerning engineering resources may be obtained through the Engineering Information Resources, National Science Foundation, Room 1110, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Board and Committee Minutes

Summary minutes of the open meetings of the National Science Board and Foundation advisory groups may be obtained from the NSB Office and the Division of Personnel and Management, respectively, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Inquiries Requests from the public for Agency records should be clearly identified "FOIA REQUEST" and addressed to the Public Information Branch, Room 531, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Privacy Act Inquiries Persons desiring to obtain personal records which are legally available to that individual under the Privacy Act of 1974, should submit a request in accordance with the NSF Privacy Act Regulations, 45 CFR Part 613.

Reading Room A collection of Agency policy documents, staff instructions, and orders, as well as current indexes, are available to the public for inspection and copying during regular business hours, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the NSF library, Room 1242, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Employment Inquiries may be directed to the National Science Foundation, Division of Personnel and Management, Room 212, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550.

For further information, contact the Public Information Branch, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20550. Phone, 202-357-9498.

National Transportation Safety Board

800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20594

Phone, 202-382-6600

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[For the National Transportation Safety Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 800]

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) seeks to assure that all types of transportation in the United States are conducted safely. The Board investigates accidents, conducts studies, and makes recommendations to Government agencies, the transportation industry, and others on safety measures and practices.

The National Transportation Safety Board was established as an independent agency of the Federal Government on April 1, 1975, by the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2156; 49 U.S.C. 1901).

The Safety Board consists of five Board members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 5-year terms. The President designates two of these members as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board for 2-year terms. The designation of the Chairman is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The mission of the National Transportation Safety Board is to promote transportation safety by conducting independent investigations of accidents and other safety problems and by formulating safety improvement recommendations.

Functions

Accident Investigation The Board is responsible for investigating, determining accident cause, making safety recommendations, and reporting the facts and circumstances of all U.S. civil aviation accidents; all railroad accidents in which there is a fatality or substantial property damage, or which involve a passenger train; all pipeline accidents in which there is a fatality or substantial property damage; highway accidents, including railroad grade-crossing accidents, that the Board selects in cooperation with the States; major marine casualties, and marine accidents involving a public vessel and a nonpublic vessel, in accordance with regulations prescribed jointly by the Board and the U.S. Coast Guard; and other transportation accidents which are catastrophic, involve problems of a

recurring character, or otherwise should be investigated in the judgment of the Board.

Safety Problem Identification In addition, the Board makes recommendations on matters pertaining to transportation safety and is a catalyst for transportation accident prevention by conducting safety studies and special investigations, assessing techniques of accident investigation and publishing recommended procedure for accident investigations, establishing regulatory requirements for reporting accidents, evaluating the transportation safety consciousness and efficacy of other

Government agencies in the prevention of accidents, evaluating the adequacy of safeguards and procedures concerning the transportation of hazardous materials and the performance of other Government agencies charged with ensuring the safe transportation of such materials, and reporting annually to the Congress on its activities.

Certificate or License Appeal The Board also reviews on appeal the suspension, amendment, modification, revocation, or denial of any certificate or license issued by the Secretary or an Administrator of the Department of Transportation.

Field Offices—National Transportation Safety Board

City	Field Office Chief	Address
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	Jon L. Osgood	Suite C-145, Box 11, 701 C St.
Lawndale, Calif. 90261	Alan L. Crawford	P.O. Box 6117, 15000 Aviation Blvd.
Aurora, Colo. 80010	George R. Baker	Suite 14, 10255 E. 25th Ave.
Miami Springs, Fla. 33166	Lewis F. Wells, Acting	4471 NW. 36th St.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309	Jay Golden	Suite 921, 1720 Peachtree St. NW.
Des Plaines, Ill. 60018	Noel D. Lawson	Suite 140, 2300 E. Devon Ave.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	Bruce G. Hoch	Room 1748, 601 E. 12th St.
Jamaica, N.Y. 11430	Vernon A. Taylor	Room 102, Federal Bldg., JFK Internat'l Airport.
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102	Truman W. Finch	Room 7A07, 819 Taylor St.
Seattle, Wash. 98188	Willard P. Peterson	Room 303, 19415 Pacific Hwy. South.

Sources of Information

Publications Publications are provided free of charge to the following categories of subscribers: Federal, State, or local transportation agencies; international transportation organizations or foreign governments; educational institutions or libraries; nonprofit public safety organizations; and the news media. Persons in these categories who are interested in receiving copies of NTSB publications should contact the Public Inquiries Section, National Transportation Safety Board, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20594. Phone, 202-382-6735.

All other persons interested in receiving NTSB publications must purchase them from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161. Orders may be placed by telephone to the NTIS Subscription Unit, 703-487-4630, or to their sales desk on 703-487-4650.

Public Reference Room The Public Reference Room of the Safety Board is available for record inspection or copying. It is located in Room 808G at the Board's Washington, D.C., headquarters, 800 Independence Avenue SW. Requests for access to public records should be made in person at Room 808G, or by writing the Public Inquiries Section, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20594.

Procurement and Contracting Inquiries regarding the Safety Board's procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to the Chief, Operations and Facilities Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20594.

Employment Send applications for employment to the Personnel and Training Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20594.

Speakers Requests for speakers to discuss subjects relating to transportation safety or to the Safety Board's

organization, functions, activities, procedures, and regulations, should be directed to the Office of Government and Public Affairs, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20594.

Government and Public Affairs, National Transportation Safety Board, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20594. Phone, 202-382-6600.

Approved.

J. R. Kissinger,
Managing Director.

For further information, contact the Office of

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20555
Phone, 301-492-7000

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James R. Shea	<i>Director, Office of International Programs</i>
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Alan S. Rosenthal	<i>Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel</i>
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Edward L. Jordan *Director, Division of Engineering and Quality Assurance*

Brian K. Grimes *Director, Division of Emergency Preparedness*

[For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter I]

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates the uses of nuclear energy to protect the public health and safety and the environment. It does this by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and to own and use nuclear materials. The NRC makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. The NRC also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission was established as an independent regulatory agency under the provisions of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1242; 42 U.S.C. 5801) and Executive Order 11834 of January 15, 1975, effective January 19, 1975. Transferred to the NRC were all licensing and related regulatory functions formerly assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission, which was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755) as amended by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as amended.

The major program components of the NRC are the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, and the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, which were created by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974; and the Commission-created Office of Inspection and Enforcement. Headquarters offices are located in Bethesda, Md., and there are five regional offices.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's purpose is to assure that the civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities are conducted in a manner consistent with the public health and safety, environmental quality, national security, and the antitrust laws. The major share of the Commission effort is focused on the use of nuclear energy to generate electric power.

Programs and Activities

NRC fulfills its responsibilities through a system of licensing and regulation which includes, among other things: licensing

the construction and operation of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the possession, use, processing, transport, handling and disposal of nuclear materials; regulation of licensed activities including assurance that measures are taken for the physical protection of facilities and materials; development and implementation of rules and regulations governing licensed nuclear activities; inspection of licensee facilities and activities; investigation of nuclear incidents and allegations concerning any matter regulated by NRC; enforcement of NRC licenses and regulations by the issuance of orders, civil penalties and other types of actions; conduct of public hearings on nuclear and radiological safety, environmental, common defense and security and antitrust matters; and the development of effective working relationships with the States regarding the regulation of nuclear materials. This relationship includes the assurance that adequate regulatory programs are maintained by those States which exercise, by agreement with the Commission, regulatory control over certain nuclear materials within their respective borders. In addition, a systematic review of operational data, including reports of accidents and other events, from nuclear powerplants is performed in order to detect trends that will better enable the NRC to forecast and solve safety problems. Inspection of NRC-licensed activities is carried out from five regional offices. In addition, resident inspectors operating out of the

regional offices have been assigned to most reactor sites.

The Commission also contracts for research deemed necessary for performing licensing and related regulatory functions.

Sources of Information

General information may be obtained by directing inquiries to the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. Specific information is available as shown below.

Public Document Room The NRC maintains its principal Public Document Room (PDR) at 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20555; phone, 202-634-3274. As of October 1, 1981, the main Public Document Room contained about 1.06 million documents in hard copy or on microfiche. These documents pertain to the licensing of source material, production and utilization facilities, special nuclear material, transportation of radioactive materials, research and technical assistance reports, reports on generic technical issues, rules and regulations, Commission correspondence, transcripts of Commission meetings, minutes and reports of NRC's advisory committees, and other material relating to the regulatory responsibilities and operation of the Commission.

Members of the public may visit the PDR and examine any document in the collection, or phone or write-in requests. The services offered include reference assistance, copying services, and microfiche reader-printers. Indexes and Daily Accession Listings providing bibliographic descriptions of documents in the collection also are available.

In addition, the NRC has established more than 130 Public Document Rooms around the country. The local PDR's are typically located in libraries in cities and towns near proposed and actual nuclear plant sites, and contain detailed information specific to the nearby facilities which are either licensed or under regulatory review. A list of these local Public Document Rooms, which may be visited, is available from the Director, Division of Rules and Records,

Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. To obtain specific information about the availability of documents at the local Public Document Rooms, the NRC's local Public Document Room branch may be contacted directly by calling toll free, 800-638-8081.

Records Freedom of Information Act queries should be directed to the Director, Office of Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Publications *Annual Report 1980* provides a summary of major agency activities for the year. It is available for purchase from the NRC/Government Printing Office Sales Program. Pricing and ordering information may be obtained by writing to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555; Attention: Publications Sales Manager, or by calling 301-492-9530.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission produces a variety of scientific, technical, and administrative information dealing with licensing and regulating civilian nuclear power. Information on agency publications can be obtained from *Title List of Documents Made Publicly Available*, NUREG-0540. This document, published monthly, includes (1) docketed material associated with civilian nuclear powerplants and other uses of radioactive materials and (2) nondocketed material received and generated by the NRC pertinent to its role as a regulatory agency. Single copies of monthly issues of NUREG-0540 are available for purchase from the NRC/GPO Sales Program and from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Va. 22161. Subscription service for NUREG-0540, consisting of 12 consecutive monthly issues, is also available from the NRC/GPO Sales Program. All the documents listed are available for inspection and copying at the NRC Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., and the formal reports are also available for purchase from the NRC/GPO Sales Program and NTIS.

Single copies of some publications, such as *Draft Environmental Statements*

and *Draft Regulatory Guides* are available without charge, to the extent of supply, from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Document Management Branch, Washington, D.C. 20555. Active *Regulatory Guides* are available on subscription from the NRC/GPO Sales Program. These *Regulatory Guides* are published in 10 subject areas: Power Reactors, Research and Test Reactors, Fuels and Materials Facilities, Environmental and Siting, Material and Plant Protection, Products, Transportation, Occupational Health, Antitrust Review, and General.

Other subscription items available from the NRC/GPO Sales Program include: *Licensed Operating Reactors-Status Summary Report* (monthly), NUREG-0020; *Construction Status for Nuclear Power Plants* (quarterly), NUREG-0030; *Licensee, Contractor and Vendor Inspection Status Report* (quarterly), NUREG-0040; *Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences* (quarterly), NUREG-0090; *Regulatory and Technical Reports* (quarterly), NUREG-0304; *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations*; *U.S. NRC Telephone Directory*; *Information Report on State Legislation* (monthly), NUREG/BR-0025; and the *Weekly Information Report*. Details on ordering and pricing for these and other NRC subscription items can be obtained by writing to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555; Attention: Publications Sales Manager or by calling 301-492-9530. Subscription service for the *Standard Review Plan*, NUREG-0800, is handled exclusively by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances (monthly, quarterly, and semiannual indexes), a compilation of adjudications and other issuances for the NRC, including Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Boards, is available for sale from the NRC/GPO Sales Program, either on subscription or on a single-issue basis. Hardbound semiannual issuances and indexes are also available from the NRC/GPO Sales Program. *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulatory Agenda* (published in the *Federal Register* each April and October) are available in January, April, July, and

October from the Director, Division of Rules and Records, Office of Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. Persons may obtain information regarding the status of any regulation or petition for rulemaking before the Commission by calling toll free, 800-368-5642.

Procurement and Contracts Detailed information on how to do business with the NRC and on programs to assist small business is available from the Director, Division of Contracts, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Speakers Requests for speakers, participants for workshops, seminars and lectures by civic groups, educational institutions, and the press should be addressed to the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Employment NRC's employment activities are exempt from civil service requirements and are conducted under NRC's independent merit system. However, NRC employees receive Federal employee benefits (retirement, group life insurance, and health benefits) on the same basis as other Federal employees. Applicants with veterans' preference are accorded the preference granted to them by the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387).

Recruitment is continuous and applications from individuals qualified for NRC needs are accepted whenever they are received. In addition to receiving applications from candidates at all grade levels throughout the year, the NRC recruits annually from colleges as appropriate to fill needs for interns and entry-level professionals.

Employment inquiries, applications and requests from schools for participation in the recruitment program may be directed to the Director, Division of Organization and Personnel, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. Phone, 301-492-7715.

Approved.

William J. Dircks,
Executive Director
for Operations.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone, 202-634-7943

ROBERT A. ROWLAND *Chairman*
Commissioners:

Timothy F. Cleary
Bertram Robert Cottine
Paul A. Tenney (Chief Judge) *Administrative Law Judge*

Executive Staff:

Robert A. Rowland *Chairman*
James R. Meadows, Jr. *Executive Director*
Paul A. Tenney *Chief Judge*
E. Ross Buckley *General Counsel*
Ray H. Darling, Jr. *Executive Secretary*
Linda A. Smith *Public Information Specialist*

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent quasi-judicial agency established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590; 29 U.S.C. 651-678).

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC) is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OSHA, and the time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act covers virtually every employer in the country. Enforced by the Secretary of Labor, the act is an effort to reduce the incidence of personal injuries, illness, and

deaths among working men and women in the United States which result from their employment. It requires each employer to furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees; and to comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the act.

Functions

The Review Commission was created to adjudicate enforcement actions initiated under the act when they are contested by employers, employees, or representatives of employees. A case arises when a citation is issued against an employer as the result of an OSHA inspection and it is contested within 15 working days.

The Commission is more of a court system than a simple tribunal, for within the Review Commission there are two levels of adjudication. All cases which require a hearing are assigned to a Review Commission Administrative Law

Judge (ALJ) who decides the case. Ordinarily the hearing is held in the community where the alleged violation occurred or as close as possible. At the hearing, the Secretary of Labor will generally have the burden of proving the case. After the hearing, the judge must issue a decision, based on finding of fact and conclusion of law. A substantial number of the decisions of the judges become final orders of the Commission. However, each ALJ decision is subject to discretionary review by the three members of the Review Commission upon the direction of any one of the three, if done within 30 days of the filing of the decision. When that occurs, the Commission issues its own decision.

Once a case is decided, any person adversely affected or aggrieved thereby, may obtain a review of the decision in the United States Court of Appeals.

The principal office of the Review Commission is in Washington, D.C. There are also seven regional offices where Review Commission Judges are stationed:

**Review Commission Judges—
Occupational Safety Review Commission**

Address	Phone
Atlanta, Ga. 30309 1365 Peachtree St. NE.	404-881-4086
Boston, Mass. 02110 John W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse	617-223-3757

Review Commission Judges—Occupational Safety Review Commission—Continued

Address	Phone
Chicago, Ill. 60603 55 E. Monroe St.	312-353-2564
Dallas, Tex. 75242 1100 Commerce St.	214-767-5271
Denver, Colo. 80265 1050 17th St.	303-837-2281
New York, N.Y. 10036 1515 Broadway.	212-944-3455
St. Louis, Mo. 63101 1114 Market St.	314-425-5071

Sources of Information

To give the public and persons appearing before the Commission a better understanding of the act, and the Commission's procedures and decisions, members and officials participate as speakers or panel members before bar associations, safety councils, labor organizations, management associations, and educational, civic, and other groups. Requests for speakers, panelists, or any publications may be made to the Commission's Washington office.

For further information, contact the Public Information Specialist, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC), 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-634-7943.

Approved.

Robert A. Rowland,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20415
Phone, 202-632-5491

DONALD J. DEVINE	<i>Director</i>
Loretta Cornelius	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Joseph A. Morris	<i>General Counsel</i>
J. Jackson Walter	<i>Director, Office of Government Ethics</i>
Robert E. Moffit	<i>Assistant Director for Congressional Relations</i>
Patrick Korten	<i>Assistant Director for Public Affairs</i>
Joseph W. Lowell, Jr.	<i>Inspector General</i>
Michael R. Sanera	<i>Assistant Director for Planning and Evaluation</i>

William B. Davidson, Jr.	<i>Chairman, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee</i>
Arch S. Ramsay	<i>Associate Director for Compliance and Investigations</i>
George Nesterzuk	<i>Associate Director for Administration</i>
James W. Morrison, Jr.	<i>Associate Director for Compensation</i>
Richard B. Post	<i>Associate Director for Staffing</i>
Michael R. Frost	<i>Associate Director for Workforce Effectiveness and Development</i>

[For the Office of Personnel Management statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Jan. 5, 1979, 44 FR 1501]

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system for Federal employment, which includes recruiting, examining, training, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, sex, political influence, or other nonmerit factors. OPM's role is to ensure that the Federal Government provides an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. Through a range of programs designed to develop and encourage the effectiveness of the Government employee, OPM supports Government program managers in their personnel management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees directly.

The Office of Personnel Management was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978). Transferred to OPM were many of the functions of the former United States Civil Service Commission. The Office's duties and authority are specified in the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1111, 5 U.S.C. 1101), approved October 13, 1978.

The 10 regional offices carry out OPM programs in the field. Under the regional offices OPM has area offices in key locations, Federal job information and testing centers, and other field duty stations.

Activities

Recruiting and Examining The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for the nationwide recruiting and examining of applicants for positions in the Federal civil service at General Schedule (GS) grades 1 through 15 and for Wage Grade (blue collar) positions. OPM also administers the Qualifications Review Board examining process for career Senior Executive Service

appointments and examines for Administrative Law Judges.

Personnel Investigations Personnel investigations are used in support of the selection and appointment processes. They serve several purposes: to determine the suitability of applicants under consideration for appointment; to check on applicants or employees under consideration for appointment to positions having either national security and/or special professional or administrative qualifications requirements; and to enforce civil service regulations. OPM also makes loyalty determinations of U.S. citizens employed or under consideration for employment by international organizations of which the United States is a member.

Affirmative Employment The Office of Personnel Management provides overall leadership, management, and coordination to Government-wide efforts designed to address the unique employment problems and needs of particular societal groups. To that end, it administers the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program, the Federal Women's Program, the Hispanic Employment Program, the Selective Placement Programs for the Employment of the Handicapped, the Upward

Mobility Program, the Veterans Employment Program, and the Worker-Trainee Opportunities Program. It is also responsible for assuring that affirmative action towards the achievement of equal employment is an integral part of all Federal personnel management activities.

Employee Development and Training

The Office of Personnel Management plans, promotes, and carries out Government-wide programs to encourage the development and training of Federal career employees. It gives technical assistance to Federal trainers and managers on training matters. Through a nationwide network of training centers, executive seminar centers, and the Federal Executive Institute, it offers a broad range of courses. OPM also prescribes standards for agencies to

follow in training and developing their employees.

Incentive Awards OPM provides policy, guidance, and assistance to Federal agencies in the administration of the Government-wide Incentive Awards Program. This program, which provides cash and honor awards, encourages employees to contribute to improvements in Government operations or services through their suggestions, inventions, and superior performance. OPM also provides policy and guidance for the administration of performance appraisal systems and the award of bonuses in the Senior Executive Service. It also administers the Presidential Rank Awards program for recognition of sustained high quality accomplishment of career members of the Senior Executive Service.

Regional Offices—Office of Personnel Management

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Address	Director
I.....	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02109	Jeanne W. Kelly, Acting.
II.....	New Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278	John J. Lafferty.
III.....	Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	Robert E. Sperry.
IV.....	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.....	David Caldwell.
V.....	29th Floor, Federal Office Bldg., 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.	Steven R. Cohen.
VI.....	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75242	Edward Vela, Jr.
VII.....	815 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101.....	Gerald K. Hinch.
VIII.....	Bldg. 20, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225	Robert J. Dunn.
IX.....	525 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.....	Francis V. Yanak.
X.....	Federal Office Bldg., 915 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., 98174.....	Thomas G. McCarthy.

Personnel Management Other OPM programs directly support the manager's personnel management responsibilities. They include the Government-wide classification system; administration of Government pay systems; development and operation of information systems to support and improve Federal personnel management decisionmaking; independent evaluation of agency personnel management practices and establishment of standards for agency personnel management systems; and the provision of information and technical guidance to agencies, unions, and the public on Federal labor-management relations. OPM administers the Senior Executive Service and is responsible for oversight and providing assistance on a

variety of Government-wide executive personnel management matters.

Employee Benefits OPM also manages a number of activities which directly affect the well-being of the Federal employee and indirectly enhance employee effectiveness. These include health benefits, life insurance, occupational health, and retirement benefits.

Personnel Programs OPM operates personnel programs to improve personnel management in Federal, State, local, and Indian tribal governments. It coordinates the temporary assignment of employees between Federal agencies and State, local, and Indian tribal governments; institutions of higher education; and other eligible organizations for up to 2

years, for work of mutual benefit to the participating organizations. It administers the Presidential Management Intern program which provides 2-year excepted appointments with Federal agencies to recipients of graduate degrees in public administration. In addition, the Office of Personnel Management administers the Federal Merit System Standards, which apply to certain grant-aided State and local programs.

Conflicts of Interest The Office of Government Ethics was established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1824; 2 U.S.C. 701), as amended, approved October 26, 1978, to provide overall direction of executive branch policies related to preventing conflicts of interest on the part of officers and employees of any executive agency.

It functions as follows:

Develops and recommends to the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Attorney General, rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President or the Office of Personnel Management pertaining to the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest;

Monitors and investigates compliance with the public financial disclosure requirements of Title II of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;

Orders corrective action on the part of agencies and employees which the Director, Office of Government Ethics, deems necessary; and

Provides information on and promotes understanding of ethical standards in executive agencies.

Sources of Information

Employment A network of Federal Job Information Centers, located in major

metropolitan areas, provides Federal employment information. To obtain the appropriate telephone number, check the white pages under U.S. Government, Office of Personnel Management.

Contracts On contract matters, contact the Chief, Acquisition Section, Support Services Branch, Administration Group, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, D.C. 20415, or the Administrative Officer of the appropriate regional office.

Publications OPM issues publications addressed to a variety of audiences ranging from applicants for employment to the heads of Federal agencies. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, sells copies of *Management* magazine, *Achievements*, *The Senior Executive Service*, *In Brief*, *Spotlight on Affirmative Employment Programs*, and the *Fed Fact* series.

The Issuance System Manager, Office of Planning and Evaluation, can provide information about Federal personnel management publications, particularly those in the Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) system.

Library The OPM Library maintains collections of historical and current information on personnel management and the Federal civil service, including legislative information. The Library also serves as a reading room for those interested in OPM publications available to the public. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, sells titles in the *Personnel Bibliography Series* and subscriptions to *Personnel Literature*.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20415. Phone, 202-632-5491.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

425 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone, 202-724-0104

Officials in the Republic of Panama:

Dennis P. McAuliffe Administrator

Fernando Manfredo, Jr. *Deputy Administrator*
Official in Washington:
 Michael Rhode, Jr. *Secretary*

[For the Panama Canal Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 35, Part 9]

The Panama Canal Commission maintains and operates the Panama Canal and the facilities and appurtenances related thereto, coordinates the operation of the waterway and other activities with the Republic of Panama, and correlates joint actions in harbors and port areas, certain housing and public areas, and some civil protection functions.

The Panama Canal Commission was established as an independent agency by the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 452; 22 U.S.C. 3601), approved September 27, 1979.

The Commission is supervised by a nine-member Board: five members who are nationals of the United States and four members who are nationals of the Republic of Panama. All members of the Board are appointed by the President; the members who are United States nationals are appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Functions

The Commission was established by Congress on October 1, 1979, to carry out the responsibilities of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. In fulfilling these obligations, the Commission manages, operates, and

maintains the Canal, its complementary works, installations and equipment, and provides for the orderly transit of vessels through the Canal. The Commission will perform these functions until the treaty terminates on December 31, 1999, at which time the Republic of Panama will assume full responsibility for the Canal.

Sources of Information

Information concerning contracts and other matters may be obtained from the Panama Canal Commission, APO Miami, 34011. The Procurement Office is located at 4400 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, La. 70140.

For further information, contact the Office of the Secretary, Panama Canal Commission, 312 Pennsylvania Building, 425 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004. Phone, 202-724-0104.
 Approved.

Michael Rhode, Jr.,
Secretary.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20526
 Phone, 202-254-5010

LORET MILLER RUPPE	<i>Director</i>
Everett Alvarez	<i>Deputy Director</i>
David Scotton	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Lon Randall	<i>Associate Director for International Operations</i>
Richard Abell	<i>Director, Office of Program Development</i>
Gerald McIntosh	<i>Director, Africa Operations</i>
Luis del Rio	<i>Director, Inter-American Operations</i>
Jody Olsen	<i>Director, North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific (NANEAP) Operations</i>

Nadine Plaster	<i>Associate Director for Recruitment and Placement</i>
Alexander B. Cook	<i>General Counsel and Legislative Liaison</i>
Dominick Onorato	<i>Associate Director for Management</i>
William Dawson	<i>Director, Office of the Coordinator for Training Management</i>
Gerald Kisner	<i>Director, Office of Private Sector Development</i>
Bronwyn M. Morgan	<i>Director, Office of Talent Search</i>
John B. Nicholson	<i>Director, Communications Office</i>

The Peace Corps' purpose is to promote world peace and friendship, to help the peoples of other countries in meeting their needs for trained manpower, to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served, and to promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. In 1977 the Peace Corps Act was amended to emphasize the Peace Corps' commitment toward programing to meet the basic needs of those living in the poorest areas of the countries in which the Peace Corps operates.

The Peace Corps, formerly a component of ACTION, was established as an independent agency by title VI of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1540), approved February 21, 1982. Legislative authority was provided by the Peace Corps Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 612; 22 U.S.C. 2501), as amended.

The Peace Corps consists of a Washington, D.C., headquarters; three recruitment service centers, supporting 14 area offices; and overseas operations in 62 countries.

The Peace Corps' presence in foreign countries fluctuates as programs are added or withdrawn. A complete list of countries with specific addresses is available upon request from the Director, Office of Administrative Services, Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20526. Any particular country in which the Peace Corps maintains a program may be addressed by writing to the Country Director, c/o the American Embassy in such country.

To fulfill the Peace Corps' mandate, men and women of all ages and walks of life are trained over a 9–14 week period in the appropriate local language, the technical skills necessary for the particular job, and the cross-cultural skills needed when approaching a society with traditions and attitudes different from their own. They are then placed overseas in countries whose needs are critical, and

who request volunteers to aid in their economic and social development. Volunteers serve for a period of 2 years, living among the people with whom they work. Volunteers are expected to become a part of the community and to demonstrate, through their voluntary service, that people can be an important impetus for change.

Today more than 5,000 volunteers serve throughout Latin America, Africa, the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific. Their services vary widely according to talent and to host-country needs. These volunteers work primarily in the areas of agriculture/rural development, health, and education. Projects are designed to match the skills and community-level approach of the volunteers with the resources of host-country agencies and other international organizations to help solve specific development problems.

An auxiliary effort within the Peace Corps is the Peace Corps Partnership Program, which provides opportunities for elementary, junior and senior high schools, civic groups, and neighborhood and youth organizations in the United States to meet a specific need of an overseas community by financial sponsorship of the construction of a school, clinic, or community facility recommended by a Peace Corps volunteer. Cross-cultural exchange is a major element in Partnership projects.

The Peace Corps also serves as the sponsor for United States citizens who

serve in the United Nations Volunteer program.

Recruitment Office and Service Centers—Peace Corps

Service Center/Office	Address	Telephone
NEW YORK SERVICE CENTER	Rm. 1605, 26 Federal Plaza New York, N.Y. 10278.	212-264-1780
Area Offices:		
Boston (Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine)	Rm. 1405, McCormack P.O. and Courthouse Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02109.	617-223-7366
New York (New York City, northern New Jersey, Connecticut, Puerto Rico)	Rm. 1607, 26 Federal Plaza New York, N.Y. 10278.	212-264-7123
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania, Delaware, southern New Jersey, New York, except New York City)	Rm. 102-A, U.S. Customs House, 2d and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.	215-597-0744 Toll free Pennsylvania: 800-462-1589 404-221-2932 Toll free outside Georgia: 800-241-3862 202-254-7346 Toll free: 800-424-8580, ext. 26 or 38 312-353-3585
Atlanta (Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida)	Rm. 2207, 101 Marietta St. NW. Atlanta, Ga. 30323.	
Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia)	1713 H St. NW. Washington, D.C. 20526.	
CHICAGO SERVICE CENTER	3d Floor, 10 W. Jackson Chicago, Ill. 60604.	
Area Offices:		
Dallas (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas)	Rm. 230, 400 N. Ervay St., P.O. Box 370 Dallas, Tex. 75221.	214-767-5435 Toll free Texas: 800-442-7294; other States, 800-527-9216
Dallas Satellite Office	Suite 2500, Palm Sq., 100 N. Interstate Hwy. 35 Austin, Tex. 78701.	512-397-5925
Chicago (Illinois, Indiana)	3d Floor, 10 W. Jackson Chicago, Ill. 60604.	312-353-4990 Toll free Indiana: 800-621-3670
Minneapolis (Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 104, Old Federal Bldg., 212 3d Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.	612-349-3625 Toll free Wisconsin: 800-328-8282
Kansas City (Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska)	Rm. 318, Gateway II Bldg., 4th and State Sts. Kansas City, Kans. 66101.	816-374-4556 Toll free, except Kansas: 800-255-4121
Detroit (Michigan, Ohio)	Rm. M-74, P. V. McNamara Federal Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Mich. 48226.	313-226-7928 Toll free Ohio: 800-521-8686
SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE CENTER	Rm. 533, 211 Main St. San Francisco, Calif. 94105.	415-974-0677
Area Offices:		
San Francisco (northern California, Nevada, Hawaii)	Rm. 210, 1375 Sutter St. San Francisco, Calif. 94109.	415-556-8400
Denver (Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)	Rm. 103, 1845 Sherman St. Denver, Colo. 80203.	303-837-4173 Toll free, except Colorado: 800-525-4621 206-442-5490
Seattle (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska)	Suite 360, 111 3d Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98101.	Toll free Oregon and Idaho: 800-426-1022 213-824-7742
Los Angeles (southern California, Arizona)	Rm. B-16, 9911 W. Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90035.	
Los Angeles Satellite Office	Rm. 205-A, 522 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.	602-261-6621

Sources of Information

In all cases, information or assistance may be obtained by directing inquiries to or contacting the Peace Corps'

Washington headquarters or any of its recruiting offices. Frequently, information is available from local post offices. Address specific inquiries as indicated below.

Employment Persons interested in employment with the Peace Corps should address inquiries to Peace Corps, Personnel, Washington, D.C. 20526.

Publications For general literature, write to Peace Corps, Attention: Communications Office, Washington, D.C. 20526. A variety of technical publications relating to training and programing in the Peace Corps and to appropriate technologies developed in the field can be obtained through Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange, Office of Program Development, Washington, D.C. 20526.

Becoming A Peace Corps Volunteer Persons interested in becoming a Peace Corps volunteer should write to Peace

Corps, Attention: Office of Recruitment, Washington, D.C. 20526, or contact any Peace Corps recruitment office.

Peace Corps Partnership Persons or groups interested in participating in Peace Corps Partnership projects should call toll free, 800-424-8580, extension 27 or 77, or write to the Office of Private Sector Development, Washington, D.C. 20526.

For further information, contact the Peace Corps, Communications Office, Washington, D.C. 20526. Phone, 202-254-7970.

Approved.

Dominick Onorato,
Associate Director for Management.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

425 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone, 202-566-1218

Max N. Berry (Vacancy)	<i>Chairman, Board of Directors</i>
Thomas J. Regan	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
Jonathan L. Kempner (Vacancy)	<i>Executive Director</i>
Thomas J. Regan	<i>Assistant Director, Legal</i>
Jerry Smedley	<i>Development Director</i>
Barbara S. Austin	<i>Operations Director</i>
	<i>Real Estate Director</i>
	<i>Administrative Officer</i>

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) has prepared a comprehensive development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent blocks on the north side of the Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Corporation is to carry out the plan through a combination of public improvements with stimulation of private investment, and it is to ensure development, maintenance, and use of the area compatible with its historic and ceremonial importance.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation was established as a wholly owned Federal corporation by the act of October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1266; 40 U.S.C. 871 et seq.), as amended.

PADC is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors. Eight of the members are appointed by the President from

private life, and seven are from the Federal or District of Columbia Government. The Board also has eight nonvoting members representing local, Federal, or District agencies concerned with urban planning or the arts and sciences.

Functions

The Corporation will use Federal funds to upgrade the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Area with public improvement projects such as repaving and landscaping the Avenue and adjacent areas; preserving the designated historical landmarks; and developing a residential community and other people-oriented uses. Improvements under the comprehensive development plan will involve changes to facilitate traffic circulation, to increase pedestrian use, and to add amenities such as trees, street furniture, new lighting, and additional public open spaces.

The balance of the Corporation's program will engage the private sector in development projects compatible with the plan. PADC will use funds borrowed from the United States Treasury to assemble land for housing, office buildings, and retail uses in response to market demand. The Corporation will make public offerings of development opportunities on sites, and it will enter into long-term leases with developers selected to carry out individual projects. The proceeds from the leases will be used to service and retire the Corporation's debt to the Treasury.

In carrying out the development plan, PADC works closely with a number of Federal agencies, including the

Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service. PADC also coordinates the implementation of the plan with affected agencies of the District of Columbia Government. For example, the District of Columbia Government refers building permits for new construction in the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Area to PADC for approval relating to conformity with the plan.

Sources of Information

The *Pennsylvania Avenue Plan—1974*, approved by Congress in May 1975, describes the program for comprehensive renewal of the designated area. Copies of this publication are available from the Corporation at cost, as are other supplementary technical documents and economic studies. Copies of the annual reports of the Corporation and a quarterly newsletter also are available.

Further further information, contact the Public Relations Director, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, 425 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004. Phone, 202-566-0402.

Approved.

Max N. Berry,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone, 202-254-4817

Raymond J. Donovan (*Secretary of Labor*)

Malcolm Baldrige (*Secretary of Commerce*)

Donald T. Regan (*Secretary of the Treasury*)

EDWIN M. JONES
(*Vacancy*)

William H. Moore

Charles E. Skopic

Board of Directors:

Chairman

Members:

Officials:

Executive Director

Deputy Executive Director

Assistant Executive Director

Special Assistant to the Executive Director

Gerald E. Cole, Jr.	<i>Assistant Executive Director, Policy and Planning</i>
Emerson H. Beier	<i>Assistant Executive Director, Research and Evaluation</i>
Charles M. Hicks	<i>Director, Internal Audit</i>
Joseph E. Ellinger	<i>Director, Public Affairs</i>
Henry Rose	<i>General Counsel</i>
William M. DeHarde	<i>Director, Office of Program Operations</i>
Lawrence Maslan	<i>Director, Office of Financial Operations</i>
Robert E. Geiger	<i>Director, Office of Management Services</i>
Richard L. Conroy	<i>Director, Office of Information Management</i>

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) guarantees basic pension benefits in covered private plans if they terminate with insufficient assets.

Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), approved September 2, 1974 (88 Stat. 1003 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), established the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to ensure payment of certain benefits of covered pension plans.

The PBGC, a self-financing, wholly owned Government corporation subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597; 31 U.S.C. 846), is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, and the Treasury. The Secretary of Labor is Chairman of the Board. A seven-member Advisory Committee, composed of two labor, two business, and three public members appointed by the President, advises the PBGC on various matters.

Activities

Coverage Title IV of ERISA provides for coverage of most private defined benefit plans. These are plans which provide a benefit, the amount of which can be determined from a formula in the plan, for example, one based on factors such as age, years of service, average or highest salary, etc.

The PBGC administers two benefit insurance programs: single-employer and multiemployer insurance plans. Over 35 million workers participate in more than 92,000 covered plans.

Single-Employer Insurance Program

Under the single-employer program, the PBGC guarantees payment of a covered

plan's basic benefits if that plan terminates without sufficient assets to pay those benefits. However, the act limits the total monthly benefit that the PBGC may guarantee for one individual to \$1,380.68 per month for a plan terminating during 1982, and requires the PBGC to guarantee recent benefit increases on a phased-in basis.

Another program, which is discretionary and not yet operational, would insure plan benefits which fall outside the definition of basic benefits.

Multiemployer Insurance Program

Under title IV of ERISA, the PBGC guarantees basic benefits for multiemployer plans in a similar fashion as for single-employer plans. However, the payment of guaranteed benefits was at the PBGC's discretion under the provisions of the law that remained in force until August 1, 1980.

The Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1208; 29 U.S.C. 1001), revised the law applicable to multiemployer pension plans by changing the insurable event from plan termination to plan insolvency. In accordance with the Act, the PBGC provides financial assistance to plans which are unable to pay basic benefits. The plans are obligated to repay such assistance.

The Act also requires more rapid funding by employers of a multiemployer plan's past obligations, as well as increases in employer contributions to a plan when certain indicators reveal that the plan is inadequately funded. It also makes an employer withdrawing from a plan liable to the plan for a portion of its unfunded vested benefits.

Plan Terminations The plan administrator is required to notify the PBGC at least 10 days prior to the proposed date of termination of a single-employer plan. PBGC assures that plan assets are sufficient to pay guaranteed benefits. In all single-employer plan terminations covered by title IV, plan assets must be allocated to participants as stipulated in the act.

The PBGC also may institute termination proceedings when certain events specified in the act indicate that such action may be necessary.

In instances when the PBGC determines that the withdrawal of any substantial employer or employers from a plan under which more than one employer makes contributions (other than a multiemployer plan) will result in a significant reduction in contributions to a plan, it may terminate that portion of the plan attributable to the withdrawal and treat the remainder as a separate plan.

Premium Collections All defined benefit pension plans are required to pay

prescribed premium rates to the PBGC. The annual premium per plan participant for multiemployer pension plans is \$1.40 in 1982 and increases in steps to \$2.60 in 1989. The current premium for single-employer plans is \$2.60 per participant per year.

Individual Retirement Programs

Pursuant to ERISA, PBGC provides advice and assistance to individuals on the economic desirability of establishing tax-qualified Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) or certain other individual retirement programs, and on transferring amounts to such IRA's or other programs from qualified pension plans when an employee receives a total pension payout.

For further information, contact the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-254-4817.

Approved.

Edwin M. Jones,
Executive Director.

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

*2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20268
Phone, 202-655-4000*

JANET D. STEIGER	<i>Chairman</i>
Maureen Drummy	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Henry R. Folsom	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
Ronald R. Jensen	<i>Special Assistant</i>
Simeon M. Bright	<i>Commissioner</i>
Richard R. Legon	<i>Special Assistant</i>
John W. Crutcher	<i>Commissioner</i>
Elliott H. Rock	<i>Special Assistant</i>
James H. Duffy	<i>Commissioner</i>
Arpad Kovacsy	<i>Special Assistant</i>
David F. Harris	<i>Chief Administrative Office and Secretary</i>
David F. Stover	<i>General Counsel</i>
Stephen A. Gold	<i>Deputy General Counsel</i>
Stephen Sharfman	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Robert Cohen	<i>Director, Office of Technical Analysis and Planning</i>
Harold Orenstein	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Charles C. McBride	<i>Assistant Director</i>
Cyril J. Pittack	<i>Personnel Officer</i>
Mark Stephens	<i>Acting Officer of the Commission</i>

[For the Postal Rate Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Part 3002]

The major responsibility of the Postal Rate Commission is to submit recommended decisions to the United States Postal Service on postage rates and fees and mail classifications. Additionally, the Commission may issue advisory opinions to the Postal Service on proposed nationwide changes in postal services; initiate studies and submit recommendations for changes in the mail classification schedule; and receive, study, and issue recommended decisions or public reports to the Postal Service on complaints received from the mailing public as to postage rates, postal classifications, postal services on a substantially nationwide basis, and the closing or consolidation of small post offices.

The Postal Rate Commission is an independent agency created by chapter 36, subchapter I of the Postal Reorganization Act of August 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 759; 39 U.S.C. 3601–3604), as amended by the Postal Reorganization Act Amendments of 1976, (90 Stat 1303), approved September 24, 1976.

The Postal Rate Commission promulgates rules and regulations and establishes procedures and takes other actions necessary to carry out its functions and obligations. Acting upon requests from the U.S. Postal Service, or on its own initiative, the Commission recommends to the Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, changes in rates or fees in each class of mail or type of service. It submits recommended decisions on establishing or changing the mail classification schedule, and holds such hearings on the record as are required by law and are necessary to arrive at sound and fair recommendations. The Commission has appellate jurisdiction to review Postal Service determinations to close or consolidate small post offices.

Sources of Information

Rules of Practice and Procedure The Postal Rate Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure governing the conduct of proceedings before the Commission may be found in part 3001 of title 39 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (39 CFR 3001).

Public Reading Room Facilities for inspection and copying of records that are available to the public are located in Room 500, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. The room is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

Employment The Commission's programs require attorneys, economists, statisticians, accountants, industrial engineers, marketing specialists, and administrative and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Personnel Officer.

For further information, contact the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20268. Phone, 202-254-3880.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

844 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611

Phone, 312-751-4777

Washington Liaison Office: Room 444, 425 Thirteenth Street NW., 20004

Phone, 202-724-0121

William P. Adams	Member (Chairman)
C. J. Chamberlain	Member (Labor)
Earl Oliver	Member (Management)

(Vacancy)	<i>Secretary of the Board</i>
James T. Brown	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
Dale G. Zimmerman	<i>General Counsel</i>
Maynard I. Kagen	<i>Director, Bureau of Research</i>
Norman Solomon	<i>Chief Actuary</i>
Kenneth P. Boehne	<i>Director, Bureau of Management Control</i>
George A. DeLaney	<i>Director, Bureau of Unemployment and Sickness Insurance</i>
Robert S. Kaufman	<i>Director, Bureau of Retirement Claims</i>
Ralph A. Vicari	<i>Director, Bureau of Data Processing and Accounts</i>
James E. Lanter	<i>Director, Bureau of Hearings and Appeals</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Bureau of Budget and Fiscal Operations</i>
James J. Costello	<i>Director, Bureau of Personnel</i>
David J. Langdon	<i>Director, Bureau of Supply and Service</i>
John C. Ficeroi	<i>Washington Liaison Representative</i>

The Railroad Retirement Board administers retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs provided by Federal laws for the Nation's railroad workers and their families. Under the Railroad Retirement Act, annuities are paid by the Board to rail employees with at least 10 years of service who retire because of age or disability and to their eligible spouses. When other requirements are met, annuities are also provided to the surviving spouses and children or parents of deceased employees. These retirement-survivor benefit programs are closely coordinated with social security benefit programs and include Medicare health insurance coverage. Under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, biweekly benefits are payable by the Board to workers with qualifying railroad earnings who become unemployed or sick. About 90 field offices are maintained across the country.

The Railroad Retirement Board administers the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts and participates in the administration of the Social Security Act and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act insofar as it affects railroad retirement beneficiaries. It also participates in the administration of the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act (93 Stat. 736; 45 U.S.C. 901) and the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 986; 45 U.S.C. 701).

The Board was established by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 967, as amended; 45 U.S.C. 215-228). It now derives statutory authority from the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, approved October 16, 1974 (88 Stat. 1305, as amended; 45 U.S.C. 231-231t). The Board also derives authority from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1094,

as amended; 45 U.S.C. 351-367).

The Board is composed of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate—one upon recommendations of representatives of employees, one upon recommendations of carriers, and one, the Chairman, as a public member.

Field Organization The Board maintains field offices located in centers of railroad population which are grouped into five regions, each under a regional director reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. Claimants for unemployment benefits register with designated employees of covered employers, and claimants for sickness benefits file their claims with the Bureau of Unemployment and Sickness Insurance. Claims for benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act are received in all field offices as well as at headquarters.

Activities

The Railroad Retirement Act provides for the payment of annuities to individuals who have completed at least 10 years creditable service and have ceased compensated service upon their attainment of specified ages or at any age if permanently disabled for all employment. In some circumstances occupational disability annuities or supplemental annuities are provided for longer term or career employees.

A spouse's annuity is provided, under certain conditions, for the wife or husband of an employee annuitant.

Survivor annuities are awarded to the qualified spouses, children and parents of deceased career employees. Two distinct lump sum benefits are provided in certain circumstances; for one of these there are no service requirements and the beneficiary may be designated by the employee.

Regional Offices—Railroad Retirement Board

Region	Director	Address
Atlanta, Ga. 30303	Z. Jack Gyure	Suite 2304, 101 Marietta St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44199	Luke L. Paganico	1240 E. 9th St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	Gerald R. Thurman	601 E. 12th St.
New York, N.Y. 10278	Robert J. Duda	26 Federal Plaza
San Francisco, Calif. 94102	William W. Robe	450 Golden Gate Ave.

The Railroad Retirement Act provides for extensive coordination with the Social Security Act in the computation, payment, and financing of railroad retirement annuities. Annuitants and members of their families also awarded social security benefits after 1974 receive the payment of such benefits through the Board. However, the responsibility for the adjudication of such benefits remains with the Social Security Administration.

Under the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, qualified railroad retirement beneficiaries are entitled to have payments made on their behalf for covered hospital, posthospital, and medical services.

Benefits are provided under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to individuals who are unemployed in a benefit year, but who are ready and willing to work, and to individuals who are unable to work because of sickness

or injury, based on qualifying railroad earnings in a preceding 1-year period.

Under the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act (93 Stat. 736; 45 U.S.C. 901), assistance is provided to employees adversely affected by the restructuring of the Milwaukee Railroad.

Under title VII of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (45 U.S.C. 1001), assistance is provided to Conrail employees who are deprived of employment.

The Board maintains, through its field offices, a free employment service for railroad employees.

For further information, contact the Chief Executive Officer, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. Phone, 312-751-4930.

Approved.

James T. Brown,
Chief Executive Officer.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

500 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20549
Phone, 202-755-4846

JOHN S. R. SHAD *Chairman*

Commissioners:

John R. Evans	
Barbara S. Thomas	
Bevis Longstreth	
(Vacancy)	
George A. Fitzsimmons	<i>Secretary</i>
George G. Kundahl	<i>Executive Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Executive Director</i>
Daniel L. Goelzer	<i>Executive Assistant to the Chairman</i>
Edward F. Greene	<i>General Counsel</i>
Lee B. Spencer, Jr.	<i>Director, Division of Corporation Finance</i>
Aaron Levy	<i>Director, Division of Corporate Regulation</i>
John M. Fedders	<i>Director, Division of Enforcement</i>
Joel H. Goldberg	<i>Director, Division of Investment Management</i>
Douglas Scarff	<i>Director, Division of Market Regulation</i>
Sheldon Rappaport	<i>Deputy Director</i>
A. Clarence Sampson	<i>Chief Accountant</i>
Warren E. Blair	<i>Chief Administrative Law Judge</i>
William S. Stern	<i>Director, Office of Opinions and Review</i>
Lawrence H. Haynes	<i>Comptroller</i>
John D. Adkins	<i>Director, Office of Information Systems Management</i>
Jeffrey L. Davis	<i>Acting Director, Directorate of Economic and Policy Analysis</i>
James C. Foster	<i>Director, Personnel</i>
Andrew L. Rothman	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Robert R. Wolf	<i>Director, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services</i>
Richard J. Kanyan	<i>Director, Office of Administrative Services</i>
Wilson A. Butler	<i>Director, Office of Applications and Reports Services</i>
Matthew R. Schneider	<i>Director, Office of Legislative Affairs</i>

[For the Securities and Exchange Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 200]

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) provides the fullest possible disclosure to the investing public and protects the interests of the public and investors against malpractices in the securities and financial markets.

The Securities and Exchange Commission was created under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a to 78jj), and was organized on July 2, 1934. The Commission also serves as adviser to United States district courts in connection with reorganization proceedings for debtor corporations in which there is a substantial public interest. The Commission also has certain responsibilities under section 15 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286–286k) and section 851(e) of the Internal Revenue

Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 3; 26 U.S.C. 851(e)).

The Commission is vested with quasi-judicial functions. Persons aggrieved by its decisions in the exercise of those functions have a right of review by the United States courts of appeals.

Programs and Activities

Full and Fair Disclosure The Securities Act of 1933 requires issuers of securities making public offerings of securities in interstate commerce or through the mails, directly or by others on their

behalf, to file with the Commission registration statements containing financial and other pertinent data about the issuer and the securities being offered. A similar requirement applies to such offerings on behalf of a controlling person of the issuer. Unless a registration statement is in effect with respect to such securities, it is unlawful to sell the securities in interstate commerce or through the mails. (There are certain limited exemptions, such as Government securities, nonpublic offerings, and intrastate offerings, as well as offerings not exceeding \$1,500,000 in amount which comply with the Commission's Regulation A.) The effectiveness of a registration statement may be refused or suspended after a public hearing, if the statement contains material misstatements or omissions, thus barring sale of the securities until it is appropriately amended. Registration of securities does not imply approval of the issue by the Commission or that the Commission has found the registration disclosures to be accurate. It does not insure investors against loss in their purchase, but serves rather to provide information upon which investors may make an informed and realistic evaluation of the worth of the securities.

Persons responsible for filing false information with the Commission subject themselves to the risk of fine or imprisonment or both; and persons connected with the public offering may be liable in damages to purchasers of the securities if the disclosures in the registration statement and prospectus are materially defective. Also, the above act contains antifraud provisions which apply generally to the sale of securities, whether or not registered (48 Stat. 74; 15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.).

Regulation of Securities Markets and Persons Conducting a Securities Business

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 assigns to the Commission broad regulatory responsibilities over the securities markets, the self-regulatory organizations within the securities industry, and persons conducting a business in securities. The Commission is directed to facilitate the establishment of

a national market system for securities and a national system for the clearance and settlement of securities transactions. Securities exchanges and certain clearing agencies are required to register with the Commission, and associations of brokers or dealers are permitted to register with the Commission. The Securities Exchange Act also provides for the establishment of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to formulate rules for the municipal securities industry. The Commission oversees the self-regulatory activities of the national securities exchanges and associations, registered clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. In addition, the Commission regulates industry professionals, such as securities brokers and dealers, certain municipal securities professionals, and transfer agents.

The Securities Exchange Act authorizes national securities exchanges, national securities associations, clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to adopt rules which are designed, among other things, to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors. The Commission is required to approve or disapprove most proposed rules of these self-regulatory organizations and has the power to abrogate or amend existing rules of the national securities exchanges, national securities associations, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

In addition, the Commission has broad rulemaking authority over the activities of brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, securities information processors, and transfer agents. The Commission may regulate such securities trading practices as short sales and stabilizing transactions. It may regulate the trading of options on national securities exchanges and the activities of members of exchanges who trade on the trading floors and may adopt rules governing broker-dealer sales practices in dealing with investors. The Commission also is authorized to adopt rules concerning the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers and reports to be made by brokers and dealers. The Securities Exchange Act also empowers the Board

of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to prescribe rules relating to the extension of credit by brokers and dealers for securities transactions. Such rules include the establishment of minimum margin requirements with respect to securities registered on national securities exchanges and certain securities traded over-the-counter (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.).

The Securities Exchange Act also requires the filing of registration applications and annual and other reports with national securities exchanges and the Commission by companies whose securities are listed upon the exchanges, by companies which have assets of \$1 million or more and 500 or more shareholders of record, and by companies which distributed securities pursuant to a registration statement declared effective by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. Such applications and reports must contain financial and other data prescribed by the Commission as necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and to insure fair dealing. In addition, the solicitation of proxies, authorizations, or consents from holders of such registered securities must be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. These rules provide for disclosures to securities holders of information relevant to the subject matter of the solicitation.

Disclosure of the holdings and transactions by officers, directors, and large (10 percent) holders of equity securities of companies is also required, and any and all persons who acquire more than 5 percent of certain equity securities are required to file detailed information with the Commission and any exchange upon which such securities may be traded. Moreover, any person making a tender offer for certain classes of equity securities is required to file reports with the Commission, if as a result of the tender offer, such person would own more than 5 percent of the outstanding shares of the particular class of equity security involved. The Commission also is authorized to promulgate rules governing the

repurchase by a corporate issuer of its own securities.

Regulation of Mutual Funds and Other Investment Companies

The Investment Company Act of 1940 provides for the registration with the Commission of investment companies and subjects their activities to regulation to protect investors. The regulation covers sales and management fees, composition of boards of directors and capital structure. Also, various transactions of investment companies, including transactions with affiliated interests are prohibited unless the Commission first determines that such transactions are fair. Under the act, the Commission may institute court action to enjoin the consummation of mergers and other plans of reorganization of investment companies if such plans are unfair to security holders. It also may impose sanctions by administrative proceedings against investment company managements for violations of the act and other Federal securities laws, file court actions to enjoin acts and practices of management officials involving breaches of fiduciary duty involving personal misconduct, and to disqualify such officials from office (54 Stat. 789; 15 U.S.C. 80a-1—80a-52).

Regulation of Companies Controlling Electric or Gas Utilities

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 provides for regulation by the Commission of the purchase and sale of securities and assets by companies in electric and gas utility holding company systems, their intrasystem transactions and service and management arrangements. It limits holding companies to a single coordinated utility system and requires simplification of complex corporate and capital structures and elimination of unfair distribution of voting power among holders of system securities.

The issuance and sale of securities by holding companies and their subsidiaries, unless exempt (subject to conditions and terms which the Commission is empowered to impose) as an issue expressly authorized by the State commission in the State in which the

issuer is incorporated, must be found by the Commission to meet statutory standards, namely: that the new security is reasonably adapted to the security structure and earning power of the issuer; that the proposed financing is necessary and appropriate to the economical and efficient operation of the company's business; that the consideration received, and fees, commissions, and other remuneration paid, are fair; and that the terms and conditions of the sale are not detrimental to investors, consumers, or the public.

The purchase and sale of utility properties and other assets may not be made in contravention of rules, regulations, or orders of the Commission regarding the consideration to be received, maintenance of competitive conditions, fees and commissions, accounts, disclosure of interest, and similar matters. In passing upon proposals for reorganization, merger, or consolidation, the Commission must be satisfied that the objectives of the act generally are complied with and that the terms of the proposal are fair and equitable to all classes of security holders affected (49 Stat. 803; 15 U.S.C. 79—92z-6).

Regulation of Investment Counselors and Advisers The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 provides that persons who, for compensation, engage in the business of advising others with respect to their security transactions must register with the Commission. The act prohibits certain types of fee arrangements, makes

unlawful practices of investment advisers involving fraud or deceit and requires, among other things, disclosure of any adverse interests the advisers may have in transactions executed for clients. The act authorizes the Commission to issue rules proscribing acts and practices which may operate as a fraud or deceit upon investors (54 Stat. 847; 15 U.S.C. 80b-1—80b-21).

Rehabilitation of Failing Corporations Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act provides for Commission participation as adviser to Federal courts in proceedings for the reorganization of insolvent corporations. An important aspect of this activity is the advice rendered to the parties and the court with respect to the fairness and feasibility of proposed plans or reorganization (52 Stat. 883; 11 U.S.C. 501—676).

Independent Representation of the Interests of Holders of Debt Securities The interests of purchasers of publicly offered debt securities issued pursuant to trust indentures are safeguarded under the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. This act, among other things, requires the exclusion from such indentures of certain types of exculpatory clauses and the inclusion of certain protective provisions. The independence of the indenture trustee, who is a representative of the debt holder, is assured by proscribing certain relationships which might conflict with the proper exercise of his duties (53 Stat. 1149; 15 U.S.C. 77aaa—77bbb).

Regional Offices—Securities and Exchange Commission

Region	Administrator	Address
1. New York, New Jersey.	Donald N. Malawsky	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007.
2. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Willis H. Riccio	150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114.
3. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana (southeastern portion only), Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Michael K. Wolensky	1375 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
4. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.	William D. Goldsberry	219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604.
5. Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana (except southeastern portion), Oklahoma, Texas	Wayne M. Secore	411 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
6. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Robert H. Davenport	410 17th St., Denver, Colo. 80202.
7. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Michael J. Stewart	10960 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.
8. Oregon, Washington.	Jack H. Bookey	915 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98174.
9. Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Paul F. Leonard	4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22203.

Enforcement Activities The Commission's enforcement activities are designed to secure compliance with the Federal securities laws administered by the Commission and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. These activities include measures to compel obedience to the disclosure requirements of the registration and other provisions of the acts, to prevent fraud and deception in the purchase and sale of securities, to obtain court orders enjoining acts and practices which operate as a fraud upon investors or otherwise violate the laws, to revoke the registrations of brokers and dealers and investment advisers who willfully engage in such acts and practices, to suspend or expel from national securities exchanges or the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., any member or officer who has violated any provision of the Federal securities laws, and to prosecute persons who have engaged in fraudulent activities or other willful violations of those laws. In addition, attorneys, accountants, and other professionals who violate the securities laws face possible loss of their privilege to practice before the Commission. To this end, private investigations are conducted into complaints or other evidences of securities violations. Evidence thus established of law violations is used in appropriate administrative proceedings to revoke registration or in actions instituted in Federal courts to restrain or enjoin such activities. Where the evidence tends to establish criminal fraud or other willful violation of the securities laws, the facts are referred to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution of the offenders. The Commission may assist in such prosecutions.

Investor Information and Protection

Complaints and inquiries may be directed to the home office or to any regional office. Registration statements and other

public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection in the public reference room at the home office. Much of the information also is available in its New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles regional offices, and to a lesser extent in the other regional offices of the Commission. Reproduction of the public material may be purchased from the Commission at prescribed rates.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following information should be directed to the specified office, Securities and Exchange Commission, 500 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20549.

Consumer Activities Publications detailing the Commission's activities, which include material of assistance to the potential investor, are available from the Publications Unit. In addition, the Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services answers questions from investors, assists investors with specific problems regarding their relations with broker-dealers, companies, and advises the Commission and other offices and divisions regarding problems frequently encountered by investors and possible regulatory solutions to such problems.

Reading Rooms The Commission maintains a public reference room and also a library where additional information may be obtained.

Contracts Contact the Office of Administrative Services.

Small Business Activities Information on security laws which pertain to small businesses in relation to securities offerings may be obtained from the Commission.

Publications Subscriptions to the following publications are available through the Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

Statistical Review—A monthly publication containing data on odd lot and round lot transactions, block distributions, working capital of U.S. corporations, assets of noninsured pension funds, Rule 144 filings, and 8K reports (\$19 per year).

Official Summary—A monthly summary of securities transactions and holding of officers, directors, and principal stockholders (\$62.50 per year).

Employment With the exception of the attorney category, positions are in the competitive civil service and are filled

generally by selection from lists of eligibles established as a result of appropriate civil service examinations.

The Commission operates a college and law school recruitment program, including on-campus visitations for interview purposes.

Inquiries should be directed to the Director of Personnel.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Securities and Exchange Commission, 500 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20549. Phone, 202-272-2650.

Approved.

George A. Fitzsimmons,
Secretary.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

*National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20435
Phone, 202-724-0424*

THOMAS K. TURNAGE	<i>Director</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Henry N. Williams	<i>General Counsel</i>
Herbert C. Puscheck	<i>Associate Director for Planning and Operations</i>
Raymond F. Wisniewski	<i>Associate Director for Administration</i>
Edward A. Frankle	<i>Associate Director for Policy Development</i>
David A. Cox	<i>Associate Director for Management Information Systems</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Office of Congressional Affairs (Senate Liaison)</i>
Joseph P. Foley	<i>Office of Congressional Affairs (House Liaison)</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Assistant Director for Public Affairs</i>
Joan E. Lamb	<i>Public Affairs Officer</i>
Thomas J. McGuire	<i>Assistant Director for Alternative Service</i>

[For the Selective Service System statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 1, 1972, 37 FR 6719]

The purpose of the Selective Service System is to be prepared to supply to the Armed Forces manpower adequate to ensure the security of the United States, with concomitant regard for the maintenance of an effective national economy.

The Selective Service System was established by the Military Selective Service Act (62 Stat. 604, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 451-471a).

Registration and Liability for Induction
The Military Selective Service Act

authorizes the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States and who are between the ages of 18 and 26 years. The act exempts members of the active Armed Forces and

foreign diplomatic and consular personnel from registration and liability for training and service. Likewise exempted are nonimmigrant aliens. Proclamation 4771 of July 2, 1980, requires male persons born after January 1, 1960, and who have attained age 18 to register. Registration is conducted at post offices within the United States and at United States embassies and consulates outside the United States.

The act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon registrants who are between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years, except those who are exempted or deferred. Persons who have been deferred remain liable for training and service until 35. Aliens are not liable for training and service until they have remained in the United States for more than 1 year. Conscientious objectors who are found to be opposed to any service in the Armed Forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

The authority to induct registrants, including doctors and allied medical specialists, expired July 1, 1973.

Sources of Information

Requirements of Law Persons desiring information concerning the requirements of the Military Selective Service Act should contact the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

Publications Selective Service Regulations appear in chapter XVI of Title 32, *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn.: AL, Washington, D.C. 20435.

Procurement Inquiries should be directed to Director, Selective Service System, Attn.: AL, Washington, D.C. 20435.

For further information, contact the Director, Selective Service System, Washington, D.C. 20435. Phone, 202-724-0419.

Approved.

Thomas K. Turnage,
Director of Selective Service.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1441 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20416

Phone, 202-653-6565

JAMES C. SANDERS	<i>Administrator</i>
Donald R. Templeman	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Robert A. Turnbull	<i>Associate Deputy Administrator</i>
Paul R. Boucher	<i>Inspector General</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director of Field Management</i>
Frank S. Swain	<i>Chief Counsel for Advocacy</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>General Counsel</i>
George H. Robinson	<i>Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Compliance</i>
Joe Maas	<i>Director of Personnel</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Office of International Trade</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Administrator for Management Assistance</i>
Robert F. McDermott	<i>Associate Administrator for Procurement and Technology Assistance</i>

Robert L. Wright	<i>Associate Administrator for Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development</i>
Roger H. Jones	<i>Assistant Administrator for Administration</i>
Marshall J. Parker (Vacancy)	<i>Associate Administrator for External Affairs</i>
Robert Santy	<i>Director, Office of Public Communications</i>
Allan S. Mandel	<i>Director, Office of Congressional Relations</i>
Edna E. Powers	<i>Director, Office of Legislative Affairs</i>
Edwin T. Holloway	<i>Director, National Advisory Council (Staff)</i>
	<i>Associate Administrator for Finance and Investment</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Investment</i>
Bernard Kulik	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance</i>
Jose P. Garcia	<i>Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Budgeting</i>
Harry S. Carver	<i>Controller</i>

[For the Small Business Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 101]

The fundamental purposes of the Small Business Administration (SBA) are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business; ensure that small business concerns receive a fair portion of Government purchases, contracts and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of Government property; make loans to small business concerns, State and local development companies, and the victims of floods or other catastrophes, or of certain types of economic injury; and license, regulate, and make loans to small business investment companies.

The Small Business Administration was created by the Small Business Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 232), and derives its present existence and authority from the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), as amended. It also derives its authority from the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 689; 15 U.S.C. 661), as amended. The Secretary of Commerce has delegated to the Administration certain responsibilities and functions under section 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 556; 42 U.S.C. 3142), as amended, and is further authorized to delegate to the Administrator certain responsibilities and functions under chapter 3 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978; 19 U.S.C. 2101).

Functions and Activities

Financial Assistance The Small

Business Administration provides guaranteed, direct, or immediate participation loans to small business concerns to help them finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion; and acquire equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials. SBA also provides them with working capital. Since enactment of the act of June 4, 1976 (90 Stat. 663), farming enterprises are included within the term "small business concerns."

The victims of floods, riots, civil disorders, and other catastrophes are provided with loans to aid them in repairing, rebuilding, or replacing their homes, businesses, or other property. Loans are provided to assist small businesses which have sustained substantial economic injury resulting from natural disasters.

The agency is authorized to make special loans to handicapped individuals and nonprofit organizations employing

the handicapped in the production of goods or services. Also, the SBA may provide loans to finance residential or commercial construction or rehabilitation for sale; loans to small business concerns located in urban or rural areas with high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals or owned by low-income individuals; extensions and revolving lines of credit for export purposes to enable small business concerns to develop foreign markets and for pre-export financing; and guarantee loans to qualified employee trusts with respect to small business concerns. SBA may finance small firms that manufacture, sell, install, service, or develop specific energy measures including engineering, architectural, consulting, or other professional services connected with eligible energy measures.

Under provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Small Business Investment Act, loans are made to State and local development companies, which, in turn, assist small business concerns.

Investment Assistance For the purpose of improving and stimulating the national economy and the small business segment, the SBA licenses, regulates, and provides financial assistance to small business investment companies (SBICs), and 301(d) licensees (formerly minority enterprise small business investment companies). The sole function of these investment companies is to provide venture capital in the form of equity financing, long-term loan funds, and management services to small business concerns.

The Pollution Control Financing Program, initiated in 1977, helps small businesses obtain long-term financing of pollution control equipment by the use of 100 percent guarantees of loans, leases, or other contracts, which may be integrated into taxable or tax-exempt bond issues. The SBA also guarantees to surety companies up to 90 percent of losses incurred on surety bonds issued to small contractors.

Procurement and Technology Assistance The Small Business Administration works closely with

purchasing agencies of the Federal Government and with the Nation's leading contractors in developing policies and procedures that will increase the number of contracts going to small business.

The SBA provides a wide range of services to small firms to help them obtain and fulfill Government contracts and subcontracts. It sets aside suitable Government purchases for competitive award to small business concerns; and provides an appeal procedure for a low bidding small firm whose ability to perform a contract is questioned by the contracting officer. It develops subcontract opportunities for small businesses by maintaining close contact with prime contractors and referring qualified small firms to them. It cooperates with Federal agencies in setting procurement goals for small business and small disadvantaged business for prime contracts and subcontracts.

SBA maintains a computerized small business source referral system which provides qualified sources for Federal Government and large business procurements. SBA cooperates with Government agencies in ensuring that small firms have an opportunity to procure a fair share of Government property, such as timber, royalty oil, strategic materials, and mineral leases, that is sold to the private sector. Additionally, SBA works with Federal agencies to ensure that small firms have a fair opportunity to acquire surplus Government property.

The SBA helps small businesses benefit from research and development performed by other Federal agencies under Government contracts or at Government expense. The SBA provides services, such as computerized literature searches, designed to acquaint small businesses with available technology and help select the relevant portions.

Management Assistance The SBA cosponsors courses and conferences, prepares informational leaflets and booklets, and encourages research into the management problems of small

business concerns. It counsels and conducts management workshops and courses for established as well as prospective businesspersons, and enlists the volunteer aid of retired and active executives to assist small businesspersons to overcome their management problems. It contracts with college and university schools of business for counseling services and training by qualified students. The Agency counsels interested small firms on the major aspects of international trade and works with other public and private sector organizations to generate export activity and opportunities for small business manufacturers.

Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development The main objective of the Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development (MSB-COD) program is to help close the gap in business ownership between minority individuals and other Americans. SBA has combined its efforts with those of private industry, banks, local communities, and other Government agencies to substantially increase the number of minority-owned, -operated, and -managed businesses, and also to improve the chances for success of those businesses.

In its field offices, MSB-COD representatives, in cooperation with local business development organizations, describe to potential minority entrepreneurs how all of the services and programs of SBA are available to help them become or remain successful business managers. The MSB-COD field representative becomes a catalyst, the applicant's "advocate," in advising and helping with the development of financial statements, business projections, and other related material. Assistance is also given, where needed, in preparing formal loan applications.

Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (75 Stat. 668; 15 U.S.C. 637(a)) is utilized as the authority for SBA's Business Development program to assist in the expansion and development of existing, newly organized, or prospective profit-oriented small business concerns owned and controlled by eligible socially

and economically disadvantaged persons. Under section 8(a) of the act, SBA is authorized to enter into contracts with the U.S. Government and any Federal department, agency, or office having procurement powers and to subcontract the performance of these contracts with firms approved by SBA under established eligibility criteria for participation in the program. SBA contracts for management and technical services for socially and economically disadvantaged businesses qualifying for assistance under the 7(j) Program. In addition, SBA provides financial assistance to public or private organizations to pay all or part of the cost of providing technical or management assistance to socially or economically disadvantaged businesspersons.

Advocacy The Chief Counsel for Advocacy is the Government's principal advocate of small business. He promotes the position of small business with Federal agencies and State and local governments; maintains liaison with trade and professional organizations; and serves as the major source of information about the Government for small business.

The Office of Advocacy evaluates the impact on small businesses of legislative proposals and other public policy issues by preparing policy papers and by conducting research having an impact on small business. The Office conducts economic and statistical research into matters affecting the competitive strength of small business. The Office also researches the effect of Federal laws, programs, and regulations on small business and makes recommendations to Federal agencies for appropriate adjustments to meet the needs of small business.

The Chief Counsel for Advocacy has specific responsibilities for monitoring the performance of Federal agencies under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (94 Stat. 1164; 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Patent and Trademark Laws Amendments Act (94 Stat. 3015; 35 U.S.C. 301).

The Women's Business Enterprise program, a major advocacy program, operates under the authority and mandate of Executive Order 12138 of

May 18, 1979, and the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.). Its functions are carried out by the Office of Women's Business Enterprise (OWBE).

OWBE's purpose is to develop and coordinate a national program to increase the strength, profitability, and visibility of women-owned businesses while making maximum use of existing government and private sector resources. The Office provides advice, assistance, and support to the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise in fulfilling its mandate to promote, coordinate, and monitor the efforts of the Federal Government to establish, preserve, and strengthen women-owned businesses. OWBE serves as principal liaison with non-Federal business, educational organizations, and community resources to assist the growth and development of women-owned businesses.

OWBE develops and recommends national pilot programs in the private sector to provide training and counseling in the initiation, management, and financing of women-owned businesses. OWBE encourages access to capital formation through trade organizations and management consultants who provide financial education and counseling tailored to the needs of women businessowners. The Office seeks out and adapts existing small business skills development programs to the needs of potential and actual women businessowners and encourages delivery through existing private sector organizations, both profit and nonprofit.

In addition, the Office is responsible for negotiating with Federal agencies to set annual governmentwide goals to increase Federal prime contracts with

women-owned businesses. OWBE is responsible for increasing and monitoring the number of women in the SBA-operated Procurement Automated Source System (PASS) from which Government agencies and major corporations extract profiles of potential bidders.

In order to effectuate this mainstreaming approach, OWBE cooperates with existing SBA programs to develop, implement, and evaluate all activities to ensure equal access for women businessowners.

Policy, Planning, and Budgeting SBA evaluates the impact of agency programs and planning, and recommends policy for program direction and for allocation of agency resources among programs and SBA regions. It develops analytical techniques and systems for measurement of benefits and costs and of program progress toward achieving SBA goals.

SBA also analyzes the economic and social effects of its own activities, and prepares recommendations for long-term legislative requirements. The agency develops short- and long-range plans relative to agency programs and resource requirements.

SBA carries out program evaluation studies of agency activities to provide the Administrator and program managers with assessments of current and proposed programs. It directs the development of new or revised size standards for defining small business in all industries.

Emphasis is placed on the application of economic analyses to the problem of allocating the agency's resources among its programs and field offices to obtain the maximum benefit to the small business community and to achieve agency objectives.

Field Offices—Small Business Administration

(RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director; BM: Branch Manager; OIC: Officer-in-Charge)

Region	Officer-in- Charge	Address
I Boston, Mass. 02110 Boston, Mass. 02114 Holyoke, Mass. 01040 Augusta, Maine 04330 Concord, N.H. 03301 Hartford, Conn. 06106 Montpelier, Vt. 05602 Providence, R.I. 02903	James H. Angevine, RA John McNally, DD Vincent Mineo, OIC Thomas McGillicuddy, DD Bert F. Teague, DD Robert S. Garrett, DD David Emery, DD Jim Hauge, DD	60 Batterymarch St. 150 Causeway St. 302 High St. 40 Western Ave. 55 Pleasant St. 1 Hartford Sq. W. 87 State St. 40 Fountain St.

Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director; BM: Branch Manager; OIC: Officer-in-Charge)

	Region	Officer-in- Charge	Address
II	New York, N.Y. 10278 New York, N.Y. 10278 Melville, N.Y. 11747 Hato Rey, P.R. 00919 St. Thomas, V.I. 00801 Newark, N.J. 07102 Camden, N.J. 08104 Syracuse, N.Y. 13260 Buffalo, N.Y. 14202 Elmira, N.Y. 14901 Albany, N.Y. 12207 Rochester, N.Y. 14614	Peter P. Neglia, RA Harry Tishelman, DD Walter Leavitt, BM Wilfred Benitez-Robles, DD Lionel G. Baptiste, OIC Andrew Lynch, DD Joseph T. Fernicola, OIC J. Wilson Harrison, DD Franklin J. Sciortino, BM James Cristofaro, BM Daniel S. O'Connell, OIC F. Peter Flihan, OIC	26 Federal Plaza 26 Federal Plaza 35 Pinelawn Rd. Carlos Chardon Ave. Veterans Dr. 970 Broad St. 1800 E. Davis St. 100 S. Clinton St. 111 W. Huron St. 180 Clemens Center Pkwy. 445 Broadway 100 State St.
III	Philadelphia, Pa. 19004 Philadelphia, Pa. 19004 Harrisburg, Pa. 17101 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701 Wilmington, Del. 19801 Baltimore, Md. Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301 Charleston, W. Va. 25301 Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222 Richmond, Va. 23240 Washington, D.C. 20417	Peter Terpeluk, Jr., RA William Gennetti, DD James Guyer, BM Andrew Markunas, BM John Williams, BM J. Arnold Feldman, DD Arthur J. Glick, DD Edward Zimmerman, BM (Vacancy) DD M. Hawley Smith, DD Bernard Layne, DD Miller A. Widemire, RA Clarence Barnes, DD Charles F. Henderson, OIC James Barksdale, DD Larry Cherry, DD Michael J. O'Callaghan, OIC Vern Amick, DD Sam Baker, DD D. Mike Shelton, BM Douglas E. McAllister, DD Billy Wells, DD (Vacancy) DD John W. Francis, OIC Roger Cosper, OIC William Shaver, DD Lester D. McDaniel, BM Richard A. Castilon, BM Richard D. Durkin, RA John L. Smith, DD Phil Ramos Charles Hemming, Jr., DD Frank Ray, DD Cecil G. Boatright, BM Raymond Harshman, DD (Vacancy) DD Robert General, DD (Vacancy) BM Curtis Charter, DD (Vacancy) DD Anthony J. McMahon, BM Paul Jansen, DD Reynaldo H. Lopez, RA John Carey, DD George Lewis, OIC (Vacancy) BM E. Maine Shafer, DD Donald Grose, DD Maurice Britt, DD Philip O'Jibway, DD Dick Valdez, BM (Vacancy) DD Miguel Cavazos, BM (Vacancy) DD (Vacancy) DD Robert Ball, DD (Vacancy) OIC	231 St. Asaphs Rd., Bala Cynwyd 231 St. Asaphs Rd., Bala Cynwyd 100 Chestnut St. 20 N. Penn Ave. 844 King St. 8600 LaSalle Rd., Towson 21204. 109 N. 3d St. Charleston National Plaza 960 Penn Ave. 400 N. 8th St. 1111 18th St. NW. 1375 Peachtree St. 1720 Peachtree Rd. 127 N. Main St. 908 S. 20th St. 230 S. Tryon St. 215 S. Evans St. 1835 Assembly St. 100 W. Capital St. 111 Fred Haise Blvd. 400 W. Bay St. 600 Federal Place 2222 Ponce de Leon Blvd. 700 Twigs St. 100 S. Narcissus St. 404 James Robertson Pkwy. 502 S. Gay St. 167 N. Main St. 219 S. Dearborn St. 219 S. Dearborn St. 4 North, Old State Capitol Plaza 1240 E. 9th St. 85 Marconi Blvd. 550 Main St. 477 Michigan Ave. 220 W. Washington St. 575 N. Pennsylvania St. 501 E. Monroe St. 212 E. Washington Ave. 500 S. Barstow St. 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. 100 N. 6th St. 1720 Regal Row 1100 Commerce St. 100 S. Washington St. 221 W. Lancaster 5000 Marble Ave. NE. 2525 Murworth St. 320 W. Capital Ave. 1205 Texas Ave. 4100 Rio Bravo 222 E. Van Buren St. 3105 Leopard St. 1001 Howard Ave. 500 Fannin St. 200 NW. 5th St. 333 W. Fourth St.
IV	Atlanta, Ga. 30367 Atlanta, Ga. 30309 Statesboro, Ga. 30458 Birmingham, Ala. 35205 Charlotte, N.C. 28202 Greenville, N.C. 27834 Columbia, S.C. 29201 Jackson, Miss. 39201 Biloxi, Miss. 39530 Jacksonville, Fla. 32202 Louisville, Ky. 40201 Miami, Fla. 33134 Tampa, Fla. 33602 West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401 Nashville, Tenn. 37219 Knoxville, Tenn. 37902 Memphis, Tenn. 38103		
V	Chicago, Ill. 60604 Chicago, Ill. 60604 Springfield, Ill. 62701 Cleveland, Ohio 44199 Columbus, Ohio 43215 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 Detroit, Mich. 48226 Marquette, Mich. 49855 Indianapolis, Ind. 46204 South Bend, Ind. 46601 Madison, Wis. 53703 Eau Claire, Wis. 54701 Milwaukee, Wis. 53202 Minneapolis, Minn. 55403		
VI	Dallas, Tex. 75235 Dallas, Tex. 75242 Marshall, Tex. 75670 Fort Worth, Tex. 76102 Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87110 Houston, Tex. 77054 Little Rock, Ark. 72201 Lubbock, Tex. 79401 El Paso, Tex. 79902 Harlingen, Tex. 78550 Corpus Christi, Tex. 78408 New Orleans, La. 70113 Shreveport, La. 71101 Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102 Tulsa, Okla. 74103		

Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director; BM: Branch Manager; OIC: Officer-in-Charge)

Region	Officer-in- Charge	Address
VI—Continued		
San Antonio, Tex. 78206	Julio Perez, DD	727 E. Durango Blvd.
Austin, Tex. 78701	Stan Rutland, OIC	300 E. 8th St.
VII Kansas City, Mo. 64106	William A. Powell, RA	911 Walnut St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106	(Vacancy) DD	1150 Grande Ave.
Springfield, Mo. 65806	Shelby Slaughter, BM	309 N. Jefferson St.
Sikeston, Mo. 63801	Jerry Martin, BM	731A N. Main St.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402	Jay Sears, DD	373 Collins Rd. NE.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309	Conrad Lawlor, DD	210 Walnut St.
Omaha, Nebr. 68102	Rick Budd, DD	19th and Farnum St.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101	(Vacancy) DD	815 Olive St.
Wichita, Kans. 67202	Clayton Hunter, DD	110 E. Waterman St.
VIII Denver, Colo. 80202	Carlos R. Suarez, RA	1405 Curtis St.
Denver, Colo. 80202	Doug Graves, DD	721 19th St.
Casper, Wyo. 82601	James Reed, DD	100 E. B St.
Fargo, N. Dak. 58102	Robert Pinkerton, DD	657 2d Ave.
Helena, Mont. 59601	(Vacancy) DD	301 S. Park Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138	Kent Moon, DD	125 S. State St.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57102	Chester Leedom, DD	101 S. Maine Ave.
Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Harold C. Baker, BM	515 9th St.
IX San Francisco, Calif. 94102	Irenemaree Castillo, RA	450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94105	Donald J. Marvin, DD	211 Main St.
Oakland, Calif. 94612	Idamari Taylor, OIC	1515 Clay St.
Fresno, Calif. 93721	Peter Bergin, DD	2202 Monterey St.
Sacramento, Calif. 95814	Walter W. Hill, OIC	660 J St.
Las Vegas, Nev. 89101	(Vacancy) DD	301 E. Stewart
Reno, Nev. 89505	Robert L. Davis, OIC	50 S. Virginia St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850	David Nakagawa, DD	300 Ala Mona
Agana, Guam 96910	Jose M. L. Lujan, BM	Pacific Daily News Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90071	(Vacancy) DD	350 S. Figueroa St.
Santa Ana, Calif. 92701	(Vacancy) BM	2700 N. Main St.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85012	Walter Fronstin, DD	3030 N. Central Ave.
Tucson, Ariz. 85701	Richard A. Schulze, OIC	301 W. Congress St.
San Diego, Calif. 92188	George Chandler, DD	880 Front St.
X Seattle, Wash. 98104	Stephen Hall, RA	710 2d Ave
Seattle, Wash. 98174	Maxine Wood, DD	915 2d Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99513	Frank Cox, DD	701 C St.
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	Sprague Carter, BM	101 12th Ave.
Boise, Idaho 83702	Verne Leighton, DD	1005 Main St.
Portland, Oreg. 97204	Stewart Rollins, DD	1220 SW. 3d Ave.
Spokane, Wash. 99201	Valmer Cameron, DD	651 U.S. Courthouse

For further information, contact the Office of
Information Services, Small Business

Administration, 1441 L Street NW., Washington,
D.C. 20416. Phone, 202-653-6365.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902;

Capitol Hill Office Building, 412 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20444 ¹

Washington Phone, 202-245-0101

Board of Directors:

C. H. DEAN, JR.

Chairman

Directors:

S. David Freeman

Richard M. Freeman

Officials:

William F. Willis

General Manager

¹ Other offices: Muscle Shoals, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Craven H. Crowell, Jr.	<i>Director of Information</i>
Kenneth Gray	<i>Washington Representative</i>
Herbert S. Sanger, Jr.	<i>General Counsel</i>
Thomas H. Ripley	<i>Manager of Natural Resources</i>
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Charles Bonine, Jr.	<i>Manager of Management Services</i>
Bill J. Bond	<i>Manager of Agricultural and Chemical Development</i>
George H. Kimmons	<i>Manager of Engineering Design and Construction</i>
Hugh G. Parris	<i>Manager of Power</i>

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a Government-owned corporation that conducts a unified program of resource development for the advancement of economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region. The Authority's program of activities includes flood control, navigation development, electric power production, fertilizer development, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development. While its power program is financially self-supporting, other programs are financed primarily by appropriations from Congress.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 58; 16 U.S.C. 831-831dd). All functions of the Authority are vested in its Board of Directors, who are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Offices of the Board and General Manager are in Knoxville, Tenn.

TVA is wholly owned by the U.S. Government. While its electric power program is required to be financially self-supporting, other programs are financed primarily by appropriations.

A system of dams built by TVA on the Tennessee River and its larger tributaries provides flood regulation on the Tennessee and contributes to regulation of the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The system maintains a continuous 9-foot-draft channel for navigation for the length of the 650-mile Tennessee River main stream, from Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn. The dams harness the power of the rivers to produce electricity. They also provide other benefits, including a major asset for outdoor recreation.

TVA operates the river control system and provides assistance to State and local governments in reducing local flood problems. It also works with cooperating agencies to encourage full and effective

use of the navigable waterway by industry and commerce.

TVA is the wholesale power supplier for 160 local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving 2.8 million customers in parts of seven States. It supplies power to several Federal installations and industries whose power requirements are large or unusual. Power to meet these demands is supplied from 29 dams, 12 coal-fired powerplants, 2 nuclear powerplants, 4 combustion turbine installations, and 1 pumped-storage hydroelectric project operated by TVA, 8 U.S. Corps of Engineers dams in the Cumberland Valley; and 12 Aluminum Company of America dams whose operation is coordinated with the TVA system.

Projects now under construction by TVA include nuclear powerplants, Columbia Dam and reservoir, Pickwick Lock, and various pollution control and energy/environmental research facilities.

At Muscle Shoals, Ala., TVA operates a national laboratory for development of new and improved fertilizers and processes. Research results are made available to industry. Fertilizers produced in the demonstration facilities are distributed for use in research and educational programs, principally farm test-demonstrations and demonstrations

conducted through cooperative and wholesale fertilizer distributors.

In cooperation with other agencies, TVA conducts research and development programs in forestry, fish and game, watershed protection, health services related to its operations, and economic development of Tennessee Valley communities.

In the western part of Kentucky and Tennessee, TVA operates Land Between The Lakes as a demonstration project in outdoor recreation, environmental education, and natural resource management.

Sources of Information

Local Economic Development and Regional Planning Office of Economic and Community Development, TVA, Summer Place, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.

Contract Information Division of Purchasing, TVA, 1000 Commerce Union Bank Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401. Phone, 615-751-2624. This office will direct inquiries to the appropriate procurement officer.

Electric Power Supply and Rates Division of Energy Use and Distributor Relations, TVA, 840 Power Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401. Also Division of Energy Conservation and Rates, TVA, 703 Power Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401.

Employment Employment Branch, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902 (and personnel offices at other major TVA locations and construction projects).

Environmental Education Environmental Education, TVA, Norris, Tenn. 37828.

Energy Education/Information TVA Energy Education/Information Programs,

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.

Environmental Quality Office of Natural Resources, TVA Locust Street Building, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.

Fertilizer and Agriculture National Fertilizer Development Center, TVA, Muscle Shoals, Ala. 35660.

Map Information Mapping Services Branch, TVA, 200 Haney Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401.

Medical Program Division of Medical Services, TVA, 320 Edney Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401.

Citizen Participation Citizen Action Office, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902. ACTION LINES: Toll-free 1-800-362-9250 (Tennessee), 1-800-251-9242 (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia).

Publications Information Office, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.

Recreation, Shoreline Development, Regulation of Floating Structures, and Land and Land Rights Division of Land and Forest, TVA, Norris, Tenn. 37828.

Technical Library Services 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902; Room 100, 401 Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401; National Fertilizer Development Center, Room A100, Muscle Shoals, Ala. 35660; Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, Ky. 42231.

For further information, contact the TVA Information Office, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902 (phone, 615-632-3257) or the Capitol Hill Office Building, 412 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20444. Phone, 202-245-0101.

Approved.

C. H. Dean, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Department of State Building, Washington, D.C. 20451

Phone, 202-655-4000

EUGENE V. ROSTOW	<i>Director</i>
Robert T. Grey	<i>Acting Deputy Director</i>
Joseph Presel	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Manfred Eimer	<i>Acting Assistant Director, Bureau of Verification and Intelligence</i>
James L. George	<i>Assistant Director, Multilateral Affairs Bureau</i>
Louis Nosenzo	<i>Acting Assistant Director, Bureau of Strategic Programs</i>
Norman Terrell	<i>Acting Assistant Director, Nuclear and Weapons Control Bureau</i>
Richard Ellis	<i>U.S. Commissioner, SALT Standing Consultative Commission</i>
Louis Fields	<i>U.S. Representative to the Committee on Disarmament</i>
Edward L. Rowny	<i>Special Representative for Negotiations</i>
Paul Nitze	<i>U.S. Representative to the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Talks</i>
Thomas Graham, Jr.	<i>Director, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs</i>
Alfred Lieberman	<i>Chief, Office of Operations Analysis</i>
Joel M. McKean	<i>Senior Military Adviser</i>
William J. Montgomery	<i>Administrative Director</i>
A. Richard Richstein	<i>General Counsel</i>

[For the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 601]

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency formulates and implements arms control and disarmament policies which will promote the national security of the United States and its relations with other countries. At present, to effectively carry out its responsibilities, it prepares and participates in discussions and negotiations with the Soviet Union and other countries on such issues as strategic arms limitations, mutual force reductions in Central Europe, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to countries that do not now possess them, a prohibition on chemical weapons, and monitoring the flow of arms trade throughout the world.

Activities

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was established on September 26, 1961, in response to congressional feeling that our country's arms control and disarmament policy could best be formed and carried out in a manner promoting the national security, by a central organization charged by law with primary responsibility for arms control and disarmament. The act creating the

Agency (75 Stat. 631; 22 U.S.C. 2551) gives it a number of important responsibilities in the arms control field. The Agency conducts studies and provides advice relating to arms control and disarmament policy formulation; prepares for and manages United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field; disseminates and coordinates public information about arms control and disarmament; and prepares for, operates,

or as needed, directs U.S. participation in international control systems which may result from United States arms control or disarmament activities.

In addition to directing the Agency activities as described above, the Director functions as the principal adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of State in arms control and disarmament matters. Also, under the direction of the Secretary of State, he has primary responsibility within the Government for such matters.

In support of its activities, the Agency conducts research and studies or makes arrangements for their conduct (through contracts and agreements) by private or public institutions or persons. It also coordinates such efforts by or for other Government agencies, and analyzes selected defense programs for their arms control implications.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act also provides for the establishment of a General Advisory Committee, not to exceed 15 members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to advise the President, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Agency on matters

affecting arms control, disarmament, and world peace.

Sources of Information

Speakers Officers of the Agency will address audiences in all parts of the country if speaking engagements can be fitted into their work schedules. Phone, 202-632-9472.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the Agency or obtain information on research contracts may contact the Contracting Office at the address shown below.

Publications Copies of publications, such as *World Military Expenditures* (annual series); *Documents on Disarmament* (annual series); *Arms Control and Disarmament Agreements*; and the Agency's *Annual Report*, may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from the Agency's Office of Public Affairs at the address shown below.

For further information, contact the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Department of State Building, Washington, D.C. 20451. Phone, 202-632-9472.

Approved.

Eugene V. Rostow,
Director.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20523

Phone, 202-655-4000; for specific areas of concern, refer to Sources of Information on page 617.

M. PETER MCPHERSON *Acting Director, U.S. International
Development Cooperation Agency*
Constantine Michalopoulos *Acting Deputy Director*

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20523

Phone, 202-655-4000; for specific areas of concern, refer to Sources of Information on page 617.

M. PETER MCPHERSON *Administrator*
Jay F. Morris *Acting Deputy Administrator*

Gerald A. Pagano	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Jay F. Morris	<i>Assistant Administrator for External Relations</i>
Kelly C. Kammerer	<i>Acting Director, Office of Legislative Affairs</i>
Richard R. Miller	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
John R. Bolton	<i>Assistant Administrator for Program and Policy Coordination</i>
Nyle C. Brady	<i>Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology</i>
Elmer R. Kiehl	<i>Executive Director, Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Support Staff</i>
Herbert L. Beckington	<i>Inspector General</i>
Chandler Van Orman	<i>General Counsel</i>
Mosina H. Jordan	<i>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs</i>
Martin D. Howell	<i>Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</i>
Howard A. Minners	<i>Director, Office of the Science Advisor</i>
R. T. Rollis, Jr.	<i>Assistant to the Administrator for Management</i>
Julia C. Bloch	<i>Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance</i>
Elise R. W. Du Pont	<i>Assistant Administrator for Private Enterprise</i>
Barbara M. Otis	<i>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
Francis S. Ruddy	<i>Assistant Administrator for Africa</i>
Eugene S. Staples	<i>Acting Assistant Administrator for Asia</i>
Otto J. Reich	<i>Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>
W. Antoinette Ford	<i>Assistant Administrator for the Near East</i>

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

State Annex 16, Room 308, Washington, D.C. 20523

Phone, 703-235-3663.

Mailing address: Trade and Development, International Development Cooperation Agency, Washington, D.C. 20523

CHRISTIAN R. HOLMES	<i>Director</i>
John V. E. Hardy, Jr.	<i>Deputy Director/Assistant Director Operations</i>
Sharon L. Horton	<i>Assistant Director/Program</i>
Raymond Dinkin	<i>Regional Director/Africa</i>
Joe J. Sconce	<i>Regional Director/Latin America</i>
Ronald E. Bobel	<i>Regional Director/Middle East</i>

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1129 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20527

Phone, 202-653-2800

M. Peter McPherson	<i>Chairman of the Board</i>
David R. McDonald	<i>Vice Chairman</i>
CRAIG A. NALEN	<i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>
L. Ebersole Gaines	<i>Executive Vice President</i>
William A. Delphos	<i>Vice President, Operations</i>

Felton McL. Johnston, Jr.	<i>Vice President, Insurance</i>
William A. Delphos	<i>Acting Vice President, Finance</i>
S. Linn Williams	<i>Vice President and General Counsel</i>
William A. Delphos	<i>Acting Vice President, Marketing</i>
Gerald T. West	<i>Vice President, Development</i>
Richard K. Childress	<i>Vice President, Personnel and Administration</i>
C. Dale Duvall	<i>Treasurer</i>

The International Development Cooperation Agency's function is policy planning, policymaking, and policy coordination on the range of international economic issues affecting developing countries. IDCA's mission is two-fold: first, to ensure that developing goals are taken fully into account in all executive branch decisionmaking on trade, financing and monetary affairs, technology and other economic policy issues affecting the less developed nations; and second, to provide strong direction for U.S. economic policies toward the developing world and a coherent development strategy through the effective use of U.S. bilateral development assistance programs and U.S. participation in multilateral development organizations.

The International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1979 (44 FR 41165), effective October 1, 1979, to be a focal point within the U.S. Government for economic matters affecting U.S. relations with developing countries.

The Director of the IDCA serves as the principal international development adviser to the President and to the Secretary of State, subject to guidance concerning the foreign policy of the United States from the Secretary of State.

The IDCA Director has a wide range of authorities to assist in the pursuit of the Agency's mission:

Agency for International Development (AID). AID is a component of IDCA and its Administrator reports to the IDCA Director;

Trade and Development Program (TDP). TDP is an organizational unit within IDCA, and the TDP Director reports to the IDCA Director; and the

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). OPIC is a component of IDCA, and the IDCA Director serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Functions and Activities

IDCA has lead budget and policy responsibility for U.S. participation in United Nations (UN) and Organization of

American States (OAS) programs whose purpose is primarily developmental. These include the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program, and the OAS Technical Assistance Funds.

U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks (MDB's)—the World Bank Group and the regional development banks—is a shared responsibility of the Director of IDCA and the Secretary of the Treasury, who instruct U.S. representatives to the MDB's. The Director of IDCA is consulted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the selection of the U.S. Executive Directors of the multilateral banks. The IDCA Director advises the Secretary and the U.S. representatives on development programs and policies, and on each development project of the multilateral banks. Such advice is normally determinative except in cases which the Secretary of the Treasury finds that compelling financial or other nondevelopmental reasons (legislative requirements) require a different U.S. position. Differences between the Director and the Secretary may be submitted to the President for resolution.

The direction of the Food for Peace Program (Public Law 480) is a shared responsibility of IDCA and the Department of Agriculture.

IDCA plays an important role in the implementation of the U.S. Economic Support Fund and a number of other development-related activities and programs.

The Director of IDCA, and senior agency staff, chair and participate in a wide range of interagency committees. The Director is a member of the National Advisory Committee on International and Monetary Affairs, the Trade Policy Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Assistance.

The Director chairs the Development Coordination Committee, a broad interagency body that coordinates development and development-related policies and programs. As Chair of this Committee, the IDCA Director annually prepares and submits to the Congress a

report on development coordination.

This report reviews the efforts undertaken by the U.S. Government in the past year to promote international economic development, and it discusses key issues facing policymakers in the development field.

IDCA has responsibility for policy instructions for a number of U.S. programs affecting developing countries. The IDCA Director provides policy guidelines for the bilateral assistance program to use in developing projects and programs. The Director also works with other agencies in formulating the position the United States will take in international conferences or negotiations on many issues of concern to developing countries.

IDCA staff functions are currently being performed by AID personnel.

Agency for International Development

[For the Agency for International Development statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Aug. 14, 1980, 45 FR 54149-54155]

The Agency for International Development (AID) carries out assistance programs designed to help the people of certain developing countries develop their human and economic resources, increase productive capacities, and improve the quality of human life as well as to promote economic or political stability in friendly countries.

AID performs its functions under an Administrator, who reports to the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency and the President, and is charged with central direction and responsibility for the U.S. foreign economic assistance program. The Agency consists of a central headquarters staff in Washington, D.C., and missions and offices overseas.

Programs

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizes the Agency to administer two kinds of foreign economic assistance: development assistance and economic support funds. The Agency, in

cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State, also implements Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) specifically the sale on concessional terms (Title I), the donation of agricultural commodities (Title II), and the provision of food under the Food for Development Program (Title III).

To implement its economic assistance programs, the Agency utilizes the following tools authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act: loans, on concessional terms repayable in dollars and grants, to developing countries, emphasizing assistance in long-range plans and programs designed to meet the basic human needs of poor people in developing countries and achieve self-sustaining, broadly-based and market-oriented growth; specific grant authorities for U.S. research, educational institutions, American schools and hospitals abroad, reimbursement for international

transportation costs of private, registered U.S. voluntary agency shipments of humanitarian relief and rehabilitation supplies, housing and other credit guarantee programs, including agricultural and productive credit and self-help community development programs, and development research into and evaluation of the process of economic development. Loan and grant assistance for programs relating to population growth are provided to foreign governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other international organizations and programs, U.S. and foreign nonprofit organizations, universities, hospitals, accredited health institutions, and voluntary health or other qualified organizations.

To prevent famine and promote freedom from hunger, the Agency provides assistance under Title XII, Chapter 2, Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to support institution-building programs for the development of national and regional agricultural research, education, and extension capacities in developing countries; build and strengthen human resource skills for agricultural and rural development; support international agricultural research; and strengthen the capacities of land and sea grant and other eligible universities to participate more extensively in AID programs overseas.

In carrying out all assistance programs, emphasis is placed on optimum participation in the task of economic development by the people of the developing countries through the encouragement of democratic private and local governmental institutions. Among recipient countries emphasis is given to those committed to helping their poor people participate in market-oriented development.

Specifically, the Agency administers programs under the Foreign Assistance Act within the following major categories of assistance.

Development Assistance AID focuses its development assistance programs on critical problem areas that affect the majority of the people in the developing countries. The areas of concentration are:

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition—alleviating starvation, hunger, and malnutrition in developing countries through programs designed to increase and sustain the productivity and income of small farmers; create employment opportunities for the rural poor; and improve the nutrition of those who are malnourished;

Health—improving primary health care in developing countries through programs designed to lower mortality rates; reduce the incidence of serious communicable diseases; and assist developing countries to plan the allocation of financial and human resources in health so that poorer groups have better access to preventive and curative health services;

Population Planning—addressing problems of rapid population growth and extending voluntary family planning services to the village level through programs that provide or promote safe, effective, affordable, acceptable family planning services;

Education and Human Resource Development—expanding access to education through programs designed to provide basic education to children; to improve the fundamental life skills of adults; and to improve the management and performance of developing country development programs;

Energy, Private and Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities—enabling AID to deal with a wide range of development concerns which do not fall within the above functional sectors; e.g. projects directed toward assisting developing countries with their national energy problems; projects which lessen the problems of rapid urbanization, including employment and income problems.

Private Enterprise—both directly and in collaboration with the U.S. private sector, assists those developing countries that want to support a private sector, market-oriented, developmental strategy; U.S. and developing country private sector resources can be an important supplement and complement to existing

bilateral and multilateral aid programs; and private investment can make a vital contribution to development through job creation, increased productivity, transfer of technology and management know-how, and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand export earnings.

Economic Support Fund The Economic Support Fund (ESF) program has a more immediate political orientation than development assistance. It is designed to promote economic or political stability in areas where the United States has special foreign policy interests and economic assistance can be immediately useful in securing peace or averting economic or political crises.

The Economic Support Fund is a flexible economic instrument which may take the form of unrestricted cash grants and general budget support, commodity import programs, capital projects, and programs specifically directed toward broadly based growth and meeting the needs of the poor. It may concentrate on all of the critical areas which have been described above in the development assistance section. In administering ESF, AID seeks to develop economically and technically sound projects. Although the primary purpose of ESF is to meet political objectives, these funds can provide an opportunity to encourage sound development. Congress has directed that, to the extent possible, ESF be used to promote development efforts which effectively aid the poor.

Specific Programs

Sahel Development: AID participates in a long-term program for the development of the Sahelian region of West Africa. The objectives of the Sahel Development Program are to promote food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economic growth. The program is coordinated, planned, and designed by the Club du Sahel, comprised of 8 Sahel states: Mali, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Senegal, Mauritania, Cape Verde, and Gambia; the United States; and over 20 participating governments and international organizations.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad: The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program provides grants to private U.S. nonprofit organizations sponsoring American schools and hospitals abroad. The purpose is to demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

International Disaster Assistance: The President has designated the AID Administrator as Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. In this role the Administrator may call upon the resources of any agency of the U.S. Government to provide emergency relief or technical assistance in disaster preparedness. Relief may also be channeled through U.S. voluntary agencies or international relief organizations in response to foreign disasters resulting from earthquakes, droughts and famines, epidemics, floods and storms, civil strife, power shortages, and accidents.

Housing Guaranty Program: AID's Housing Guaranty Program facilitates private financing for shelter for lower income families in developing countries by guaranteeing repayment to U.S. lenders for projects requested by these countries. AID seeks to finance innovative programs, such as squatter upgrading through the provisions of sewerage, potable water, electricity, and credit for home improvements; sites and services by the provision of a basic urbanized lot, with the family constructing its own dwelling unit; and low-cost expandable core housing units.

Food for Peace: In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, the Agency participates in the sale of agricultural commodities on concessional terms under Title I of Public Law 480 to encourage economic development, assist in combating hunger and malnutrition, and for other purposes. Under Title II, AID administers the donation of agricultural commodities to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, to combat malnutrition, to promote economic and community development, and for needy persons and

nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States. AID also administers Title III, which provides that a portion of funds accruing from Title I sales be used for Food for Development Programs to improve the production, protection, and utilization of food to increase the well-being of the poor in the rural sector of the recipient country, and that funds so used are applied against that government's Title I repayment obligation (Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended). AID supports the use of food aid in ways which promote rather than hinder the growth of food production and associated policy and program initiatives in the host government.

Science and Technology: In recognition of the higher priority that developing countries are placing on science and technology, AID is focusing on more innovative and collaborative approaches to the problems and processes of development research and technology transfer. This program includes both support of research to explore the potential uses of emerging technologies for development, and innovative approaches to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries to take advantage of these new technologies.

Special Provisions

Capital Saving Technology: AID supports projects with the specific objective of broadening the range of technologies in use. This is accomplished by increasing local research and the flow of information on appropriate technologies; promoting local development, adaptation, and utilization

of technologies appropriate to developing countries; and providing assistance which encourages the formulation of policies that broaden the range of technological options.

Women in Development: In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support, and the overall development process of the national economies of such countries, Congress requires that U.S. bilateral aid be administered so as to give particular attention to the programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort. AID carries out this congressional mandate with leadership by the Office of Women in Development.

AID Overseas Organizations AID country organizations are located in countries where AID is carrying out bilateral economic (development, economic support fund, and/or reconstruction) assistance programs.

AID country organizations are subject to the coordinative direction and guidance of the chief U.S. diplomatic representative in the country, such as the Ambassador, and the direction and supervision of the AID Assistant Administrator of the geographic bureau which has responsibility for the economic assistance program to the country in which the organization is located. Some programs and program support activities of AID country organizations are subject to the coordinative direction of the AID geographic bureau and other AID bureaus or offices.

Overseas Organizations—Agency for International Development

Missions, Offices, Sections of Embassy, and Selected Regional Organization

(MD: Mission Director; D: Director; OR: Office Representative; AO: Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; RDO: Regional Development Officer; DO: Development Officer)

Country	Officer in Charge
Bangladesh/Dacca.....	Frank B. Kimball (MD).
Bolivia/LaPaz	Henry H. Bassford (MD).
Botswana/Gaborone	Louis A. Cohen (MD).
Burma/Rangoon	David N. Merrill (OR).

Overseas Organizations—Agency for International Development—Continued**Missions, Offices, Sections of Embassy, and Selected Regional Organization**

(MD: Mission Director; D: Director; OR: Office Representative; AO: Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; RDO: Regional Development Officer; DO: Development Officer)

Country	Officer in Charge
Burundi/Bujumbura.....	George T. Bliss (AO).
Cameroon/Yaounde.....	Ronald D. Levin (MD).
Caribbean/Bridgetown, Barbados.....	William B. Wheeler (D).
Costa Rica/San Jose.....	Daniel A. Chaij (MD).
Djibouti/Djibouti.....	Ellsworth M. Amundson (AO).
Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo.....	Philip R. Schwab (MD).
Ecuador/Quito.....	John A. Sanbrailo (MD).
Egypt/Cairo.....	Donald S. Brown (MD).
El Salvador/San Salvador.....	Peter W. Askin (MD).
Fiji/Suva.....	Robert V. Craig (RDO).
Gambia/Banjul.....	Thomas A. Moser (OR).
Ghana/Accra.....	Gerald H. Zarr (MD).
Guatemala/Guatemala City.....	Eliseo Carrasco (MD).
Guatemala (ROCAP).....	Paul A. Montavon (D).
Guinea/Conakary.....	Walter J. Sherwin (AO).
Guinea-Bissau/Cape Verde.....	James M. Anderson (DO).
Guyana/Georgetown.....	(Vacancy) (MD).
Haiti/Port-au-Prince.....	Harlan H. Hobgood (MD).
Honduras/Tegucigalpa.....	(Vacancy) (MD).
India/New Delhi.....	Priscilla M. Boughton (MD).
Indonesia/Jakarta.....	William P. Fuller (MD).
Italy/Naples.....	Blaine C. Richardson (OR).
Jamaica/Kingston.....	Lewis P. Reade (MD).
Jordan/Amman.....	Walter G. Bollinger (MD).
Kenya/Nairobi.....	Allison B. Herrick (MD).
Lebanon/Beirut.....	William R. McIntyre (OR).
Lesotho/Maseru.....	Edna A. Boorady (MD).
Liberia/Monrovia.....	Remo R. Garufi (MD).
Malawi/Lilongwe.....	Vivian C. Anderson (OR).
Mali/Bamako.....	David M. Wilson (MD).
Mauritania/Nouakchott.....	Peter Benedict (MD).
Morocco/Rabat.....	Harold S. Fleming (MD).
Nepal/Kathmandu.....	Dennis J. Brennan (MD).
Nicaragua/Managua.....	(Vacancy) (MD).
Niger/Niamey.....	Irving Rosenthal (MD).
Oman/Muscat.....	Chester S. Bell (OR).
Pakistan/Islamabad.....	Donor M. Lion (MD).
Panama/Panama City.....	Robin L. Gomez (MD).
Paraguay/Asuncion.....	Abe M. Pena (MD).
Peru/Lima.....	Malcolm H. Butler (MD).
Philippines/Manila.....	Anthony Schwarzwald (MD).
Portugal/Lisbon.....	Donald R. Finberg (OR).
Rwanda/Kigali.....	Eugene R. Chiavaroli (AO).
Senegal/Dakar.....	David Shear (MD).
Sierra Leone/Freetown.....	Alex Dickie, Jr. (AO).
Somalia Republic/Mogadishu.....	James M. Kelly (MD).
Sri Lanka/Colombo.....	Sarah Jane Littlefield (MD).
Sudan/Khartoum.....	Arthur W. Mudge II (MD).
Swaziland/Mbabane.....	Julius E. Coles (MD).
Syria/Damascus.....	Edwin G. Callahan (OR).
Tanzania/Dar es Salaam.....	Arthur M. Handy (MD).
Thailand/Bangkok.....	Donald D. Cohen (MD).
Togo/Lome.....	John Lundgren (OR).
Tunisia/Tunis.....	Martin V. Dagata (MD).
Uganda/Kampala.....	(Vacancy) (MD).
Upper Volta/Ouagadougou.....	Richard C. Meyer (MD).
Yemen Arab Republic/Sana.....	Charles D. Ward (MD).
Zaire Republic/Kinshasa.....	Norman L. Sweet (MD).
Zambia/Lusaka.....	John A. Patterson (OR).
Zimbabwe/Harare.....	Roy A. Stacy (MD).
Regional Economic Development Services Offices	
Kenya/Nairobi (REDSO/EA).....	(Vacancy) (RDO).
Ivory Coast/Abidjan (REDSO/WA).....	Gordon W. Evans (RDO).
Regional Financial Management Center	
Kenya/Nairobi (RFMC).....	Grover Robinson (D)

Overseas Organizations—Agency for International Development—Continued**Missions, Offices, Sections of Embassy, and Selected Regional Organization**

(MD: Mission Director; D: Director; OR: Office Representative; AO: Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; RDO: Regional Development Officer; DO: Development Officer)

Country	Officer in Charge
U.S. Missions to International Organizations	
Office of the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—Paris, France.	Rutherford M. Poats.
Office of the U.S. Representative to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—Paris, France.	Kenneth M. Kauffman.
Office of the AID Coordinator/U.S. Mission to International Organizations—Geneva, Switzerland.	James E. Hill.
Office of the AID Coordinator/African Programs—Paris, France.	Arthur Fell, Norman M. Schoonover.
Office of the U.S. Director, Asian Development Bank—Manila, The Philippines..	(Vacancy)
Office of Development Affairs, World Food Program and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—Rome, Italy.	Eugene Moore.
Office of AID Coordinator/Office of Food and Agriculture (FODAG)—Rome, Italy.	Allan R. Furman.

Trade and Development Program

The Trade and Development Program (TDP) was established on July 1, 1980, pursuant to the provisions of the International Development Cooperation Agency's Delegation of Authority No. 4, dated June 27, 1980 (45 FR 46254), to promote economic development in Third World countries and the sale of U.S. goods and services to those countries. TDP, the successor to the Reimbursable Development Program of AID, has substantial day-to-day autonomy while receiving policy and budget guidance from IDCA. TDP supports feasibility studies for projects that can be financed by developing countries and undertaken by U.S. private industry or Government agencies.

TDP operates under the authority of sections 607(a) and 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2357, 2451). Under section 607(a), TDP serves as the

coordinating and authorizing agency for the provision of government-to-government technical assistance on a reimbursable basis, involving many U.S. Government agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers and the Water and Power Resources Service of the Department of Interior.

Under section 661 of the act, TDP finances planning services leading to reimbursable programs with U.S. agencies or direct host-government contracts with U.S. private firms for project implementation. TDP planning services include: surveys to identify potential projects, conceptual design and pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies, and design engineering.

The Trade and Development Program helps U.S. industry compete more effectively with other industrialized countries for major development projects in the Third World.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

[For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VII]

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) assists United States investors to make profitable investments in over 90 developing countries. It encourages investment projects that will help the social and economic development of these countries. At the same time, it helps the U.S. balance of payments through the profits they return to this country, as well as the U.S. jobs and exports they create. OPIC offers U.S. investors assistance in finding investment opportunities, insurance to protect their investments, and loans and loan guaranties to help finance their projects.

OPIC is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors, eight appointed from the private sector, seven from the Federal Government.

Functions

By reducing or eliminating certain perceived political risks for investors and providing financing and assistance not otherwise available, OPIC helps ease the social, political, and economic problems that can make investment opportunities in the developing areas less attractive than in advanced countries. At the same time, it reduces the need for government-to-government lending programs by involving the U.S. private sector in establishing capital-generating and industrial capacity in developing countries.

OPIC insures U.S. investors against the political risks of expropriation, inconvertibility of local currency holdings, and damage from war, revolution, or insurrection. It also offers a special insurance policy to U.S. contractors and exporters against arbitrary drawings of letters of credit posted as bid, performance, or advance payment guaranties.

OPIC offers U.S. lenders protection against both commercial and political risks by guaranteeing payment of principal and interest on loans (up to \$50 million) made to eligible private enterprises.

Its Direct Investment Fund loans generally cover terms of from 7 to 12

years, and usually range from \$100,000 to \$4 million with varying interest rates, depending on assessment of the risks the project financed.

The Corporation offers investment information and counseling, and also shares in the costs of finding and developing projects.

Since OPIC programs are available only for a new facility, expansion or modernization of an existing plant, or new inputs of technology or services, the investments it assists are more likely to produce significant new benefits for host countries.

OPIC also operates an investment mission program which provides senior U.S. executives the opportunity to discuss investment opportunities with host country officials and businesses.

Sources of Information

U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency

General inquiries may be directed to Legislative and Public Affairs, International Development Cooperation Agency, Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone, 202-632-1850.

Agency for International Development Public and Press

General inquiries may be directed to the Public Inquiries Division, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone, 202-632-1850.

Press inquiries should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone, 202-632-4274.

Personnel For information regarding employment with the Agency for International Development, contact the Director, Office of Personnel Management, Agency for International Development, 515 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-632-9608.

Trade and Development Program

Trade and Development Program inquiries may be directed to the Chief of

Operations, Trade and Development Program, State Annex 16, Room 308, Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone, 703-235-3663.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

General inquiries may be directed to the Information Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1129 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20527. Phone, 202-653-2900.

Publications OPIC programs are further detailed in the following

publications available without charge: *Annual Report; Contractors' Bid Performance and Advance Payment Guaranties; Investment Insurance Handbook; Investment Financing Handbook*; and TOPICS, the Corporation's newsletter.

Small Business Activities For small business information call toll free, 800-424-OPIC.

Approved.

M. Peter McPherson,
Acting Director.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436
Phone, 202-523-0161

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David Wilson *Director, Unfair Import Investigations*
Lorin Goodrich *Director, Office of Administration*

The United States International Trade Commission furnishes studies, reports, and recommendations involving international trade and tariffs to the President, the Congress, and other Government agencies. In this capacity, the Commission conducts a variety of investigations, public hearings, and research projects pertaining to the international policies of the United States.

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent agency created by act of Congress approved September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795), as the United States Tariff Commission. The name was changed to the United States International Trade Commission by section 171 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009; 19 U.S.C. 2231). The Commission's present powers and duties are provided for largely by the Tariff Act of 1930; the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the Trade Act of 1974; and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Commissioners appointed after January 3, 1975, are appointed for a term of 9 years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term, and are not eligible for reappointment. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the President for 2-year terms, and succeeding Chairmen may not be of the same political party. The Chairman generally is responsible for the administration of the Commission. Prior to January 3, 1975, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman were designated annually by the President. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. (Sec. 330, Tariff Act of 1930; 91 Stat. 867; 19 U.S.C. 1330.)

Functions

The Commission performs a number of functions pursuant to the statutes referred to above. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is given broad powers of investigation relating to the customs laws of the United States and foreign countries, the volume of importation in comparison with domestic production and consumption, the conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, and all other factors

affecting competition between articles of the United States and imported articles, and is required to make available to the President and to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and is directed to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144) repealed the Antidumping Act, 1921, and through amendment of the Tariff Act of 1930, assigned significant new responsibilities to the Commission in the area of investigations of injury to domestic industries caused by subsidized imports or imports sold at less than fair value.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the Commission is required to engage in extensive research, conduct specialized studies, and maintain a high degree of expertise in all matters relating to the commercial and international trade policies of the United States. (Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade which may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries. (Sec. 131, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2151.)

Generalized System of Preferences

The Commission advises the President with respect to every article which may be considered for preferential removal of the duty on imports from designated developing countries as to the probable

economic effect the preferential removal of duty will have on the domestic industry and on consumers. (Secs. 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

Import Relief for Domestic Industries

The Commission conducts investigations upon petition on behalf of an industry, a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the President has discretion to take action to provide import relief, such as an increase in duties, establishment of quantitative restrictions, orderly marketing arrangements, or specified types of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities. If the President does not provide relief in the form recommended by the Commission, and, if a concurrent resolution disapproving the action of the President is enacted by Congress, then the President is required to provide the relief recommended by the Commission. (Secs. 201, 202, and 203, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2251—2253.)

The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted. The President may continue, modify, or terminate the import relief previously granted. (Sec. 351, Trade Expansion Act of 1962; 19 U.S.C. 1981 and sec. 203, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2253.)

East-West Trade Monitoring System

The Commission monitors imports into the United States from non-market-economy countries and makes a report not less frequently than once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the

industry. (Sec. 410, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2240.)

Trade With Communist Countries

The Commission makes investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in the case of injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country. (Sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2436.)

Investigations Under the Tariff Act of 1930 Relating to Imported Articles Subsidized or Sold at Less-Than-Fair Value

The Commission conducts preliminary investigations to determine whether there is reasonable indication of material injury to, threat of material injury to, or material retardation of the establishment of an industry in the United States by reason of imports of foreign merchandise allegedly being subsidized or sold at less-than-fair value. If the Commission's determination is affirmative, and the Secretary of Commerce further determines that the foreign merchandise is being subsidized or is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than its fair value, or there is reason to believe or suspect such unfair practices are occurring, then the Commission conducts final investigations to determine whether a U.S. industry, is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or its establishment is materially retarded, by reason of such imports. (Secs. 703, 705, 733, 735, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1671a, d, and 1673b, d.)

If the Secretary of Commerce determines to suspend an investigation upon acceptance of an agreement to eliminate the injurious effect of subsidized imports or imports sold at less-than-fair value, the Commission may conduct an investigation to determine whether the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise which was the subject of the suspended investigation is eliminated completely by the agreement. (Secs. 704, 734, Tariff Act of 1930; 19

U.S.C. 1671c, 1673c.) The Commission also conducts investigations to determine whether in light of changed circumstances such a suspension agreement continues to eliminate completely the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise. (Sec. 751, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1675.)

The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether changed circumstances exist which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry would not be materially retarded, if the countervailing duty order or antidumping order resulting from affirmative final determinations by the Commission and Secretary of Commerce were modified or revoked. (Sec. 571, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1675.)

With regard to imports of articles from countries not party to the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI, and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Commission determines, with respect to any such duty-free article which the Secretary of Commerce has determined is being subsidized, whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or its establishment is materially retarded by reason of such imports. (Sec. 303, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1303; sec. 103, Trade Agreements Act of 1979, 93 Stat. 190.)

Import Interference With Agricultural Programs

The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being or are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations. The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either import fees or quotas. (Sec. 22, Agricultural

Adjustment Act, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 624.)

Unfair Practices in Import Trade The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are being committed in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their domestic sale, the effect or tendency of which is to substantially injure or destroy an efficiently and economically operated domestic industry, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. If the Commission determines that there is a violation of the statute, it shall direct that the articles involved be excluded from entry into the United States, or in lieu of so acting, it may issue cease and desist orders directing the person engaged in such violation to cease and desist from engaging in such unfair methods or acts. Provision is made for the Commission to make certain public interest determinations which could result in the withholding of an exclusion or cease and desist order. Provision is made also for the President to intervene, for policy reasons, to terminate a Commission order. The Commission determinations of violation are subject to court review. (Sec. 337, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1337, and sec. 341, Trade Act of 1974.)

Uniform Statistical Data The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production.

In conjunction with such activities, the three agencies are to develop concepts for an international commodity code for reporting transactions in international trade and to report thereon to the Congress. (Sec. 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1484(e), and sec. 608, Trade Act of 1974.)

Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated The Commission issues a publication containing U.S. tariff

schedules and related matters and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such schedules and the classification of articles. (Sec. 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962; 76 Stat. 74, secs. 332(a) and 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332(a) and 1484(e).)

International Trade Studies The Commission conducts studies, investigations, and research projects on a broad range of topics relating to international trade, pursuant to requests of the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, either branch of the Congress, or on its own motion. Public reports of these studies, investigations, and research projects are issued in most cases. (Sec. 322, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

The Commission also keeps informed of the operation and effect of provisions relating to duties or other import restrictions of the United States contained in various trade agreements. (Sec. 603, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2482.) Occasionally the Commission is required by statute to perform specific trade-related studies. Recent examples of such studies include a bill requiring the Commission to report on the impact of activities of the Export-Import Bank on U.S. industries, agriculture, and employment (sec. 1911, 92 Stat. 3641); and a bill requiring the Commission to report on the domestic economic impact of U.S. exports of certain industrial technology (sec. 118, 91 Stat. 243).

Tariff Summaries The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information. These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative

importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries. (Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Sources of Information

Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436.

Reading Rooms Reading rooms are open to the public in the Office of the Secretary and in the Commission Library.

Contracts The Chief, Finance Division, has responsibility for contract matters.

Publications The Commission publishes results of investigations concerning various commodities and subjects; it also publishes a series of reports on chemicals. Other publications include *Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information*; an annual report to the Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program; and an annual report to the Congress of Commission activities. Specific information regarding these publications can be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

Employment Information on employment can be obtained from the Chief, Personnel Division. Personnel employed include international economists, attorneys, accountants, commodity and industry specialists and analysts, and clerical and other support personnel.

For further information, contact the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436. Phone, 202-523-0161.

Approved.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES METRIC BOARD

1600 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209
Phone, 703-235-1696

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The United States Metric Board coordinates the increasing voluntary conversion to the metric system.

The United States Metric Board was created as an independent establishment by the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1007; 15 U.S.C. 205d).

The Board familiarizes the public, through information and education programs, with the meaning and applicability of metric measures and terms used in daily life. It conducts

research studies to determine the impact of metric conversion on certain sectors of business and industry. The Board also consults with foreign governments and international organizations which are coordinating the increasing use of the metric system.

While the board has no compulsory powers, it conducts hearings and surveys and submits recommendations to the President and the Congress on metric conversions.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza West SW., Washington, D.C. 20260
Phone, 202-245-4000

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William F. Bolger
C. Neil Benson

George W. Camp
Paula D. Hughes
Timothy L. Jenkins

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Vice Chairman of the Board
Postmaster General
Deputy Postmaster General
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John R. McKean
 William J. Sullivan
 (2 Vacancies)

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Louis A. Cox	<i>General Counsel, Law Department</i>
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E. Herbert Daws	<i>Regional Postmaster General, Eastern</i>
Paul N. Carlin	<i>Regional Postmaster General, Central</i>
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Joseph R. Caraveo	<i>Acting Regional Postmaster General, Western</i>

[For the United States Postal Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Parts 221–226]

The United States Postal Service provides mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses within the United States. The Service is committed to the development of efficient mail handling systems and operates its own planning and engineering programs. It is also the responsibility of the Postal Service to protect the mails from loss or theft, and to apprehend those who violate postal laws.

The Postal Service was created as an independent establishment of the executive branch by section 2 of the Postal Reorganization Act, approved August 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 719; 39 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). The United States Postal Service commenced operations on July 1, 1971.

The Postal Service is an enormous service organization with approximately 670,000 employees. It handles more than 110 billion pieces of mail annually. The chief executive officer of the Postal Service, the Postmaster General, is appointed by the nine Governors of the Postal Service, who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for overlapping 9-year terms. The nine Governors and the Postmaster General appoint the Deputy Postmaster General, and these 11 people constitute the Board of Governors.

In addition to the national headquarters, there are regional, district, and sectional center offices supervising

almost 40,000 post office branches, stations, and community post offices throughout the United States.

Activities

In order to expand and improve service to the public, the Postal Service is engaged in customer cooperation activities, including the development of programs for both the general public and major customers. The Consumer Advocate, a postal ombudsman, represents the interest of the individual mail customer in matters involving the Postal Service by bringing complaints and suggestions to the attention of top postal management and solving the problems of individual customers. To provide postal services responsive to public needs, the Postal Service operates its own planning, research, engineering, real estate, and procurement programs specially adapted to postal requirements, and maintains close ties with international postal organizations.

Postal Regions—United States Postal Service

Region	Address	Phone
CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Main Post Office Bldg., 433 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60699.	312-886-3550
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.	1407 Union Ave., Mid-Memphis Tower, Memphis, Tenn. 38166.	901-222-2654
EASTERN—District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey (ZIP 080-087), New York (ZIP 130-149), Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	P.O. Box 8601, Philadelphia, Pa. 19197.	215-346-6001

Postal Regions—United States Postal Service—Continued

Region	Address	Phone
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Pacific Territories.	850 Cherry Ave., San Bruno, Calif. 94099.	415-470-9000
NORTHEAST—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey (ZIP 070-079, 088-089), New York (ZIP 090-129), Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.	1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10098.	212-974-8200

Postal Inspection Service—United States Postal Service

Postal Region/Divisional Office	Address	Phone
CENTRAL	Main Post Office Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 60607	312-886-3305
Chicago, Ill. 60669	433 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60669	312-886-2820
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201	P.O. Box 2057	513-684-2404
Detroit, Mich. 48232	P.O. Box 119	313-226-6732
St. Louis, Mo. 63199	10th Floor, 200 S. Hanley Rd.	314-425-3060
St. Paul, Minn. 55164	P.O. Box 43558	612-725-7318
SOUTHERN	10th Floor, 1407 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38161	901-726-6044
Atlanta, Ga. 30321	P.O. Box 16489	404-763-7080
Fort Worth, Tex. 76101	P.O. Box 1230	817-334-2901
Memphis, Tenn. 38103	P.O. Box 3180	901-521-3486
EASTERN	1 Bala Cynwyd Plaza, Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004	215-596-5751
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101	P.O. Box 7500	215-596-5417
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222	1700 Centre City Tower, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222	412-644-5482
Washington, D.C. 20066	P.O. Box 1820	202-523-2551
NORTHEAST	20th Floor, 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10097	212-974-8499
Boston, Mass. 02202	P.O. Box 2217	617-223-2223
Newark, N.J. 07101	P.O. Box 590	201-596-5400
New York, N.Y. 10116	P.O. Box 555	212-971-7641
WESTERN	San Bruno, Calif. 94098	415-470-9471
Los Angeles, Calif. 90030	P.O. Box 30456	213-688-2180
San Francisco, Calif. 94101	P.O. Box 367	415-556-2097
Seattle, Wash. 98111	P.O. Box 400	206-422-7880

A fundamental commitment of the Postal Service is to provide swift and reliable mail delivery. To meet its mail delivery standards, the Postal Service maintains extensive processing and delivery systems and comprehensive, integrated bulk mail handling systems which utilize complex transportation services to link together every community in the Nation with every other community and foreign nations.

Postal Service activities designed to facilitate postal operations include design and maintenance of the postal rate structure, development of mail classification standards, and generation of internal information necessary for effective management of the postal enterprise.

The Postal Service is the only Federal agency whose employment policies are governed by a process of collective bargaining. Labor contract negotiations, affecting all bargaining unit personnel, as well as personnel matters involving

employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, are administered by the Employee and Labor Relations Group.

Through its Inspection Service activities, the Postal Service protects the mails, postal funds, and property; investigates internal conditions and needs which may affect its security and effectiveness; apprehends those who violate the postal laws; and audits financial and nonfinancial operations. There is a Regional Chief Inspector in each of the five postal regions. Information and complaints of postal violations should be presented to the nearest Postal Inspector in charge.

There are five Regional Postmasters General, each managing postal activities in his geographical area. The five Regions are the Eastern, Northeast, Southern, Central, and Western, with headquarters at Philadelphia, New York City,

Memphis, Chicago, and San Bruno, respectively.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for the following information should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260, or to the appropriate regional office or post office, as indicated on pages 625 and 626.

Consumer Information Contact the Consumer Advocate. Information on specific products and services is available from the Customer Services Department. Information on past and present schemes used to defraud the public is available through the Chief Postal Inspector.

Reading Rooms Located on 11th Floor North, Library Division.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Procurement and Supply Department.

Speakers Contact the Assistant Postmaster General, Public and Employee Communications, to schedule speakers and to coordinate Postal Service participation in meetings of national organizations and associations.

Speakers for meetings which are regional or local in nature are scheduled by the appropriate Regional Postmaster General's office or the Regional Chief Inspector's office.

Philatelic Information Contact the Office of Stamps and Customer Programs.

Philatelic Sales Contact the Philatelic Sales Branch, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Films Contact the Public and Employee Communications Department for films available for loan to the public.

Employment General information about jobs such as clerk, letter carrier, etc., including information about programs for veterans, may be obtained by contacting the nearest post office.

Individuals, generally college graduates interested in engineering, management, finance, personnel work, or in employment as physicists, mathematicians, and operations research analysts, may obtain information by contacting the Employee and Labor Relations Group.

Information about Inspection Service employment may be obtained from the Chief Postal Inspector.

Publications Pamphlets on mailability, postage rates and fees, and many other topics may be obtained free of charge from the nearest post office.

Most postal regulations are contained in *Postal Service Manuals* covering Domestic Mail, International Mail, Postal Operations, Administrative Support, Employee and Labor Relations, Financial Management, and Postal Contracting. These manuals and other publications including the *National ZIP Code and Post Office Directory* (Publication 65) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (The *National ZIP Code and Post Office Directory* is also available through local post offices.)

For further information, contact the Public and Employee Communications Department, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260. Phone, 202-245-4059.

Approved on behalf of the Postmaster General.

Louis A. Cox,
General Counsel.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420
Phone, 202-393-4120

ROBERT P. NIMMO
Cheryl Waldow

Administrator of Veterans Affairs
Personal Assistant to the Administrator
(Scheduling)

Betty J. Selb	<i>Executive Assistant to the Administrator</i>
Charles T. Hagel	<i>Deputy Administrator</i>
Karla Rhodes	<i>Staff Assistant to the Deputy Administrator</i> <i>(Scheduling)</i>
Gregory McGowan	<i>Executive Assistant to the Deputy</i> <i>Administrator</i>
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(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Deputy Administrator for Planning</i> <i>and Finance</i>
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William F. Sullivan	<i>Associate Deputy Administrator for Logistics</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Associate Deputy Administrator for</i> <i>Administration</i>
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Renald P. Morani	<i>Assistant Inspector General for Policy,</i> <i>Planning and Resources</i>
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John L. Pressly	<i>Associate Deputy General Counsel</i>
James P. Kane	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Norman Paulson	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Audley Hendricks	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Neal C. Lawson	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
William E. Thomas, Jr.	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Nicholas C. Chybinski	<i>Assistant General Counsel</i>
Conrad R. Hoffman	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Budget</i> <i>and Finance</i>
Michael Rudd	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Personnel</i> <i>and Labor Relations</i>
Robert E. Pettyjohn	<i>Deputy Assistant Deputy Administrator for</i> <i>Personnel and Labor Relations</i>
Dale W. Tresidder	<i>Associate Assistant Administrator for</i> <i>Personnel Operations</i>
George M. Kvasnicka	<i>Associate Assistant Administrator for</i> <i>Personnel Policy</i>
William A. Salmond	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for</i> <i>Construction</i>
William D. Fote	<i>Deputy Assistant Administrator for</i> <i>Construction</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Architect-Engineer Evaluation Staff</i>
Blake J. Ratliff	<i>Director, Research Staff</i>
Bruce C. Bauer	<i>Project Director, Northeastern Area</i>
James Lefter	<i>Project Director, Southern Area</i>
James W. Lawson	<i>Project Director, Central Area</i>

Andrew C. Pappamihel	<i>Project Director, Western Area</i>
Chin Fun Kwok	<i>Director of Engineering</i>
Gerald M. Hollander	<i>Director of Planning</i>
Robert C. Bumbary	<i>Director of Architecture</i>
Carlos A. Ruiz	<i>Director, Equal Opportunity Staff</i>
Genevieve W. Cornelius	<i>Deputy Director, Equal Opportunity Staff</i>
Raymond S. Blunt	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Program Planning and Evaluation</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Deputy for Program Planning and Policy Analysis</i>
Errol D. Clark	<i>Acting Director for Evaluation and Management</i>
Walter J. Besecker	<i>Acting Director, Program Planning and Review Service</i>
H. Raymond Wilburn, Jr.	<i>Acting Director, Policy Analysis and Special Studies Service</i>
Richard Pell	<i>Acting Director, Management and Organization Service</i>
Lynn H. Covington	<i>Acting Director, Program Evaluation Service</i>
Joseph Mancias, Jr.	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Public and Consumer Affairs</i>
Larry R. Moen	<i>Deputy Assistant Deputy Administrator for Public and Consumer Affairs</i>
Stratton M. Appleman	<i>Director, News and Media Liaison Service</i>
Donald R. Foxvog	<i>Director, Magazines and Special Projects Service</i>
Rosa Maria Fontanez	<i>Director, Consumer Affairs Staff</i>
David A. Cole	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Congressional Affairs</i>
Robert C. Coleman	<i>Deputy Assistant Deputy Administrator for Congressional Affairs</i>
Jack J. Sharkey	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Data Management and Telecommunications</i>
Sherman L. Naidorf	<i>Deputy Assistant Deputy Administrator for Data Management and Telecommunications</i>
Paul Rothstein	<i>Director, ADP Systems Audit Staff</i>
Charles A. Self	<i>Director, Technical Advisory Staff</i>
Thomas J. May	<i>Director, Satellite Support Staff</i>
V. James Iannuzzi	<i>Director, Benefits Delivery Systems Support Service</i>
D. B. Van Hooser	<i>Acting Director, Health Care Delivery Systems Support Service</i>
Robert F. Routt	<i>Acting Director, Memorial Affairs and General Systems Support Service</i>
Charles C. Noble	<i>Director, Telecommunications Service</i>
Clyde C. Cook	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Procurement and Supply</i>
Eldon Humphries	<i>Deputy Assistant Deputy Administrator for Procurement and Supply</i>
Jay J. Joerger	<i>Director, Policy and Interagency Service</i>
Bruce H. Brinkman	<i>Director, Personal Property Management Service</i>
Joseph M. Cumiskey	<i>Director, Procurement Service</i>
S. John Cobis	<i>Director, Distribution Management Service</i>

Jacob S. Rosenthal	<i>Director, Supply Fund Management Service</i>
Willa V. Robuck	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>
Gary J. Rivelle	<i>Deputy Director, Office of Administration</i>
Robert W. Schultz	<i>Assistant Deputy Administrator for Reports and Statistics</i>
Maureen S. diNunzio	<i>Director, Information and Regulations Staff</i>
David M. O'Brien	<i>Deputy Director, Information and Regulations Staff</i>
Willard S. Sitler	<i>Director, Environmental Affairs Staff</i>
Donald L. Custis, M.D.	<i>Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery</i>
James A. Christian	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
William J. Jacoby, Jr., M.D.	<i>Deputy Chief Medical Director</i>
Carl L. Stephenson	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
D. Earl Brown, Jr., M.D.	<i>Acting Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director</i>
Murray G. Mitts, M.D.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Planning and Program Development</i>
Paul A. L. Haber, M.D.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Extended Care</i>
Carl W. Hughes, M.D.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services</i>
Marjorie R. Quandt	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Administration</i>
David M. Worthen, M.D.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Academic Affairs</i>
Hollis G. Boren, M.D.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Development</i>
A. J. Aaronian, D.D.S.	<i>Assistant Chief Medical Director for Dentistry</i>
Dorothy L. Starbuck	<i>Chief Benefits Director, Department of Veterans Benefits</i>
John W. Hagan, Jr.	<i>Deputy Chief Benefits Director</i>
David M. Walls	<i>Field Director, Eastern Region</i>
John W. Rue	<i>Field Director, Central Region</i>
John P. Travers	<i>Field Director, Western Region</i>
Donald M. Twitty	<i>Director, Budget Staff</i>
Richard A. Rehling	<i>Director, Management and Manpower Staff</i>
Max R. Woodall	<i>Director, Compensation and Pension Service</i>
C. L. Dollarhide	<i>Director, Education Service</i>
Edward D. Green	<i>Director, Veterans Assistance Service</i>
Harry M. Jackson	<i>Director, Administrative Service</i>
Albert W. Glass	<i>Director, Loan Guaranty Service</i>
Stephen L. Lemons	<i>Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Service</i>
Paul T. Bannai	<i>Chief Memorial Affairs Director, Department of Memorial Affairs</i>
Vincent L. Corrado	<i>Deputy Chief Memorial Affairs Director</i>
Dean W. Holt	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
Donald M. Skinder	<i>Director, Ceremonies and Special Activities</i>
Gary Cole	<i>Director, Budget Staff</i>
Charles W. Eyman	<i>Director, Plans and Programs Staff</i>
Josephine G. Nealon	<i>Director, Personnel Resources Staff</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>Director, Administrative Operations Staff</i>
Harold F. Graber	<i>Director, State Cemetery Grants</i>
William Sawchak	<i>Public Affairs Officer</i>

Bobbie R. Beller	<i>Director, Cemetery Service</i>
Donald L. Wardle	<i>Director, Monument Service</i>
Nicholas G. Hamaty	<i>Director, National Cemetery Area Office:</i> <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
Arthur S. Hammerschlag	<i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>
James M. Griffin	<i>San Francisco, Calif.</i>

[For the Veterans Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 24, 1979, 44 FR 24181]

A thorough system of benefits for veterans and dependents is administered by the Veterans Administration (VA). These benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pension based on financial need for totally disabled veterans or certain survivors for disabilities or death not related to military service; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial, including cemeteries, markers, flags, etc.; and a comprehensive medical program involving a widespread system of nursing homes, clinics, and more than 170 medical centers.

The Veterans Administration was established as an independent agency under the President by Executive Order 5398 of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate the U.S. Veterans Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board of Veterans Appeals has statutory jurisdiction to decide appeals to the Administrator for benefits under all laws administered by the Veterans Administration (38 U.S.C. 4001-4009; 38 CFR 19.1-19.5, 19.101-19.156). Decisions are final, except as to issues on insurance contracts which are subject to action in the Federal district courts.

Medicine and Surgery

The Department of Medicine and Surgery provides hospital, nursing home and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces. It operates 172 medical centers, 16 domiciliaries, 220 clinics, and 92 nursing home units in 193 cities in the U.S., the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines, and provides for similar care under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and community nursing homes, and for visits by veterans to non-VA physicians and dentists for outpatient treatment. The Department also supports veterans under care in hospitals, nursing homes, and

domiciliaries operated by 30 States and the District of Columbia. Under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration (CHAMPVA), dependents of certain veterans are provided with medical care supplied by non-VA institutions and physicians. The Department conducts both individual medical and health-care delivery research projects and multi-hospital research programs. It assists in the education of physicians and dentists, and with training of many other health care professionals through affiliations with educational institutions and organizations. These programs are all conducted as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs pursuant to sections 4101-4115 of title 38 of the United States Code, and other statutory authority and regulations.

Veterans Benefits

The Department of Veterans Benefits conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits:

Compensation and Pension The Compensation and Pension Service has responsibility for: claims for disability compensation and pension; for automobile allowances and special adaptive equipment; claims for specially adapted housing; special clothing allowances; emergency officer's retirement pay; eligibility determinations based on military service for other VA benefits and services or those of other

Government agencies; survivor's claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, burial and plot allowance claims; claims for accrued benefits; forfeiture determinations; claims for adjusted compensation in death cases; and claims for reimbursement for headstone or marker.

Education The Education Service administers programs for readjustment of educational benefits for veterans of post-Korean conflict service, educational assistance benefits for post-Vietnam era veterans, and educational assistance for spouses, surviving spouses, and children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled or die from disability incurred or aggravated in active service in the Armed Forces, or are prisoners of war or are missing in action. Special restorative training is also available to eligible children.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling The purpose of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling program is to provide for all services and assistance necessary to enable service-disabled veterans to achieve maximum independence in daily living, and to obtain and maintain suitable employment. Eligible veterans receive comprehensive rehabilitation services, including assessment, counseling, training allowances, and employment assistance. In addition, upon request, counseling is provided to other eligible veterans, servicepersons and beneficiaries using VA educational or training programs. Specialized services provided include individualized written rehabilitation plans, independent living training, integrated rehabilitation efforts through a case manager concept, and priority service for veterans with serious employment handicaps.

Loan Guaranty The mission is to provide credit assistance whereby the housing credit needs of eligible veterans and active duty service personnel may be satisfied by private capital on more liberal terms than generally available to non-veterans. Assistance is provided chiefly through substituting the Government's guaranty on loans made

by private lenders in lieu of the downpayments, shorter terms, and other requirements generally required in conventional home mortgage transactions.

In addition, a system of direct financial grants is operated to help certain permanently disabled veterans acquire specially adapted housing.

The major activities include appraising properties to establish their values; supervising the construction of new residential properties; passing on the ability of a veteran to repay a loan and the credit risk; servicing and liquidating defaulted loans; and disposing of real estate acquired as the consequence of defaulted loans. There are also substantial operations involved in managing and realizing loan assets. A counseling service is conducted to aid potential minority homebuyers both in obtaining housing credit and in discharging their obligations as homeowners and mortgagors.

Insurance VA life insurance operations are for the benefit of service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries. The day-to-day processing of all matters related to individual insurance accounts is handled by the VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers in Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Paul, Minn.

Insurance activities include:

Complete maintenance of all individual insurance accounts (policies); authorization of policy loans, cash surrenders, and matured endowments; exchange and conversion of policy plans; a development of insurance death claims and the authorization of payment to the beneficiary; development of disability insurance claims to support waiver of premium or disability insurance award payments in behalf of the insured; allotments from pay for members of the military departments; payroll deductions for employees of large commercial employers; establishing relationship of individual death or disability to extra hazard of military service for assessment to proper funding accounts; any other transaction which may have a bearing upon the total responsibility for the insurance program.

In addition, the VA is responsible for:

Supervision of the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) Programs for today's service members and veterans. The Veterans' Insurance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 165; 38 U.S.C. 765-779), effective May 24, 1974; substantially amended the law authorizing SGLI by providing for the conversion of SGLI to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy known as Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI). At the termination of the 5-year term period, it may be converted to an individual policy with any one of the many participating commercial insurance companies. Supervision of the SGLI/VGLI Programs is under the terms of contractual agreement with a Primary Insurer. More than 350 commercial life insurance companies participate in the SGLI/VGLI Programs on a reinsurer/converter or converter only basis. The Primary Insurer administers the SGLI/VGLI Programs through the Office of the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 212 Washington Street, Newark, N.J. 07102; and

Supervision of the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program for those disabled veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing—under the terms of contractual agreement with a Primary Insurer (the Primary Insurer administers the VMLI Program through the Office of Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance, P.O. Box 81497, Lincoln, Nebr. 68501).

VA guarantees the protection of commercial life insurance (up to \$10,000) against premium payments for persons while in military or naval service, and 2 years thereafter—under the provisions of article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 1178; 50 U.S.C. App. 540-548).

Veterans Assistance Through the Veterans Assistance Service, information, advice, and assistance are provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, representatives and others in applying for benefits administered by the Veterans Administration. Benefit information and readjustment assistance are provided to recently separated veterans. In addition, the Veterans

Assistance Service cooperates with the National Alliance of Business, Department of Labor, and other Federal, State, and local agencies in developing employment opportunities for veterans, including on-the-job and apprenticeship training programs, and referral for assistance in resolving socioeconomic, housing, and other related problems.

This service is responsible for maintaining a benefits protection program (fiduciary activities) for minors and incompetent adult beneficiaries. It also provides field investigative services for other VA components. It ensures compliance by schools and training institutions with VA directives. It also ensures compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in any program receiving Federal financial assistance; title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, prohibiting discrimination on the ground of sex in any education program receiving Federal financial assistance; and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, prohibiting discrimination on the ground of handicap in any program receiving Federal financial assistance. The programs of this service are provided through VA regional offices, United States Veterans Assistance Centers, VA medical centers, itinerant visits to communities, and a special toll-free telephone service available in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The Veterans Assistance Service also has the responsibility of providing information regarding veterans benefits to the various branches of the Armed Forces here and abroad and to veterans residing in foreign countries through United States embassies and consular offices, and of coordinating veterans' activities with foreign governments.

Department of Memorial Affairs

The Department of Memorial Affairs administers the National Cemetery system, which provides cemeterial services to veterans and other eligibles as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the

provisions of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973 and other statutory authority and regulations. These services also include providing headstones and markers for graves of eligibles in national and private cemeteries and monetary aid to States for establishment, expansion, and improvement of veterans' cemeteries.

Data Management and Telecommunications

The Office of Data Management and Telecommunications provides a complete range of automatic data processing and telecommunications services to all department and staff offices of the VA. These services are in support of the many and varied veterans benefits, medical, and administrative programs. Among these are the compensation and pension, education, insurance, loan guarantee, clinical laboratories, and burial allowance activities. To provide maximum support and to carry out its mission effectively and economically, the Office operates five data processing centers located in Austin, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and St. Paul, Minn.

Field Stations

Insurance Centers Two field sites house all individual insurance records covering service members and veterans under the Government-administered programs: WW I United States Government Life Insurance (K); WW II National Service Life Insurance (V and H); post-Korean Conflict (RS/W); Veterans Reopened Insurance for the disabled of WW II and Korea (J-JR-JS); and the only Government-administered program open for new issues to disabled veterans only (RH).

The two field locations are the VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers at Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Paul, Minn. All WW I insurance accounts, and those accounts for which the premium is paid by allotment from military service pay, by deduction from VA compensation, or by payroll deduction with a commercial employer, are located at Philadelphia. All remaining insurance accounts are geographically distributed between the

two VA Centers—with the Mississippi River serving as the approximate line of division. The Philadelphia VA Center is also responsible for formulating policy for the veterans insurance programs.

The insurance functions performed by the two field stations include the total range of insurance operation to provide individual policy, underwriting, life and death insurance claims service for service members, veterans and their beneficiaries.

Regional Office A Veterans Administration Regional Office is a field station which grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries within an assigned territory; furnishes information regarding Veterans Administration benefits and services; adjudicates claims and makes awards for disability compensation and pension; determines eligibility for hospitalization; supervises the payment of VA benefits to incompetent beneficiaries; aids, guides, and prescribes vocational rehabilitation training and administers educational benefits; guarantees loans for purchase of mobile homes and lots and condominium units, purchase or construction or alteration of homes and farm residences, and under certain conditions, guarantees refinancing loans; processes grants for specially adapted housing; processes death claims; aids and otherwise assists the veteran in exercising rights to benefits and services; and supervises Veterans Administration offices under its jurisdiction. The Regional Office is also responsible for veterans assistance activities including coordination of efforts of participating agencies in an "outreach" program to assist returning service members, particularly those who are educationally disadvantaged.

Services to U.S. veterans in most foreign countries normally are provided by the Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia. The Honolulu Regional Office serves the Islands of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Wake, and Midway and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. U.S. veterans in the Virgin Islands and

Mexico are served by the San Juan and Houston offices, respectively. Service is provided in cooperation with embassy staffs of the Department of State.

Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia The Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia, is a typical VA regional office with additional functions. It has global jurisdiction and grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their beneficiaries and dependents, residing outside the territorial limits of the United States; adjudicates certain unusual claims and actions not common to all regional offices, such as WW I adjusted compensation death cases, forfeiture cases, and benefits under special enactments provided by the Congress. Maintains liaison with the Treasury Department on types and methods of payments to recipients in foreign countries.

VA Office A VA office is an organizational element established to provide veterans assistance service and such other services as cannot be conveniently provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and others in a given locality by the parent regional office or center.

Medical Center A Veterans Administration medical center provides eligible beneficiaries with medical and other health care services equivalent to those provided by private sector institutions, augmented in many instances by services to meet the special requirements of veterans. One hundred and thirty-seven VA medical centers are affiliated with 105 medical schools for residency training; 90 VA medical centers are affiliated with 58 dental schools; and virtually all VAMC's cooperate with one or more educational institutions in programs of nursing, associated health professions and occupations, and administrative training and related research, both in individual projects and in association with other VA medical centers in broad cooperative studies. There are 92 nursing home care units associated with VA medical centers to provide skilled nursing care and

related medical services to patients who are not acutely ill.

VA Regional Office and Insurance Center A Veterans Administration regional office and insurance center is an organizational element consisting of a regional office and an insurance center under the jurisdiction of one director.

VA Medical and Regional Office Center A Veterans Administration medical and regional office center is an organizational element consisting of a regional office and a medical center or a regional office, medical center, and domiciliary under the jurisdiction of one director.

Data Processing Center A VA data processing center is responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of automated systems developed to support veterans benefits, medical, and administrative programs. The equipment at a center consists of sophisticated computers and communication devices as well as a large assortment of miscellaneous supporting gear which are operated on a 7-day week, 24-hour-a-day schedule, in support of the VA mission.

Domiciliary A Veterans Administration domiciliary provides the minimum level of medical care. This includes necessary ambulatory medical treatment, rehabilitation and support services in a structured environment to veterans who are unable because of their disabilities to earn a living but who are not in need of nursing service, constant medical supervision, or hospitalization.

Outpatient Clinic A Veterans Administration outpatient clinic provides eligible beneficiaries with ambulatory care.

Sources of Information

Employment The Veterans Administration employs physicians, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists, nurses, physician assistants, and expanded function dental auxiliaries under VA's excepted merit system which does not require civil service examination. A variety of other professional, technical, and clerical workers is employed through

civil service examinations. Employment inquiries should be made to the Personnel Officer of the nearest VA station.

VA operates an extensive college recruitment program. Schools interested in participating should contact the nearest field station or the Chief, Recruitment and Examining Policy Division (054E), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420.

News Media Representatives of the media outside Washington, D.C., may contact the VA through the nearest area Office of Public and Consumer Affairs:

Atlanta (404-881-2266)
Boston (617-223-3364)
Chicago (312-353-4076)
Dallas (214-767-0401)
Denver (303-234-4165)
Kansas City (816-374-3786)
Los Angeles (213-824-7686)
New York (212-620-6525)
Philadelphia (215-438-5246)
San Francisco (415-974-0226)
Seattle (206-442-5045)
St. Paul (612-725-4380)

National and Washington, D.C., media may contact the Office of Public and Consumer Affairs in the VA Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420 (202-389-2741).

Audiovisuals Persons interested in the availability of VA motion pictures or exhibits for showing outside VA may write the Associate Director, Audio Visuals Service (037), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420.

Medical Center (Hospital)

Construction Veterans Administration design projects requiring services for both design and construction are advertised in the *Commerce Business Daily*. Architect-engineer firms interested in working on VA medical center construction projects may write to the Director, A/E Evaluation Staff (O8E). Construction contractors should address their inquiries to the Chief, Administrative Services Division (O8C2). Contact both at the Veterans Administration Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420, or write to the Chief, Supply Division, of a particular VA

Medical Center or a VA Medical and Regional Office Center.

Publications *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report* is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The 1982 VA IS-1 fact sheet, *Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents*, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$4.00.

VA Pamphlet 1-1, *Rules of Practice, Board of Veterans Appeals*, may be obtained, without charge, from the Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals (01C1), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420.

Board of Veterans Appeals Index I-01-1, an index to appellate decisions, may be obtained, without charge, from the Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals (01C1), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420. This index is published on microfiche only.

VA Pamphlet 27-82-2, *A Summary of Veterans Administration Benefits*, may be obtained, without charge, from any VA regional office.

VA DMA-IS-1, a list of *Veterans Administration National Cemeteries* showing those with and without available grave space, and information on procedures and eligibility for burial in a National Cemetery, may be obtained, without charge, from the Department of Memorial Affairs (40F), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420.

Construction research report listing is available from the Director, Management Staff (O8C), Office of Construction, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420.

VA Film Catalog No. 6, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Reading Room Persons visiting Central Office, Washington, D.C., to inspect, obtain information from, or copy VA records available to the public should go to Room 132, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., for referral. Assistance at field stations may be obtained by inquiring of local personnel.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration

Address	Type of facility	Director
Alabama:		
Birmingham, 35233 (700 S. 19th St.).....	Medical Center	Hugh R. Vickerstaff.
Montgomery, 36193 (215 Perry Hill Rd.).....	do	Floyd C. McNair.
Montgomery, 36104 (474 S. Court St.).....	Regional Office	James W. Conway.
Tuscaloosa, 35401	Medical Center	Bernard D. Price.
Tuskegee, 36983	do	David A. Tull, M.D.
Alaska:		
Anchorage, 99501 (235 E. 8th Ave.)	Regional Office	David A. Barrett.
Arizona:		
Phoenix, 85012 (7th St. and Indian School Rd.).....	Medical Center	Ray L. Bourne.
Phoenix, 85012 (3225 N. Central Ave.).....	Regional Office	Roger W. Brickey.
Prescott, 86313	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	Virgil I. McIntyre.
Tucson, 85723	Medical Center	Gaylord V. Morton.
Arkansas:		
Fayetteville, 72701	do	Dan G. Kadrovach.
Little Rock, 72206 (300 Roosevelt Rd.) (John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital). Little Rock Division. North Little Rock Division. (Mail: Little Rock).	do	Vincent J. Parrish.
Little Rock, 72201 (1200 W. 3rd St.).....	Regional Office	Bobby L. Moore.
California:		
Bell, 90201 (Federal Service Center, Bldg. 701, Door 4, 4747 Southeastern Ave.).....	Supply Depot.....	Walter R. Whittaker.
Fresno, 93703 (2615 Clinton Ave.)	Medical Center	Joseph J. Mason, Jr.
Livermore, 94550	do	Marvin E. O'Rear.
Long Beach, 90822 (5901 E. 7th St.).....	do	John J. Lee.
Loma Linda, 92357 (11201 Benton St.) (Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	Andrew Montano.
Los Angeles, 90073 (Brentwood)	do	Marcus D. McAnally.
Do (Wadsworth)	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	William K. Anderson.
Los Angeles, 90013 (425 S. Hill St.).....	Outpatient Clinic.....	Dean R. Stordahl.
Los Angeles, 90024 (11000 Wilshire Blvd.) (Mail: P.O. Box 24048).	Data Processing Center.....	Edward M. Beadle.
Los Angeles, 90024 (11000 Wilshire Blvd.) ..	Regional Office	H. H. Villalovos.
Martinez, 94553 (150 Muir Rd.)	Medical Center	Clarence H. Nixon.
Palo Alto, 94304 (3801 Miranda Ave.).....	do	James C. De Niro.
Menlo Park Division. Palo Alto Division.		
San Diego, 92161 (3350 La Jolla Village Dr.).....	do	John W. Ditzler, M.D.
San Diego, 92108 (2022 Camino Del Rio North).	Regional Office	Herbert R. Rainwater.
San Francisco, 94121 (4150 Clement St.).....	Medical Center	Laurance V. Foye, Jr., M.D.
San Francisco, 94105 (211 Main St.).....	Regional Office	Paul D. Ising.
Sepulveda, 91343	Medical Center	Ronald L. Nelson.
Colorado:		
Denver, 80225 (Denver Federal Center)	Regional Office	Norman B. Alverson.
Denver, 80220 (1055 Clermont St.)	Medical Center	Carlton M. Smith.
Denver, 80225 (Denver Federal Center)	Prosthetics Distribution Center	Robert A. Shields.
Fort Lyon, 81038	do	Jonathan F. Fitts.
Grand Junction, 81501	do	William P. Freer.
Connecticut:		
Hartford, 06103 (450 Main St.).....	Regional Office	Ray Avent.
Newington, 06111 (551 Willard Ave.)	Medical Center	Maurice A. Holton.
West Haven, 06516 (W. Spring St.).....	do	Albert M. Blecich.
Delaware:		
Wilmington, 19805 (1601 Kirkwood Hwy.).....	Medical and Regional Office Center.....	Wilfred E. Kingsley.
District of Columbia:		
Washington, 20422 (50 Irving St. NW.)	Medical Center	Aladino A. Gavazzi.
Washington, 20421 (941 N. Capitol St. NE.).	Regional Office	Essie D. Morgan.
Florida:		
Bay Pines, 33504 (1000 Bay Pines Blvd. N.).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	(Vacancy).

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Florida:—Continued		
Gainesville, 32602 (Archer Rd.).....	Medical Center.....	J. Malcolm Randall.
Lake City, 32055.....	do.....	Howard M. Ruppen.
Miami, 33125 (1201 NW. 16th St.).....	do.....	Thomas C. Doherty.
St. Petersburg, 33731 (P.O. Box 1437).....	Regional Office.....	Carlos Rainwater.
Tampa, 33612 (13000 N. 30th St.) (James A. Haley Veterans Hospital).....	Medical Center.....	Richard A. Silver.
Georgia:		
Atlanta, 30308 (730 Peachtree St. NE.).....	Regional Office.....	Thomas Whire.
Augusta, 30904.....	Medical Center.....	Eugene E. Speer, Jr.
Forest Hills Division.		
Lenwood Division.		
Decatur, 30033 (1670 Clairmont Rd.).....	do.....	Glenn Alred, Jr.
Dublin, 31021.....	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	William O. Edgar.
Hawaii:		
Honolulu, 96850 (P.O. Box 50188).....	Regional Office.....	Robert L. Winters.
Idaho:		
Boise, 83724 (550 W. Fort St.).....	do.....	Harold L. Kuyper.
Boise, 83702 (5th and Fort Sts.).....	Medical Center.....	James A. Goff.
Illinois:		
Chicago, 60611 (333 E. Huron St.).....	do.....	Joseph L. Moore.
Chicago, 60680 (820 S. Damen Ave.).....	do.....	Alvis B. Carr, Jr.
Chicago, 60680 (P.O. Box 8136).....	Regional Office.....	Grady W. Horton.
Chicago, 60666 (Lock Box 66303, AMF O'Hare).....	Data Processing Center.....	Danny L. Ball.
Darville, 61832.....	Medical Center.....	Samuel H. Birdzell.
North Chicago, 60064.....	do.....	Donald L. McGee.
Hines, 60141 (Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital).....	do.....	John R. Fears.
Hines, 60141 (P.O. Box 76).....	Marketing Center.....	James E. Lykins.
Hines, 60141 (P.O. Box 27).....	Supply Depot.....	Robert P. Craig.
Marion, 62959.....	Medical Center.....	Robert T. Patton.
Indiana:		
Fort Wayne, 46805 (1600 Randalia Dr.).....	do.....	James A. Woytassek.
Indianapolis, 46202 (1481 W. 10th St.).....	do.....	Terrence L. Johnson.
Cold Spring Road Division.		
Tenth Street Division.		
(Mail: 1481 W. 10th St., Indianapolis).		
Indianapolis, 46204 (575 N. Pennsylvania St.).....	Regional Office.....	Roy C. Wetherell.
Marion, 46952.....	Medical Center.....	Nathan L. Geraths.
Iowa:		
Des Moines, 50309 (210 Walnut St.).....	Regional Office.....	Norman W. Bauer.
Des Moines, 50310 (30th and Euclid Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	Wayne H. Maddocks.
Iowa City, 52240.....	do.....	John F. Hickman III.
Knoxville, 50138.....	do.....	Robert P. Blair.
Kansas:		
Leavenworth, 66048.....	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	Margaret C. Michelson.
Topeka, 66622 (2200 Gage Blvd.).....	Medical Center.....	Paul K. Kennedy.
Wichita, 67218 (5500 E. Kellogg).....	Medical Center.....	Robert F. Pelka.
Wichita, 67211 (901 George Washington Blvd.).....	Regional Office.....	Robert F. Pelka.
Kentucky:		
Lexington, 40507.....	Medical Center.....	John R. Rowan.
Cooper Drive Division.		
Leestown Division.		
Louisville, 40202 (600 Federal Pl.).....	Regional Office.....	E. Lee Caudill.
Louisville, 40202 (800 Zorn Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	Russell B. Wimmer.
Louisiana:		
Alexandria, 71301.....	do.....	Walter R. Armstrong, Jr.
New Orleans, 70146 (1601 Peridido St.).....	do.....	Gregory J. Haag, Jr.
New Orleans, 70113 (701 Loyola Ave.).....	Regional Office.....	Anthony R. Lentini.
Shreveport, 71130 (510 E. Stoner Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	Donald A. Pabst.
Maine:		
Togus, 04330.....	Medical and Regional Office Center.....	John D. Bunger.
Maryland:		
Baltimore, 21201 (31 Hopkins Plaza).....	Regional Office.....	Milford J. Clayton.
Baltimore, 21218 (3900 Loch Raven Blvd.).....	Medical Center.....	Richard P. Miller.
Fort Howard, 21052.....	do.....	Robert Haith, Jr.
Perry Point, 21902.....	do.....	Robert Dawson, Jr.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Massachusetts:		
Bedford, 01730 (200 Springs Rd.) (Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital).....	do.....	Richard E. Nohe.
Boston, 02130 (150 S. Huntington Ave.).....	do.....	Barbara A. Small.
Boston, 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).....	Regional Office.....	John J. McNiff.
Boston, 02108 (17 Court St.).....	Outpatient Clinic.....	Wilson J. Schuerholz.
Brockton, 02401.....	Medical Center.....	Mel A. Gores.
Northampton, 01060.....	do.....	Michael J. Kane.
West Roxbury, 02132 (1400 Veterans of Foreign Wars Pkwy.).....	do.....	William H. Kelleher.
Michigan:		
Allen Park, 48101.....	Medical Center.....	James H. Stephens.
Ann Arbor, 48105 (2215 Fuller Rd.).....	do.....	John T. Carson.
Battle Creek, 49106.....	do.....	James R. Donachie.
Detroit, 48226 (Patrick V. McNamara Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave.).....	Regional Office.....	Gordon W. Clowney.
Iron Mountain, 49801.....	Medical Center.....	Russell E. Struble.
Saginaw, 48602 (1500 Weiss St.).....	do.....	Charles L. Anderson.
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis, 55417 (54th St. and 48th Ave. S.).....	do.....	Daniel E. Cooney.
St. Cloud, 56301.....	do.....	Robert T. Dacy.
St. Paul, 55111 (Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling). Remittances: P.O. Box 1820.	Regional Office and Insurance Center.....	Morris B. Nooner, Jr.
St. Paul, 55111 (Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling).....	Data Processing Center.....	Thomas N. Ransom.
Mississippi:		
Biloxi, 39531.....	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).....	James H. Caldwell, Jr.
Biloxi Hospital and Domiciliary Division. Gulfport Hospital Division. (Mail: Biloxi, Miss.).....		
Jackson, 39216 (1500 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	James L. Warnock.
Jackson, 39201 (100 W. Capitol St.).....	Regional Office.....	J. L. Dozier.
Missouri:		
Columbia, 65201 (800 Stadium Rd.) (Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital).....	Medical Center.....	Joseph L. Kurzejeski.
Kansas City, 64128 (4801 Linwood Blvd.).....	do.....	James H. Cuer.
Poplar Bluff, 63901.....	do.....	Walton H. Bonner.
St. Louis, 63125.....	do.....	Sidney M. Ford.
John J. Cochran Division. Jefferson Barracks Division.....		
St. Louis, 63115 (P.O. Box 5020).....	Records Processing Center.....	Charles H. White.
St. Louis, 63103 (1520 Market St.).....	Regional Office.....	Donald R. Ramsey.
Montana:		
Fort Harrison, 59636.....	Medical and Regional Office Center.....	Frank W. Caldwell.
Miles City, 59301.....	Medical Center.....	Gordon K. Bohn.
Nebraska:		
Grand Island, 68801.....	do.....	(Vacancy).
Lincoln, 68510 (600 70th St.).....	do.....	Max L. Lybarger.
Lincoln, 68508 (100 Centennial Mall North).....	Regional Office.....	James C. Smith.
Omaha, 68105 (4101 Woolworth Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	Roderick L. Turcotte.
Nevada:		
Henderson (Las Vegas), 89015 (102 Lake Mead Dr.).....	Outpatient Clinic.....	Viola V. Johnson.
Reno, 89520 (1000 Locust St.).....	Medical Center.....	Harry C. Potter.
Reno, 89520 (245 E. Liberty St.).....	Regional Office.....	Richard K. Sorenson.
New Hampshire:		
Manchester, 03104 (718 Smyth Rd.).....	Medical Center.....	Delbert F. Nutter.
Manchester, 03103 (275 Chestnut St.).....	Regional Office.....	Henry W. Gresham.
New Jersey:		
East Orange, 07019.....	Medical Center.....	Peter Baglio.
Lyons, 07939.....	do.....	Carl M. Mikail.
Newark, 07102 (20 Washington Pl.).....	Regional Office.....	James R. Purdy.
Somerville, 08876.....	Supply Depot.....	Earl N. Hill.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque, 87108 (2100 Ridgecrest Dr. SE.)	Medical Center	Joseph E. Birmingham.
Albuquerque, 87102 (500 Gold Ave. SW.)	Regional Office	Joseph S. Cordova.
New York:		
Albany, 12208	Medical Center	James T. Krajeck.
Batavia, 14020	do.....	Patrick J. Flaherty.
Bath, 14810	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Milton Salmon.
Bronx, 10468 (130 W. Kingsbridge Rd.)	Medical Center	(Vacancy).
Brooklyn, 11209 (800 Poly Pl.)	do.....	George W. Parsons.
Brooklyn Division.		
St. Albans Division.		
Brooklyn, 11205 (35 Ryerson St.)	Outpatient Clinic	(Vacancy).
Buffalo, 14202 (111 W. Huron St.)	Regional Office	John Hricik.
Buffalo, 14215 (3495 Bailey Ave.)	Medical Center	Joseph Paris.
Canandaigua, 14424	do.....	DeWayne C. Robertson.
Castle Point, 12511	do.....	Henry M. Dratz, M.D.
Montrose, 10548 (Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital).	do.....	Corydon F. Heard, Jr.
New York, 10001 (252 7th Ave. at 24th St.)	Regional Office	Peter Kovacs.
New York, 10010 (First Ave. at E. 24th St.)	Medical Center	James S. Dooley.
Northport, L.I., 11768	do.....	William L. Hodson, Jr.
Syracuse, 13210 (Irving Ave. and University Pl.)	do.....	Clyde H. Corsaro.
North Carolina:		
Durham, 27705 (508 Fulton St. and Erwin Rd.)	Medical Center	Burdeen F. Brown.
Fayetteville, 28301 (2300 Ramsey St.)	do.....	Bernath E. Phillips.
Asheville, 28805	do.....	Arthur Landy.
Salisbury, 28144	do.....	Thomas L. Ayres.
Winston-Salem, 27102 (251 N. Main St.)	Regional Office	Kenneth E. McDonald.
North Dakota:		
Fargo, 58102	Medical and Regional Office Center	Francis E. Gathman.
Ohio:		
Chillicothe, 45601	Medical Center	Garland E. Evers.
Cincinnati, 45220 (3200 Vine St.)	do.....	Raymond C. Sullivan.
Cleveland, 44106 (10701 East Blvd.)	do.....	Richard S. Droske.
Becksville Division.		
Wade Park Division.		
Cleveland, 44199 (1240 E. 9th St.)	Regional Office	Ralph E. Smith.
Columbus, 43210 (456 Clinic Dr.)	Outpatient Clinic	William H. Bridges.
Dayton, 45428	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Willard G. Hitchings.
Oklahoma:		
Muskogee, 74401 (Memorial Station, Honor Heights Dr.)	Medical Center	Fred F. Salas.
Muskogee, 74401 (125 S. Main St.)	Regional Office	Ray E. Smith.
Oklahoma City, 73104 (921 NE. 13th St.)	Medical Center	Walter H. Whitcomb, M.D.
Oregon:		
Portland, 97201 (Sam Jackson Park)	do.....	Joseph H. Ferry.
Portland, 97204 (1220 SW. 3d Ave.)	Regional Office	Raymond J. Vogel.
Roseburg, 97470	Medical Center	Takaski K. Miyamoto.
White City, 97501	Domiciliary	Mary Ann Coffey.
Pennsylvania:		
Altoona, 16603	Medical Center	John J. Ruff.
Aspinwall (see Pittsburgh, 15240).		
Butler, 16001	do.....	David E. Simmons.
Coatesville, 19320	do.....	James L. G. Parsons II.
Erie, 16501 (135 E. 38th St. Blvd.)	do.....	Jack D. Graham.
Lebanon, 17042	do.....	(Vacancy).
Philadelphia, 19101 (5000 Wissahickon Ave.) (Insurance Remittances: P.O. Box 7787). (Mail: P.O. Box 8079).	Regional Office and Insurance Center.	S. W. Melidosian.
Philadelphia, 19101 (5000 Wissahickon Ave.) (Mail: P.O. Box 8079).	Data Processing Center	Vincent Monastra.
Philadelphia, 19104 (University and Woodland Aves.)	Medical Center	Barry L. Bell.
Pittsburgh, 15222 (1000 Liberty Ave.)	Regional Office	Harold T. Bushey.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Pennsylvania:—Continued		
Pittsburgh, 15206 (Highland Dr.).....	Medical Center.....	Carl Cossu.
Pittsburgh, 15240 (University Dr. C).....	do.....	Thomas A. Gigliotti.
Aspinwall Division.		
Pittsburgh Division.		
(Mail: University Drive, Pittsburgh).		
Wilkes-Barre, 18711 (1111 East End Blvd.)....	do.....	Michael A. Parrell.
Philippine Republic:		
Manila (A.P.O., San Francisco, Calif., 96528).	Regional Office	Thomas H. Price.
Puerto Rico:		
San Juan (Barrio Monacillos G.P.O., Box 4867, 00936).	Medical and Regional Office Center.....	James G. Martin, Jr.
Hato Rey (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon St., 00918)..		
Rhode Island:		
Providence, 02903 (321 S. Main St.).....	Regional Office	John Montgomery.
Providence, 02908 (Davis Park)	Medical Center.....	Donald E. Burnette.
South Carolina:		
Charleston, 29403 (109 Bee St.).....	Medical Center.....	J. Fred Hoefer, Jr.
Columbia, 29201 (William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hospital).	do.....	Joan S. Kershner.
Columbia, 29201 (1801 Assembly St.).....	Regional Office	R. Stedman Sloan, Jr.
South Dakota:		
Fort Meade, 57741	Medical Center.....	Robert E. Lee.
Hot Springs, 57747	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Thomas F. Wheaton.
Sioux Falls, 57107 (Royal C. Johnson Veterans Memorial Hospital).	Medical Center.....	Dexter D. Dix.
Sioux Falls, 57101 (300 N. Dakota Ave.).....	Regional Office	Dexter D. Dix.
Tennessee:		
Memphis, 38104 (1030 Jefferson Ave.).....	Medical Center.....	Herbert S. Arnett.
Mountain Home, 37684 (Johnson City)	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Joseph C. Snelling
Murfreesboro, 37130	Medical Center.....	Robert S. Pepiot.
Nashville, 37203 (1310 24th Ave., S.)	do.....	Larry E. Deters.
Nashville, 37203 (110 9th Ave., S.)	Regional Office	Robert S. Bielak.
Texas:		
Amarillo, 79106 (6010 Amarillo Blvd. W.).....	Medical Center.....	Paul G. Grogan.
Austin, 78772 (1615 E. Woodward St.)	Data Processing Center.....	Thomas H. Acklen.
Big Spring, 79720	Medical Center	John H. Steward.
Bonham, 75418 (Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans Center).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Banks I. Paul.
Dallas, 75216 (4500 S. Lancaster Rd.)	Medical Center.....	C. Wayne Hawkins.
El Paso, 77905 (5919 Brook Hollow Dr.)	Outpatient Clinic.....	Bruce W. Glover.
Houston, 77301 (2002 Holcombe Blvd.)	Medical Center.....	John V. Sheehan.
Houston, 77054 (2515 Murworth Dr.)	Regional Office	Theodore W. Myatt.
Kerrville, 78028	Medical Center.....	Arnold E. Mouish.
Lubbock, 79401 (1205 Texas Ave., Rm. 814).	Outpatient Clinic.....	(Vacancy).
Marlin, 76661	Medical Center.....	Darrell B. Derrington.
San Antonio, 78285 (7400 Merton Minter Blvd.) (Audi L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital).	do.....	Jose R. Coronado.
Temple, 76501 (Olin E. Teague Veterans Center).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Eugene A. Borrell.
Waco, 76703 (Memorial Dr.)	Medical Center.....	Irvin D. Noll.
Waco, 76799 (1400 N. Valley Mills Dr.)	Regional Office	Gary J. Coker.
Utah:		
Salt Lake City 84138 (125 S. State St.)	do.....	Douglas B. Wadsworth.
Salt Lake City, 84113	Medical Center.....	Robert E. Lindsey, Jr.
Vermont:		
White River Junction, 05001	Medical and Regional Office Center.....	William A. Yasinski.
Virginia:		
Hampton, 23667	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Robert E. Morris.
Richmond, 23249 (1201 Broad Rock Rd.).....	Medical Center.....	James W. Holsinger, M.D.
Roanoke, 24011 (210 Franklin Rd. SW.)	Regional Office	William H. Highfill.
Salem, 24153	Medical Center.....	Hugh E. Davis.
Washington:		
American Lake, Tacoma, 98493	do.....	William E. Claypool.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, and Data Processing Centers—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Washington:—Continued		
Seattle, 98174 (915 2d Ave.)	Regional Office	Richard F. Murphy.
Seattle, 98108 (4435 Beacon Ave., S.)	Medical Center	Jerome R. Dolezal.
Spokane, 99208 (N. 4815 Assembly St.)	do	Edwin J. Mack.
Walla Walla, 99362 (77 Wainwright Dr.)	do	Ralph Wiseman, Jr.
West Virginia:		
Beckley, 25801 (200 Veterans Ave.)	do	Domenic R. Pisegna.
Clarksburg, 26301	do	David J. Kilcoyne.
Huntington, 25701 (1540 Spring Valley Dr.) ..	do	A. Paul Kidd.
Huntington, 25701 (640 4th Ave.)	Regional Office ..	Samuel A. Tiano.
Martinsburg, 25401	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	I. V. Billes.
Wisconsin:		
Madison, 53705 (2500 Overlook Terr.) (William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	Thomas J. Stranova.
Milwaukee, 53202 (342 N. Water St.)	Regional Office	Gerald P. Moore.
Tomah, 54660	Medical Center	Francis G. Klunk.
Wood, 53193 (5000 W. National Ave.)	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Leon E. Edman.
Wyoming:		
Cheyenne, 82001 (2360 E. Pershing Blvd.) ...	Medical and Regional Office Center	John D. Graveley.
Sheridan, 82801	Medical Center	F. Jack Smith.

For further information, contact the Information and Regulations Staff, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20420. Phone, 202-389-2073.

Approved.

Robert P. Nimmo,
Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Guide to

Boards, Committees, and Commissions

Note: This is a listing of Federal boards, centers, commissions, councils, panels, study groups, task forces, etc., not listed elsewhere in the *Manual*, which were established by congressional or Presidential action and whose functions are not strictly limited to the internal operations of a parent department or agency. While the editors have attempted to compile a complete and accurate listing, information relating to omissions or errors and suggestions for improving coverage of this listing are welcome. Please address your comments to the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-523-5230.

Federal advisory committees, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), approved October 6, 1972, have not been included here. A complete listing of these committees can be found in *Federal Advisory Committees—Tenth Annual Report of the President, Covering the Calendar Year 1981*, available for \$6 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. For further information on Federal advisory committees, contact the Committee Management Secretariat, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-523-4893.

Adjustment Assistance Coordinating Committee

Room 119, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-395-6120.

Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-523-5240.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Suite 2000, Vanguard Building, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20575. Phone, 202-653-5536.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Suite 530, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone, 202-254-3974.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

Room 1010, Switzer Building, 330 C Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20202. Phone, 202-245-1591.

Arthritis Interagency Coordinating Committee

National Institutes of Health, Room 9A35, Building 31, Bethesda, Md. 20205. Phone, 301-496-4353.

Board of Foreign Scholarships

Operations Staff, International Communication Agency, Washington, D.C. 20547. Phone, 202-724-9011.

California Debris Commission

650 Capital Mall, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. Phone, 916-440-2327.

Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee

Stamp Division, United States Postal Service, Room 5800, 475 L'Enfant Plaza

West SW., Washington, D.C. 20260.
Phone, 202-245-4951.

Commission on Presidential Scholars

Room 3835, Donohoe Building, 400
Maryland Avenue SW., Washington,
D.C. 20202. Phone, 202-245-2482.

**Committee on Foreign Investment in
the United States**

Room 5100, Main Treasury Building,
Washington, D.C. 20220. Phone, 202-
566-2386.

**Committee for the Implementation of
Textile Agreements**

Room 3001, Department of Commerce,
Fourteenth Street and Constitution
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230.
Phone, 202-377-3737.

**Committee for Purchase from the
Blind and Other Severely
Handicapped**

Suite 610, 2009 Fourteenth Street North,
Arlington, Va. 22201. Phone, 703-557-
1145.

Delaware River Basin Commission

*Office of the United States
Commissioner:* Room 5113—1100 L
Street NW., Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C. 20240.
Phone, 202-343-5761.

Office of the Executive Director: P.O.
Box 7360, W. Trenton, N.J. 08628.
Phone, 609-883-9500.

**Development Coordination
Committee**

Room 3669, 320 Twenty-first Street
NW., Washington, D.C. 20523. Phone,
202-632-0833.

**Emergency Mobilization Preparedness
Board**

Room 417, Donohoe Building, 400 C
Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20472.
Phone, 202-287-0880.

Endangered Species Committee

Room 4160, Department of the Interior
Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.
Phone, 202-235-2771.

Export Administration Review Board

Room 1613, Department of Commerce
Building, Washington, D.C. 20230.
Phone, 202-377-3128.

**Federal Financial Institutions
Examination Council**

Eighth Floor, Comptroller of the Currency
Building, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East,
Washington, D.C. 20219. Phone, 202-
447-0939.

Federal Financing Bank

Room 3054, Main Treasury Building,
Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20220. Phone,
202-566-2468.

**Federal Interagency Committee on
Education**

Department of Education, Room 4044,
Switzer Building, 330 C Street SW.,
Washington, D.C. 20201. Phone, 202-
245-0425.

Federal Library Committee

Room 1023, John Adams Building,
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
20540. Phone, 202-287-6055.

**Federal Mine Safety and Health
Review Commission**

Sixth Floor, 1730 K Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-
653-5633.

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
Commission**

H2347 House Office Building Annex No.
2, Washington, D.C. 20515. Phone,
202-226-2491.

**Harry S. Truman Scholarship
Foundation**

712 Jackson Place NW., Washington,
D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-395-4831.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Room 4004, Department of the Interior
Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.
Phone, 202-343-2773.

Information Security Oversight Office

Room 6040, General Services Building,
Eighteenth and F Streets NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20405. Phone, 202-
535-7251.

**Interagency Committee on
Handicapped Employees**

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission, 2401 E Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20506. Attn: Bailey's
Crossroads, Va. 20506. Phone, 202-
756-6040.

**Interagency Committee for the
Purchase of United States Savings
Bonds**

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington,
D.C. 20226. Phone, 202-634-5347.

**Japan-United States Friendship
Commission**

Room 910, 1875 Connecticut Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20009. Phone,
202-673-5295.

**Joint Board for the Enrollment of
Actuaries**

Department of the Treasury, Washington,
D.C. 20220. Phone, 202-634-5135.

Mailers Technical Advisory Committee

Sales Division, United States Postal
Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza West SW.,
Washington, D.C. 20260. Phone, 202-
245-5757.

Marine Mammal Commission

Room 307, 1625 I Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-
653-6237.

**Migratory Bird Conservation
Commission**

Department of the Interior Building,
Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-
272-3368.

Mississippi River Commission

United States Army Corps of Engineers,
P.O. Box 80, Vicksburg, Miss. 39180.
Phone, 601-634-5000.

**National Advisory Council on
International Monetary and Financial
Policies**

Room 5455, Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C. 20220. Phone, 202-
566-5227.

National Archives Trust Fund Board

National Archives Building, Washington,
D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-523-3047.

**National Commission on Libraries and
Information Science**

Suite 601, 1717 K Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone, 202-
653-6252.

**National Coordinating Council on
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention**

Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, Department of
Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20531. Phone, 202-
724-5929.

**National Historical Publications and
Records Commission**

National Archives Building, Washington,
D.C. 20408. Phone, 202-724-1083.

National Park Foundation

National Park Foundation, P.O. Box
57473, Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone,
202-785-4500.

**Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation
Commission**

P. O. Box KK, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86002.
Phone, 602-779-3311.

**Northern Mariana Islands Commission
on Federal Laws**

Room 4344, Department of the Interior
Building, Washington, D. C. 20240.
Phone, 202-343-5617.

**Office of the Federal Inspector, Alaska
Natural Gas Transportation System**

Room 1416, Post Office Building, 1200
Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington,
D.C. 20044. Phone, 202-275-1100.

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Phone, 202-287-5383.

Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving

Room 5130, NTS 10, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. Phone, 202-426-8681.

Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief

Room 280, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20501. Phone, 202-456-6445.

President's Commission on Executive Exchange

744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20503. Phone, 202-395-4616.

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone, 202-653-5044.

President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency

Room 252, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503. Phone, 202-395-6903.

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Room 240, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20500. Phone, 202-356-2352.

President's Intelligence Oversight Board

Room 331, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20500. Phone, 202-456-2530.

Property Review Board

Room 9236, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503. Phone, 202-395-3030.

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

Office of the United States Commissioner: Room 5113—1100 L Street NW., Department of the Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240. Phone, 202-343-4091.

Office of the Executive Director: 1721 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102. Phone, 717-238-0422.

Task Force on Legal Equity for Women

Room 2143, Main Justice Building, Washington, D.C. 20530. Phone, 202-633-2701.

Textile Trade Policy Group

Room 300, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-395-4642.

Trade Policy Committee

Room 501, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-395-7210.

United States National Commission for UNESCO

Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-2762.

Veterans Day National Committee

Veterans Administration, Room 275, 810 Vermont Avenue NW. (40B), Washington, D.C. 20420. Phone, 202-389-5386.

Water Resources Council

Suite 800, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-254-6303.

Quasi-Official Agencies

Note: This section contains organizations which are not agencies under the definition in 5 U.S.C. 105 but which are required by statute to publish certain information on their programs and activities in the *Federal Register*.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

733 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005

Phone, 202-272-4000

	Officials:
(Vacancy)	<i>President</i>
Antone G. Singsen, Jr.	<i>Vice-President for Finance and Management</i>
Clinton Lyons	<i>Director, Office of Field Services</i>
(Vacancy)	<i>General Counsel</i>
Charles Chapman	<i>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity</i>
Charles Ritter	<i>Comptroller</i>
Tim Ayers	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
James E. Jasch	<i>Director, Office of Administration</i>

[For the Legal Services Corporation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1601]

The Legal Services Corporation was established by the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 378; 42 U.S.C. 2996), approved July 25, 1974, as amended by the act of December 28, 1977 (91 Stat. 1619), to provide financial support for legal assistance in noncriminal proceedings to persons financially unable to afford legal services.

The Corporation is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President of the Corporation, appointed by the Board of Directors, is the chief executive officer and serves as an *ex officio* Board member. In addition, nine-member State advisory councils, appointed by the Governor of each State, notify the Corporation of any apparent violations of the rules, regulations, or guidelines promulgated pursuant to the act.

The Corporation provides financial assistance to qualified programs furnishing legal assistance to eligible clients and makes grants to and contracts

with individuals, firms, corporations, organizations, and State and local governments for the purpose of providing legal assistance to these clients.

The Corporation establishes maximum income levels for clients based on family size, urban and rural differences, and cost-of-living variations. Using these maximum income levels and other financial factors, the Corporation establishes guidelines to be used by the organizations it funds to determine the eligibility of clients.

The Corporation also conducts research, training, and technical assistance activities.

For further information concerning the Legal Services Corporation, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Legal Services Corporation, 733 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone, 202-272-4030.

Approved.

Tim Ayers,
Director,
Office of Public Affairs.

NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK

1630 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009

Phone, 202-745-4600

Frank Sollars	Board of Directors:
A. J. McKnight	<i>Chair</i>
	<i>Vice Chair</i>
	Official:
Carol Greenwald	<i>President</i>

The National Consumer Cooperative Bank (NCCB) was created and chartered by the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act (92 Stat. 499; 12 U.S.C. 3001), enacted on August 20, 1978. The Bank is directed by the act to encourage the development of new and existing cooperatives. The Bank provides specialized credit and technical assistance to eligible cooperatives that provides goods, services, housing and other facilities to their members as ultimate consumers. The Bank is itself structured as a cooperative financial institution. Under its congressional charter, the Bank is directed to make loans and offer its services throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The act provided that the initial capitalization of the Bank would be contributed by the Federal Government through the purchase of the Bank's Class A stock. All 15 members of the Bank's Board of Directors are appointed by the President. The act contemplated that the number of presidentially appointed directors was to decrease gradually as borrowers and cooperatives eligible to borrow purchased Class B and Class C stock in the Bank.

In 1981 the act was amended by title III, subtitle C, of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 433). The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 converted the Federal Government's initial

capitalization of the Bank, formerly represented by Class A stock, into Class A capital notes, held by the Secretary of the Treasury. The act further mandated that after the Final Government Equity Redemption Date (FGERD), as defined by the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act, the Bank's Class B and C stockholders shall elect 12 of the Bank's 15 Directors. The remaining three are appointed by the President with the advice and the consent of the Senate. The President is directed by the act, as amended, to select one member from among proprietors of small business concerns, one member from among the officers of the agencies and departments of the United States, and one member from among persons having extensive experience in the cooperative field representing low-income eligible cooperatives.

The Bank is a mixed-ownership Government instrumentality governed by its Board of Directors. It is operated by the Board under bylaws and policies it prescribes consistent with the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act.

The Bank's credit and technical assistance to cooperatives is intended to improve the quality and availability of goods and services to consumers. The Bank makes loans to eligible cooperatives at prevailing market interest rates.

The Bank encourages broad-based ownership, control, and active participation by members in eligible

cooperatives. The Bank also seeks to maintain broad-based control of the Bank by its voting stockholders.

The National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act established the Office of Self-Help Development and Technical Assistance within the Bank. Cooperatives that are eligible to receive assistance from the Bank may be eligible to qualify for financial and technical assistance from the Office. The Office may provide financial assistance to newly developed or established cooperatives that cannot qualify for a bank loan, or when the membership of the cooperative consists substantially of low-income persons or it provides services to low-income persons.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 directs that as soon as practicable after the FGERD, the Board of Directors of the Bank shall establish a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia to succeed the Office and to carry out the functions of the Office. It is anticipated that the nonprofit corporation will be incorporated in June 1982.

Sources of Information

Description of the NCCB Groups interested in learning more about the Bank should write the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, 1630 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Employment Inquiries and applications for employment should be directed to the Personnel Department, National Consumer Cooperative Bank, 1630 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Board of Directors A list of the Board of Directors and notification of Board and other public meetings may be obtained by writing to: Office of the Secretary, National Consumer Cooperative Bank, 1630 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

For further information concerning the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, contact the Office of the Secretary, National Consumer Cooperative Bank, 1630 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009. Phone, 202-745-4600.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (AMTRAK)

400 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone, 202-383-3000

Alan S. Boyd
Drew Lewis (*ex officio*)

Samuel E. Hellenbrand
Frank W. Jenkins
Crete B. Harvey
Ralph T. Kerchum
Charles Luna
Robert D. Orr
Ross E. Rowland, Jr.

Alan S. Boyd
Thomas P. Hackney, Jr.

M. L. Clark Tyler

William S. Norman

Board of Directors:

Chairman

Secretary of Transportation

Members:

Officers:

President and Chief Executive Officer

Group Vice President, Operations and

Maintenance and Chief Operating Officer

Group Vice President, Passenger Services and Communications

Group Vice President, Marketing and Corporate Planning

(Vacancy)	<i>Group Vice President, Finance and Administration</i>
Paul F. Mickey	<i>Vice President-General Counsel</i>
Lawrence D. Gilson	<i>Vice President, Corporate Development</i>
Frank D. Abate	<i>Vice President, Operations and Maintenance</i>
D. F. Sullivan	<i>Vice President-Chief Engineer</i>
James H. English	<i>Vice President, Government Affairs</i>
James E. Stiner	<i>Vice President, Corporate Communications</i>
Eugene N. Eden	<i>Vice President, Passenger Services</i>
Timothy P. Gardner	<i>Vice President, Corporate Planning</i>
James Callery	<i>Vice President, Sales</i>
Robert E. Gall	<i>Vice President, Transportation and Marketing</i>
John N. Stulak	<i>Vice President, Personnel</i>
George F. Daniels	<i>Vice President, Labor Relations</i>
George E. Gautney, Jr.	<i>Vice President, Computer Services</i>
Don R. Brazier	<i>Vice President, Finance, and Treasurer</i>
Angelo M. Caputo	<i>Controller</i>
Sandra Spence	<i>Corporate Secretary</i>

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended (84 Stat. 1327; 45 U.S.C. 541), and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service.

Amtrak is governed by a nine member board of directors: the Secretary of Transportation serves as an ex officio member and Amtrak's president serves as chairman; three members are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate (representing labor, State Governors, and the business community); two members represent commuter authorities; and two members are selected by the preferred stockholder. The corporation is managed by a president, four group vice presidents, and 14 vice presidents.

Amtrak operates an average of 240 trains per day, serving 495 station locations, over a system of approximately 23,000 route miles. Of this route system, Amtrak now owns a right-of-way of 2,611 track miles in the Northeast Corridor (Washington-New York-Boston; New Haven-Springfield; Philadelphia-Harrisburg), and several small track segments in the East, purchased pursuant to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355; 45 U.S.C. 701 et

seq.) and the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its own repair and maintenance facilities. The corporation employs a total work force of over 20,000 and provides all reservation, station, and on-board service staffs. Outside the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak contracts with 19 different privately owned railroads for the right to operate over their track and must compensate each railroad for its total package of services. Under contract, these railroads furnish engineers, train-operating crews, and maintenance services. The railroads are responsible for the condition of the roadbed and for coordinating the flow of traffic.

In fiscal year 1981 less than two-thirds of Amtrak's total capital and operating funds came from Federal grants. Cost controls, better quality service and equipment, and aggressive marketing strategies resulted in a 16-percent increase in revenues over fiscal year 1980 and a revenue-to-cost ratio of 42.1 percent—a step toward meeting the congressionally mandated goal of 50 percent by 1982. Ridership totaled over 20.6 million in fiscal year 1981 and, from fiscal year 1980 to fiscal year 1981, on-time performance improved from 69.1 percent to 77 percent.

Although Amtrak's basic route system was originally designated by the Secretary of Transportation in 1971, there was a 16-percent reduction in route miles in 1979. In 1981 several trains that did not meet congressional performance criteria were also eliminated. The few additions to the route structure were authorized by Congress or were added by requests from State transportation agencies under cost-sharing arrangements set by Section 403(b) of the Rail Passenger Service Act.

Amtrak began operation in 1971 with an antiquated fleet of equipment inherited from private railroads; some cars were nearly 30 years old. Beginning in 1975 head-end powered equipment

(HEP) cars, with electric lighting, heating, and cooling systems, were put into revenue service. The HEP cars are the result of a total refurbishing process completed at the Amtrak Beech Grove, Indiana, maintenance facility. In addition, Amtrak now has 492 Budd Company cars and 284 Pullman standard bilevel Superliner cars. One hundred and fifty more single level Budd cars are being built. Currently, every train in the Amtrak system is operating with new or completely refurbished, all-electric equipment.

For further information, contact the Amtrak Corporate Communications Department, 400 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Phone, 202-383-3860.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560
Phone, 202-357-1300

The Establishment:

The President of the United States
The Vice President of the United States
The Chief Justice of the United States
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Secretary of Health and Human Services
The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
The Secretary of Transportation
The Secretary of Energy
The Secretary of Education

The Board of Regents:

The Chief Justice of the United States
The Vice President of the United States
Members of the Senate:

Warren E. Burger (*Chancellor*)
George Bush

Henry M. Jackson
Barry Goldwater
Jake Garn

Silvio O. Conte
Norman Y. Mineta
Edward Boland

Members of the House of Representatives:

Anne Armstrong, John Paul Austin,
 Carlisle H. Humelsine, William A.
 M. Burden, Murray Gell-Mann,
 David C. Acheson, A. Leon
 Higginbotham, Jr., William G.
 Bowen, James Edwin Webb

Citizen Members:

Officials:

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Joseph Coudon	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Richard H. Howland	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
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Howard Toy	<i>Director, Office of Personnel Administration</i>
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Phillip K. Reiss	<i>Director, Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services</i>
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Susan Hamilton	<i>Special Assistant</i>
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Thomas Lawton	<i>Director, Freer Gallery of Art</i>
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Roger G. Kennedy	<i>Director, National Museum of American History</i>
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Ralph C. Rinzler	<i>Director, Office of Folklife Programs</i>

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Ira Rubinoff	<i>Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute</i>
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Pamela Johnson	<i>Program Manager, National Museum Act</i>
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James R. Buckler	<i>Director, Office of Horticulture</i>
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James R. Morris	<i>Director, Division of Performing Arts</i>
John E. Estes	<i>Director, International Exchange Service</i>
Ann Bay	<i>Education Program Coordinator, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</i>
Wilton S. Dillon	<i>Director, Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars</i>
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Glen Ruh	<i>Acting Director, Smithsonian Exposition Books</i>
Felix C. Lowe	<i>Director, Smithsonian Institution Press</i>
Joseph J. Bonsignore	<i>Publisher, Smithsonian Magazine</i>
Donald B. Moser	<i>Editor, Smithsonian Magazine</i>
Mary Grace Potter	<i>Director, Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center</i>
James M. Symington	<i>Director, Office of Membership and Development</i>
E. Jeffrey Stans	<i>Deputy Director</i>
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James J. Chmelik	<i>Director, Museum Shops</i>
Mary Force	<i>Director, Belmont Conference Center</i>
Lawrence E. Taylor	<i>Coordinator of Public Information</i>
Margaret C. Hird	<i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i>
Alvin Z. Rosenfeld	<i>Director, Office of Public Affairs</i>
Barbara H. Spraggins	<i>Director, Office of Special Events</i>

Administered Under Separate Boards of Trustees:

	<i>John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts</i>
Roger L. Stevens	<i>Chairman</i>
Harry C. McPherson, Jr.	<i>General Counsel</i>
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	<i>National Gallery of Art</i>
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	<i>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</i>
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Max M. Kampelman	<i>Chairman, Board of Trustees</i>

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of the United States Congress, approved August 10, 1846 (9 Stat. 102; 20 U.S.C. 41 et seq.), to carry out the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1829 had bequeathed his entire estate to the United States "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

After accepting the trust property for the United States, Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents, composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine citizen members appointed by joint resolution of Congress.

To carry out Smithson's mandate, the Institution, as an independent trust establishment, performs fundamental research; publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations; preserves for study and reference over

78 million items of scientific, cultural, and historical interest; maintains exhibits representative of the arts, American history, technology, aeronautics and space exploration, and natural history; participates in the international exchange of learned publications; and engages in programs of education and national and international cooperative research and training, supported by its trust endowments and gifts, grants and contracts, and funds appropriated to it by Congress.

Activities

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

Located in one of the oldest communities of Washington, D.C., and the first neighborhood museum of its kind, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum serves as a museum exhibition hall and cultural center. The exhibit, research, and educational programs are designed in response to the interest and concerns of local residents as well as those of visitors from the greater Washington metropolitan area.

The Research Department supports exhibit design and educational programs and conducts independent studies in the areas of Afro-American history, minority and ethnic studies, and history of Anacostia and Washington, D.C.

The Education Department designs, prepares, and schedules programs which enhance current exhibitions and develops independent programs and activities to serve the needs and interests of the local school community. These activities include a traveling puppet troupe for intermediate grades, teacher workshops and seminars and a circulating library of children's books, for use by teachers, on African and Afro-American history and biographies.

The Exhibit, Design and Production Laboratory, located in Fort Stanton Park, produces the design and construction of exhibitions for the Museum.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of the Director, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20020. Phone, 202-287-3306.

Archives of American Art The Archives of American Art contains the nation's largest collection of documentary materials reflecting the history of visual arts in the United States. The Archives gathers, preserves, and microfilms the papers of artists, craftsmen, collectors, dealers, critics, museums, and art societies. These papers consist of manuscripts, letters, notebooks, sketchbooks, business records, clippings, exhibition catalogs, tape-recorded interviews, and photographs of artists and their work. The microfilm holdings of the Archives, which now exceed 4,500 rolls, or more than 4½ million photographic frames, include bodies of materials not belonging to the Archives but recorded by it with permission of the owner.

The Archives' chief processing and reference center is in the Smithsonian's Museum of American Art and Portrait Gallery Building. The Archives' executive office is in New York; regional branch offices, each with a complete set of microfilm duplicating the Archives' collections, are located in Boston, New York, Detroit, and San Francisco.

For information, write Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2781.

Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies

The Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies is a 2,600 acre natural area near Annapolis, Md. The programs of the Center include scientific and educational research and public education.

The scientific program includes studies of estuarine processes, an intensive program of watershed monitoring, and basic research in terrestrial ecology. The effects of historical land use on present-day natural communities are also being studied.

The Center sponsors a variety of education programs for young people and adults, including workshops and community-centered education projects. The Center also conducts basic research on techniques and methods for outdoor learning. A work/learn program for undergraduate students is offered throughout the year. Educational services for schools and other groups are available on request.

For information, write the Director, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, Box 28, Edgewater, Md. 21037.

Conservation-Analytical Laboratory

The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory provides a focus within the Smithsonian Institution for conservation of the millions of artifacts in the collections. It provides chemical analyses to curators for cataloging purposes, and to conservators for establishing the nature of a particular example of deterioration and for determining whether commercial materials proposed for use in prolonged contact with artifacts are truly safe. It treats many hundreds of artifacts each year and, upon request, supports other conservators in the Institution with advice and specialized materials. It collaborates with archeologists, curators, and university and government laboratories in archeometric studies.

Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the Smithsonian Institution's National

Museum of Design The Museum, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Design, is located in New York City. Of scope and quality unparalleled in this country, its collection consists of more than 300,000 items. It maintains a reference library of about 35,000 volumes relating to design, ornament, and architecture and a picture library of about 2 million photographs and clippings, as well as a series of archives devoted to color material and industrial design. The Museum is not only a major assemblage of decorative art materials but also a research laboratory serving professionals and students of design. The regularly changing exhibitions always relate to some aspect of design. The Museum is open daily except Mondays and major holidays.

For information, write to the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, New York, N.Y. 10028. Phone, 212-860-6868.

Division of Performing Arts The Division of Performing Arts, organized in 1966, is primarily responsible for the production and presentation of live performances in Smithsonian museums. These performances demonstrate and dramatize the Nation's diverse cultural heritage. The emphasis of these performances is on programs relating to and enhancing museum collections as well as dealing with the American experience.

The Division performs a role as cultural conservator through programs such as celebrations and special events, concerts, a selective recording program, a jazz and popular culture program, a chamber music program, an education program, and a program in black American culture.

The winter concerts portray musical diversity presented in theme series. Among those series presented are jazz, chamber music, American musical theater, black gospel music, dance, country, and four series that match chamber music to appropriate museum collections in the Renwick Gallery, the Hirshhorn Museum, and the Museum of American History.

The education program includes the production of carefully selected reissues and important original recordings in American music. The program sponsors tours of resident Smithsonian ensembles across the Nation.

Another educational activity is the Discovery Theater for children, which presents puppet performances, theater, dance, film, and music programs.

Freer Gallery of Art The building, the original collection, and an endowment fund were the gift of Charles Lang Freer. The Gallery houses one of the world's most renowned collections of oriental art as well as an important group of ancient Egyptian glass, early Christian manuscripts, and the works of James McNeill Whistler together with other late 19th and early 20th century American painters.

Over 10,000 objects in the oriental section represent the arts of the Far East, the Near East, Indochina, and India, including paintings, manuscripts, scrolls, screens, pottery, metalwork, glass, jade, lacquer, and sculpture. Members of the staff conduct research on objects in the collection and publish results in scholarly journals and books. They arrange special exhibitions and present lectures in their field of specialization. Annually, a series of six lectures on Far and Near Eastern art is given by distinguished scholars.

Free, public tours are given four times a day, Monday through Saturday and twice a day on Sunday. An extensive library is open to the public during Gallery office hours. The Gallery also possesses a conservation laboratory and an oriental picture mounting studio.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden The Museum houses major collections of art consisting primarily of American and European painting and sculpture of the past 100 years. The nucleus of the collection is the gift of more than 6,000 works of art presented in 1966 to the people of the United States by Joseph H. Hirshhorn (1899-1981).

Supplementing the permanent collection are loan exhibitions focusing on contemporary painting and sculpture as well as on art movements of the

modern era. There is an active program of public service and education, including docent tours through the Museum to introduce visitors to the collections, lectures on contemporary art and artists, films of historic and artistic interest, and others. The Museum houses a collection research facility, a specialized 10,000-volume art library, and a photographic archive—available for consultation by prior appointment.

International Exchange Service The Service was established in 1849 to distribute the publications of the Smithsonian Institution to scientific and learned institutions abroad.

Staff accepts addressed packages of publications from libraries, scientific societies, and educational institutions in the United States for transmission to similar organizations in foreign countries, and in return receives addressed publications from foreign sources for distribution in the United States.

National Museum of African Art The only museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to portraying the rich creative heritage of Africa, the Museum of African Art is located in a historic row of nine Capitol Hill houses, including the first Washington residence of Frederick Douglass.

Established in 1964 and incorporated as a bureau of the Smithsonian in 1979, the Museum regularly displays some 500 items of traditional sculpture, musical instruments, textiles, and artifacts drawn from its 9,000-object permanent collection or on loan from other public or private collections. The walls of its inner and outer courts hold replicas of the geometric color murals of the N'debele villages of southern Africa. Permanent installations include a gallery demonstrating African influences in modern art; educational displays for school classes; color photography by the late world-renowned photographer, Eliot Elisofon, featured in an award-winning multi-media presentation, "Tribute to Africa;" and memorabilia reflecting the life and times of Frederick Douglass as precursor of the civil rights movement. Contemporary African arts and crafts are featured at the Museum's Boutique Africa.

The permanent collections also include some 100,000 Elisofon slides, photos, and film segments on Africa, and a specialized library of 5,000 titles.

For information, write to the Museum of African Art, 318 A Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone, 202-287-3490.

National Air and Space Museum

Created to memorialize the development of aviation and space flight, the Museum collects, displays, and preserves aeronautical and space flight artifacts of historical significance as well as documentary and artistic materials related to air and space. The exhibitions and study collections record man's conquest of the air from its tentative beginnings to recent achievements by high altitude aircraft, guided missiles, rockets, satellites, and manned space flight. The principal areas in which work is concentrated include flight craft of all types, manned and unmanned, space flight vehicles, and propulsion systems.

The Langley Theater, with a giant screen presentation, and the 70-foot domed Albert Einstein Spacearium are featured.

National Armed Forces Museum

Advisory Board The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters concerned with portraying the historical contributions which the Armed Forces of the United States have made to American society and culture. The Board gives particular attention to the development of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research in the National Museum of American History.

National Museum of American Art

This Museum is devoted to American painting, sculpture, and graphic art from the 18th century to the present. A portion of its permanent collection of over 25,000 works is exhibited in its extensive galleries, and the remainder is available for study by scholars. Various aspects of American art are examined through numerous temporary exhibitions, accompanied by carefully documented publications. The Department of

Education conducts programs for schoolchildren, university students, and the general public, and its "Discover Graphics" program combines study of the collection with participation in a graphics workshop. It also has a program for junior interns. A research program for visiting scholars, both predoctoral and postdoctoral, is maintained, and training for university interns in all aspects of museum operations, including conservation, is carried on under staff supervision.

The Renwick Gallery presents special exhibitions, with accompanying publications, of American design, crafts, and decorative arts as well as the arts and crafts of other countries. It maintains an active film and lecture program.

Guided tours of the galleries, and special educational programs for schools and organizations are provided.

National Museum of American History

The Museum's exhibits offer a unique view of the American experience. Important elements of the collections present the European background, but emphasis is placed upon the growth of the United States, upon the men and women who have shaped our heritage, upon science and the arts, and upon the remaking of our world through technology.

Exhibits draw upon strong collections in the sciences and engineering, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, medicine, printing, photography, ceramics, coins and stamps, and glass. Outstanding holdings include Whitney's cotton gin, Morse's telegraph, the Pioneer locomotive, and a great variety of scientific instruments. Political, social, military, and cultural history are also well represented. The Museum offers changing exhibits on a wide range of subjects including news reporting, atom smashers, American music, and American cars and trains.

Demonstrations, films, and performances highlight many aspects of the Museum.

The Museum's curators, specialists, and technicians command professional knowledge and skills which are basic to the exhibits. The staff publishes widely, and some of its exhibit catalogs and research monographs are available in the

Museum bookstore. By appointment, scholars may be aided in the use of the Museum's research collections and specialized library facilities.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research conducts scholarly studies into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, and the role of the Armed Forces.

National Museum of Natural History

This Museum serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. Among the exhibits are halls devoted to the Ice Age; the dynamics of evolution; the rise of Western civilization; meteorites; Moon rocks; mammals; birds; human biology; dinosaurs and other extinct animals and plants; sea life; South American, Asian, African, and Pacific cultures; gems and minerals; and native Americans. Notable new attractions include a 3,000-gallon tank containing a living coral reef; a live Insect Zoo; "Splendors of Nature," a hall of beautiful natural history objects; a Discovery Room where persons of all ages may touch and handle natural history specimens; and a Naturalist Center designed to provide a quiet library atmosphere for amateur naturalists. A new, 12,000-square-foot gallery on the ground floor is used for diverse special exhibitions.

The Museum maintains the largest natural history reference collections in the Nation, available to qualified researchers. The scientific staff conducts basic research on man and his artifacts, plants, animals, fossile organisms, rocks, minerals, and materials from outer space. Systematic and biological studies at the Museum are providing new information which is of use in conservation, monitoring pollution, food production, improvement of medical knowledge, and other problems.

A Scientific Event Alert Network (SEAN) notifies scientists throughout the world of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, meteorite falls and finds, and bright fireballs. The Museum also administers a Center for the Study of Man, an Oceanographic Sorting Center which sorts and distributes collections of marine animals to international researchers and

the Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port which conducts marine biological research along the Florida coast.

The Museum staff participates in joint educational programs with universities by teaching courses, training graduate students, and conducting science seminars.

National Portrait Gallery The Gallery was established by an act of Congress in 1962 as a museum of the Smithsonian Institution "for the exhibition and study of portraiture depicting men and women who have made significant contributions to the history, development, and culture of the people of the United States." It is housed in one of the oldest Government structures in Washington—the former U.S. Patent Office Building, constructed between 1836 and 1867—on the very site which Pierre L'Enfant, in his original plan for the city, had designated for a pantheon to honor the Nation's immortals.

The first floor of the Gallery is devoted to major loan exhibitions, changing exhibitions from the Gallery's collection of paintings, sculpture, prints, photographs, and drawings as well as several galleries with special portrait collections. On the second floor are featured the permanent collection of portraits of eminent Americans and the Hall of Presidents containing portraits and associative items of our Chief Executives. The two-story Victorian Renaissance Great Hall on the third floor is used for special events and exhibitions.

Publications include richly illustrated catalogs for major shows, an illustrated checklist of portraits in the collection, and educational materials designed to be used as teaching guides.

A 43,000-volume library is shared with the National Museum of American Art. The education department offers outreach programs for elementary and secondary schools, senior citizen groups, hospitals, and nursing homes; walk-in or group tours; and programs for handicapped audiences.

For general information and descriptive brochures on the Gallery's activities, write the Public Affairs Office, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2866.

National Zoological Park The Zoological Park covers an area of approximately 165 acres of parkland along Rock Creek, 2 miles north of the center of Washington. In addition, it operates a 3,000-acre conservation and research center near Front Royal, Va. Its collection is outstanding, and comprises about 2,600 living mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles of over 600 species. Research objectives include investigations in animal behavior, ecology, nutrition, reproductive physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine. Conservation-oriented studies cover maintenance of wild populations and long-term captive breeding and care of endangered species.

Office of Fellowships and Grants The Office administers the Smithsonian predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowship programs, which make grants to visiting scholars and students. This program is designed to bring developing scholars to the Smithsonian for periods of directed study, to give more senior scholars the benefit of specialized work with staff researchers, and to provide graduates and undergraduates an opportunity for study visits lasting up to 3 months. Fifty to sixty predoctoral and postdoctoral appointments are offered each year, averaging 1 year's duration, but ranging from 6 months to 2 years or more. A few fellowships are available for senior scholars.

Fellowships for short-term visits of 2 to 3 months are available for some 20 graduate students who can benefit significantly from the Institution's resources as they develop their areas of specialization, with direction from staff scholars. Also, modest grants are awarded to some 25 scholars each year for 1-week visits to Smithsonian research facilities.

Undergraduates, advanced enough to participate substantially in Smithsonian research and curatorial projects, are provided with selected opportunities to further their work. About 35 students are appointed annually to work with staff members on specified projects. These appointments are usually made without a stipend.

The Office also administers a Special Foreign Currency Program, a nationally competitive grants program for research carried out by U.S. institutions in countries where the United States owns local currencies deemed by the Treasury Department to be in excess of normal U.S. needs. Grants are offered in disciplines in which the Smithsonian has traditional competence and interest: archeology, anthropology and related studies, systematic and environmental biology, astrophysics and earth sciences, and museum programs.

Office of American and Folklife Studies The Office conducts a graduate program in the material aspects of American civilization for graduate students enrolled in cooperating universities. Interested students should apply to the American studies departments of the George Washington University or the University of Maryland or the Office of American Studies, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Office of Folklife Programs The Office of Folklife Programs is responsible for research, documentation, and presentation of American folklife traditions. It prepares publications based on the papers, films, tapes, and other materials amassed during previous Festivals of American Folklife and directs the planning, development, and presentation of future folklife programs.

Office of International Activities This Office supports Smithsonian programs by advising on foreign affairs affecting Smithsonian museological, cultural, and research programs. It assists in communications with foreign governments and institutions and reviews opportunities for cooperation in international projects important to Smithsonian professional staff. The Office maintains liaison with the Department of State, the International Communications Agency, embassies in Washington, international organizations, and Smithsonian-related missions abroad, as well as with private institutions concerned with cooperative international programs.

For further information, write the Director, Office

of International Activities, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Office of Museum Programs This Office provides professional guidance and technical assistance to museums on collections and their management, exhibition techniques, educational activities, and operational methods. It conducts training programs for museum professionals, produces and distributes information on museum conservation, and conducts evaluation studies of exhibitions and programs to identify areas and means of improvement. The Office cooperates with American and foreign museums and governmental agencies on museum matters, administers the National Museum Act, and oversees the archival, exhibition, conservation, library, registrarial, and horticultural activities of the Smithsonian.

Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars The Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars brings together the Smithsonian's own professional staff, visiting investigators, and distinguished figures from many areas of intellectual accomplishment in interdisciplinary symposia, colloquia, and seminars. It develops the Institution's international symposia series at which leading scholars and specialists from all over the world examine themes of contemporary concern and significance. These programs consist of closed scholarly working sessions and special presentations for the interested public; an important feature is the publication by the Smithsonian Institution Press of a book based on each symposium's overall activities.

Consultative colloquia and seminars are organized regularly on a smaller scale within the spectrum of Smithsonian research interests. The Office works closely with the many bureaus of the Institution in bridging the sciences and humanities for the benefit of academicians from the United States and the other countries, as well as for intermediate students and a serious nonspecialist audience.

Radiation Biology Laboratory This laboratory is engaged in the study of

basic problems of photobiology at the cellular, subcellular, and molecular levels. It conducts research in the measurement of solar energy and in environmental biology, and engages in the study and dating of archeological specimens by the carbon-14 method.

The Laboratory encourages both predoctoral and postdoctoral research programs in photobiology. Cooperative programs can be arranged with other research institutions.

For further information, write the Director, Radiation Biology Laboratory, 12441 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Smithsonian Archives The Archives, which is open to the scholarly community and the general public, is the official depository for the Institution's records. These records are essential to an understanding of the growth of the Institution. They are equally significant for their documentation of the development of science and art in America, particularly during the 19th century, a process in which the Smithsonian played a major part. In addition to its official records, the Archives holds a substantial number of private papers which further document the Smithsonian's role through the lives of eminent scientists, such as Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, Samuel P. Langley, Charles D. Walcott, and Charles Greeley Abbot. Holdings are described in the *Guide to Smithsonian Archives*, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1978.

Smithsonian Astrophysical

Observatory The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is located in Cambridge, Mass., on the grounds of the Harvard College Observatory (HCO). Since 1973, SAO and HCO have coordinated research activities under a single director in a cooperative venture known as the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics.

The Center's research activities are organized in seven divisions, as follows: atomic and molecular physics, radio and geoastronomy, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary

sciences, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics.

Data-gathering facilities include a major observatory in Arizona; field stations to observe artificial satellites; an optical and radio astronomy facility in Massachusetts; and a radio astronomy and millimeter-wave facility in Texas. SAO's observational capabilities are complemented by library, computation, and laboratory facilities in Cambridge.

Research results are published in the *Center Preprint Series*, *Smithsonian Contributions to Astrophysics*, the *SAO Special Reports* series, and other technical and nontechnical bulletins, and distributed to scientific and educational institutions around the world. As a further service to international science, SAO serves as the headquarters for the International Astronomical Union's Central Telegram Bureau and the Minor Planet Center. The Central Telegram Bureau provides rapid international dissemination of news about the discovery of comets, novae, and other astronomical phenomena. The Minor Planet Center is the principal source for all positional observations of asteroids as well as for establishing their orbits and ephemerides.

The Public Affairs Office coordinates an extensive public education program. A variety of "open days" are held in Cambridge and at other facilities.

Information about these activities and other general materials for students and teachers may be obtained from the Information Officer, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Phone, 617-495-7461.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL)

The libraries of the Smithsonian Institution include approximately 950,000 volumes with strengths in natural history, museology, history of science and humanities. The systems' administrative services and Central Reference and Loan are located in the National Museum of Natural History with branch libraries located in each of the major Smithsonian museums and research units including the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts, New

York City, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Republic of Panama. Information concerning the libraries may be obtained from the Office of the Director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Washington, D.C. 20560. Queries on special subjects or special collections should be addressed to the appropriate branch library or to the Central Reference and Loan.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) The purpose of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service is to provide to educational, scientific, and cultural institutions exhibitions and other services which will enrich their programs and enable them to offer a greater variety of cultural experiences to their audiences. SITES circulates the best possible exhibits at the lowest possible rental fees.

More than 130 exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, decorative arts, history, children's art, natural history, photography, science and technology are circulated every year. Lists of available exhibitions and information for future bookings can be obtained directly from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute The Institute, a research organization devoted to the study and support of tropical biology, education, and conservation, focuses broadly on the evolution of patterns of behavior and ecological adaptations. The tropics offer a rich natural laboratory for these purposes. Panama further offers its unique zoogeographic characteristics—landbridge to terrestrial life forms of two continents and water barriers to marine life of two oceans.

The Institute provides a base of operations and an intellectual center for exploring the frontiers of biology across the varied land and seascapes of the tropical world. It operates the Barro Colorado Nature Monument, a 12,000-acre tropical forest research preserve including Barro Colorado Island and adjacent peninsulas in Gatun Lake,

Republic of Panama. The Institute also maintains an inland laboratory in Ancon, including one of the world's finest tropical biology libraries. In addition, there are two marine biology laboratories, one on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus at Galeta Island and the other at Fort Amador on the Pacific side. The Institute's scientific staff conducts research in these areas as well as in other parts of Central and South America, the Pacific, Asia, and Africa, where comparative studies are clarifying the distinctive biological role of the tropics.

For a brochure describing the Institute's activities and illustrating some of the facilities and habitats available, write the Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, APO Miami, Fla. 34002.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts The Center, the sole official memorial in Washington to President Kennedy, is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, separately administered by a 45-member Board of Trustees.

Since its opening in 1971, the Center has presented a year-round program of the finest in music, dance, and drama from the United States and abroad. Facilities include the Concert Hall, the Opera House, the Eisenhower Theater, the Terrace Theater, and a laboratory theater. By special arrangement, the Center also houses the American Film Institute Theater.

The Center box offices are open daily and general information may be obtained by calling 202-254-3600. Full-time students, senior citizens over the age of 65, enlisted personnel of grade E-4 and below, low-income groups, and the handicapped may purchase tickets for most performances at a 50-percent discount through the Special Ticket Program. This program is designed to make the Center accessible to all, regardless of economic circumstance.

The Center has joined with the Department of Health and Human services to establish an Alliance for Arts Education designed to increase participation by students throughout the

country in Center activities and to establish the Center as a focal point for strengthening the arts in education at all levels.

Visitor services are provided by the National Park Service and the Friends of the Kennedy Center. Tours are available free of charge daily between 10 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. by calling 202-254-3643.

National Gallery of Art The National Gallery, although formally established as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, is autonomously governed by its own Board of Trustees. The original Gallery building was erected with funds given by Andrew W. Mellon, who also donated his collection of paintings and sculpture. On June 1, 1978, the Gallery opened the East Building, which was funded by Paul Mellon, the late Ailsa Mellon Bruce, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This addition provides space for temporary exhibitions, the Gallery's growing collections, the Center for the Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, including a greatly expanded library and photographic archives, and administrative and curatorial offices.

The National Gallery's collections embrace every major school of western European art from the 13th century to the present and of American art from colonial days to the present. The collections continue to be built by private donation rather than with Government funds, which serve solely to operate and maintain the building and its collections. Among the extraordinary single works of art given or made possible by individuals, are the portrait of *Ginevra de' Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci, the only painting generally acknowledged to be by this renowned Italian Renaissance master outside of Europe, and masterpieces by Raphael, Rembrandt, Matisse, and Picasso.

A professor-in-residence position is filled annually by a distinguished scholar in the field of art history; graduate and postgraduate research is conducted under a fellowship program; programs for schoolchildren and the general public are conducted daily; and an Extension Service distributes on loan, throughout the world, audiovisual materials, including films, slide lectures, and slide

sets. Publications, slides, and reproductions may be obtained through the Publications Service.

For general information on the Gallery and its activities, contact the Information Office, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. 20565. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, located in Washington, D.C., seeks outstanding project proposals representing diverse scholarly interests and approaches from individuals throughout the world. The Center welcomes all disciplines and research which falls outside one of its existing geographical or thematic categories. Scholarship undertaken at the Center transcends narrow specialties, and includes a strong humanistic component. Fellows engage in no sponsored, classified, or structured group research at the Center.

The Center's residential fellowships are awarded in one broad program—the History, Culture, and Society Program, and five more specific programs—American Society and Politics, the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, the Latin American Program, the East Asia Program, and the International Security Studies Program. The History, Culture, and Society Program supports projects that promise to make major contributions to our understanding of the human condition or that attempt broad synthesis involving different fields or cultures across the humanities and social sciences. The Center encourages projects with theoretical, philosophical, or theological dimensions.

For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level; for participants from other backgrounds, equivalent maturity and professional achievement are expected. Fellows devote their full time to research and writing. The length of a fellowship can vary from four months to a year. Within certain limits, the Center seeks to enable each fellow to meet his or her earned income during the preceding year. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 1, with decisions by mid-

February. Appointments cannot begin before the following September.

For information and application materials, contact The Wilson Center, Room 331, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2841.

Sources of Information

Contracts and Small Business Activities

Information may be obtained from the Director, Office of Supply Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, regarding procurement of supplies; contracts for construction, services, exhibits, research, etc.; and property management and utilization services for all Smithsonian Institution organizations except as follows: The Building Director, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C. 20566; Supply Officer, National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20565.

Education and Research See statements on the Office of Fellowships and Grants, Office of American and Folklife Studies, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and other offices. For information, write to the Directors of these offices at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Employment Employment information for the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area may be obtained from the Office of Personnel Administration, Smithsonian Institution, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Employment information for the following locations may be obtained by contacting the organizations directly as follows: the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, New York, N.Y. 10028; Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Personnel Department, 185 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; National Gallery of Art, Personnel Office, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20565; and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Office of General Manager, Washington, D.C. 20566.

Films The National Gallery of Art circulates films, slide lectures, and slide sets to schools and civic organizations throughout the country. Contact the Extension Service, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. 20565. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Memberships For information about membership in the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, write the Resident Associate Program, Room 1271, Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-3030. Resident members are entitled to the following benefits: free exhibition previews, films, behind-the-scenes museum tours, lectures, and outdoor festivals; guided tours with Smithsonian and guest specialists; courses for adults—an extensive range in the arts, humanities, sciences, and studio arts; lectures, seminars, and performing arts events; classes, workshops, films, and events for young people; family activities; substantially reduced fees and priority of admission for all paid events; *Smithsonian*, the monthly magazine of the arts, sciences, and history; *The Smithsonian Associate*, a monthly newsletter describing Resident Associate activities; free parking in Smithsonian lots weekday evenings and after 4 p.m. on weekends and holidays; preferential rates on weekends and holidays until 4 p.m. (National Air and Space Museum garage not included.) For members 60 and over, 10-percent discount on many activity fees; discounts on museum shop purchases, *Wilson Quarterly* subscriptions, and tourmobile rides; restaurant privileges daily in the Associates Court; special services for handicapped persons; domestic and international travel opportunities; and volunteer programs.

For information about membership in the Smithsonian National Associate Program, write the Associates Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700. National members receive the *Smithsonian* magazine, information services from the Associates Reception Center, foreign and domestic study tours, selected studies seminars, dining

privileges in the Associates' Court, and discounts on museum shop purchases.

For information about higher category contributing memberships, write Contributing Membership, Smithsonian Associates, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Room A&I-1190A, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-1350.

Information about the national and local activities of Friends of the Kennedy Center (including a monthly Calendar of Events for members) is available at the Information Desks within the Center or by writing the Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C. 20566.

Information about activities of the Friends of the National Zoo and their magazine *The Zoogoer*, is available by writing to them at the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. 20008. Phone, 202-232-7700.

Photographs Color and black and white photographs and slides (including illustrated slide lectures) are available to Government agencies, research and educational institutions, publishers, and the general public from the Smithsonian. Subjects include photographs of the Smithsonian's scientific, technological, historical, and art collections as well as pictures dating back more than 130 years taken from its photographic archives. Information, order forms, and price lists may be obtained from Photographic Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Publications The Smithsonian Institution Press publishes books and studies related to the sciences, technology, history, air and space, and the arts at a wide range of prices. A book catalog and a list of studies are available from Publications Sales, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1111 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20002.

The Press also publishes *Smithsonian Year*, the Institution's annual report, with a complete listing of current titles. The report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A monthly Calendar of Events is published in the Washington Post by the Office of Public Affairs.

A brief guide to the Smithsonian Institution, published in English and four foreign languages; a guide for handicapped visitors; and the *Smithsonian Research Reports* (containing news of current research projects, particularly in the sciences, that are being conducted by Smithsonian staff) are available from the Office of Public Affairs, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2627.

The Division of Performing Arts publishes a Calendar of Events and a brochure listing the Smithsonian Collection of Recordings. For information, write to the Division of Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

For the monthly Calendar of Events of the National Museum of American Art and the Renwick Gallery, which also gives information on museum publications, write the Office of Public Affairs, National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

The Publications Service, National Gallery of Art, makes available quality reproductions and publications about the Gallery's collections. The Information Office provides a monthly Calendar of Events and several brochures including *Brief Guide to the National Gallery of Art* and *An Invitation to the National Gallery of Art* (the latter in several foreign languages). Contact the appropriate office listed above at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. 20565. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Radio and Telephone *Radio Smithsonian*, a weekly program presenting a sampling of the research, exhibits, and popular musical concerts of the Smithsonian, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5), Washington, D.C., from 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., and at varying times over approximately 70 other stations in 34 States and Canada.

"Smithsonian Galaxy," a series of twice-weekly 2 ½-minute radio features growing out of the Smithsonian's activities in science, history, and the arts

is broadcast by approximately 200 stations in the United States and Canada.

Dial-A-Museum 202-357-2020; a taped telephone message with daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

Dial-A-Phenomenon 202-357-2000; taped telephone message with weekly announcements on stars, planets, and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Speakers Speakers Bureau, Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C. 20566. (They maintain a roster of staff and volunteers available to speak about the Center and its activities.)

Education Office, National Gallery of Art, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20565. (They provide gallery talks and lectures.)

Speakers Bureau, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20560. (Curators and historians speak on subjects related to portraits in the collection.)

Special Functions Inquiries regarding the use of Kennedy Center facilities for special functions may be directed to the Office of Special Events, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C. 20566. Phone, 202-872-0466.

Theater Operations Inquiries regarding the use of the Kennedy Center's theaters may be addressed to the Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C. 20566. Phone, 202-872-0466.

Tours For tour information contact the appropriate office listed below:

Education and Community Out-Reach Department, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20020. Phone, 202-287-3369.

Department of Education, National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-3095.

Curator of Education, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2920.

Friends of the Zoo, National Zoological Park, 3000 Connecticut Avenue NW.,

Washington, D.C. 20008. Phone, 202-232-7703.

Tour Information, Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C. 20566. Phone, 202-254-3643.

Education Office, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. 20565. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Office of Education, National Museum of Natural History, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2810.

Office of Education and Information, National Museum of American History, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-1481; phone for the deaf and hearing impaired is TDD 357-1563.

Office of Education, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Eighth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-3235.

Department of Education, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, RR4, Box 28, Edgewater, Md. 21037. Phone, 202-261-4190, ext. 42.

Membership Department, Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, New York, N.Y. 10028. Phone, 212-860-6868.

Tour Information, Freer Gallery of Art, 12th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2104.

Tour Office, Education Services Division, National Air and Space Museum, Seventh Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-1400.

Department of Education, Museum of African Art, 316 A Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone, 202-287-3490.

For the brochure *Learning Opportunities for Schools* or the newsletter *Art to Zoo* for teachers from 4th through 8th grades, write to the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Arts and Industries Building, Room 1163, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2425.

Visitor Information The Smithsonian Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, located in the original

Smithsonian building, provides a general orientation and assistance for members and the public relative to the national collections, museum events, and programs. Write to the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Volunteer Service Opportunities The Smithsonian Institution welcomes volunteers and offers a variety of service opportunities. Persons may serve as tour guides or information volunteers, or may participate in an independent program in which their educational and professional backgrounds are matched with curatorial or research requests from within the

Smithsonian. For information, write to the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-381-6264; phone for the hearing-impaired is TDD 381-4448.

For information about volunteer opportunities at the Kennedy Center, write the Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C. 20566. Phone, 202-254-3775.

For further information concerning the Smithsonian Institution, contact the Office of Public Affairs, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2627.
Approved.

S. Dillon Ripley,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20595
Phone, 202-488-8777

Stephen Berger	<i>Chairman of the Board</i>
Cary W. Dickieson	<i>Executive Vice President</i>
William H. Bozman	<i>Vice President for Administration</i>
John D. Wells	<i>Vice President</i>

The United States Railway Association was established by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985; 45 U.S.C. 701), approved January 2, 1974, to authorize and direct the maintenance of adequate and efficient rail service in the midwest and northeast regions of the United States.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman of the Board, the Secretary of Transportation, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Rail Corporation.

The Association developed and now implements a system plan whose goal is a financially self-sustaining, competitive, efficient, safe, and environmentally sound rail service system in the midwest and northeast regions adequate to meet rail

transportation needs and service requirements.

The system plan, approved by Congress, provided for the creation of the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) through the restructuring of six bankrupt railroads, including the Penn Central. The Association currently provides funds to Conrail for working capital and rehabilitation by purchasing securities of the Corporation. The Association monitors Conrail's performance and use of funds. The Association studies possible changes in the Conrail system to enhance its economic viability. In addition, the Association administers a loan which was made to the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company in furtherance of the goals of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985; 45 U.S.C. 701

et seq.). The Association also conducts the litigation on behalf of the Government which has arisen from the reorganization of the bankrupt railroads.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information should be directed to the Library, United States

Railway Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20595.

For further information concerning the United States Railway Association, contact the Public Affairs Office, United States Railway Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20595. Phone, 202-488-8777.

UNITED STATES SYNTHETIC FUELS CORPORATION

2121 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20586
Phone, 202-822-6600

Edward E. Noble

Victor A. Schroeder

Robert A. G. Monks

Victor M. Thompson, Jr.

C. Howard Wilkins, Jr.

(2 Vacancies)

Board of Directors:

Chairman

Members:

The United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation was established by the Energy Security Act (94 Stat. 636; 42 U.S.C. 8711), approved June 30, 1980, to accelerate the development of the synthetic fuels industry.

The business of the Corporation is administered by a seven-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Corporation functions as an investment bank providing financial incentives, but not direct funding, to the private sector for the construction and

operation of commercial-scale plants to produce synthetic substitutes for imported fuel. In 1984 the Corporation is required to submit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for the future development of the industry. That strategy will be based on the economic, technical, and environmental experience derived from projects supported by the Corporation.

For further information concerning the United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation, contact the Office of Public Disclosure, United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation, 2121 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20586. Phone, 202-822-6460.

Selected Multilateral Organizations

MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES¹

Explanatory Note: Descriptions of most of the organizations listed below may be found in the publication entitled *United States Contributions to International Organizations, Fiscal Year 1980* (Department of State Publication 9225, International Organization and Conference Series 154).

The United States participates in the organizations named below in accordance with the provisions of treaties, other international agreements, congressional legislation, or executive arrangements. In some cases, no financial contribution is involved.

I. United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Special Programs²
Food and Agriculture Organization
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Development Association
International Finance Corporation
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Labor Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization

II. Inter-American Organizations

Organization of American States
Special Programs³
Inter-American Defense Board
Inter-American Development Bank
Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Pan American Health Organization
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Pan American Railway Congress Association
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

III. Other International Organizations

African Development Fund
Asian Development Bank
Australia, New Zealand and United States Treaty Council

¹ Various commissions, councils, or committees, subsidiary to the organizations listed here are not named separately on this list. These include the international bodies for narcotics control, which are subsidiary to the United Nations.

² For example, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Environmental Program, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UN/FAO World Food Program, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus, which are special voluntary programs of the United Nations.

³ For example, the Special Cultural Fund, the OAS-Special Multilateral Fund (Science and Education), the OAS-Special Development Assistance Fund, and the OAS Special Projects Fund.

Bureau of International Expositions
 Colombo Plan Council for Technical
 Cooperation
 Customs Cooperation Council
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 Hague Conference on Private
 International Law
 Intergovernmental Committee for
 Migration and Special Programs
 International Agency for Research on
 Cancer
 International Agreement Regarding the
 Maintenance of Certain Lights in the
 Red Sea
 International Bureau of the Permanent
 Court of Arbitration
 International Bureau for the Publication
 of Customs Tariffs
 International Bureau of Weights and
 Measures
 International Center for the Study of the
 Preservation and Restoration of
 Cultural Property
 International Coffee Organization
 International Commission for the
 Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 International Cotton Advisory Committee
 International Council for the Exploration
 of the Sea
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 and 18 Associated Unions:
 International Astronomical Union
 International Union of Biochemistry
 International Union of Biological Sciences
 International Union of Pure and Applied
 Chemistry
 International Union of Crystallography
 International Union of Geodesy and
 Geophysics
 International Geographical Union
 International Union of the History and
 Philosophy of Science
 International Mathematical Union
 International Union of Physiological
 Sciences
 International Union of Pure and Applied
 Physics

International Union of Radio Science
 International Union of Theoretical and
 Applied Mechanics
 International Union of Geological
 Sciences
 International Organization for Pure and
 Applied Biophysics
 International Union of Nutritional
 Sciences
 International Union of Pharmacology
 International Union of Immunological
 Societies
 International Criminal Police
 Organization
 International Hydrographic Organization
 International Institute for Cotton
 International Institute for the Unification
 of Private Law
 International Lead and Zinc Study Group
 International North Pacific Fisheries
 Commission
 International National Rubber
 Organization
 International Office of Epizootics
 International Organization for Legal
 Metrology
 International Rubber Study Group
 International Seed Testing Association
 International Sugar Organization
 International Tin Council
 International Whaling Commission
 International Wheat Council
 International Wool Study Group
 Interparliamentary Union
 Lead and Zinc Study Group
 North Atlantic Assembly
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 North Pacific Fur Seal Commission
 Organization for Economic Cooperation
 and Development
 Permanent International Association of
 Navigation Congresses
 South Pacific Commission
 West African Rice Development
 Association
 World Tourism Organization

Asian Development Bank

Headquarters: 2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay
 City, Philippines

President: Taroichi Yoshida.

The Agreement establishing the Asian
 Development Bank came into effect on
 August 22, 1966, when it was ratified by
 15 governments. The Bank commenced
 operations on December 19, 1966. It
 now has a membership of 42 countries,

28 of which are from the Asian region. The United States became a member by virtue of the Asian Development Bank Act of March 16, 1966 (80 Stat. 71; 22 U.S.C. 285-285h).

The purpose of the Bank is to foster economic growth and contribute to the acceleration of economic development of the developing member countries in Asia, collectively and individually.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Headquarters: Rome, Italy.

Director General: Edouard Saouma (Lebanon).

Liaison Office for North America: 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20437. Phones, 202-376-2239 (Director), 202-376-2306 (Public Information), 202-376-2237 (Administration), 202-376-2309 (Economics).

North American Representative: Don C. Kimmel.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) officially came into being on October 16, 1945, with the signing of its constitution by the delegates of 44 member nations meeting in Quebec, Canada. By December 1981 its membership had increased to 152 nations. FAO derives its authority and funds from its member governments, but works closely with the United Nations, of which it is an autonomous specialized agency.

The purpose of the Organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, is "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy."

Inter-American Defense Board

2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20441. Phone, 202-387-1505.

Chairman: Lt. Gen. John W. McNery, USA.

The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanently constituted international

organization, autonomous within the inter-American system, composed of army, navy and air officers appointed by the governments of American Republics. Its constitutional sources are: Resolution XXXIX of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942; Resolution XXXIV of the Ninth International Conference of American States held in Bogotá, Colombia, in April 1948; and Resolution III of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Washington, D.C., March-April 1951.

The Board studies and recommends to the governments of the American Republics measures necessary for close military collaboration in preparation for the collective self-defense of the American continents.

Inter-American Development Bank

Headquarters: 808 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20577. Phone, 202-634-8000.

President: Antonio Ortiz Mena.

The Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank came into effect in December 1959, when it was accepted by 19 Latin American Republics and the United States, and the Bank commenced operations on October 1, 1960. The United States became a member by virtue of the Inter-American Development Bank Act (73 Stat. 299; 22 U.S.C. 283). Trinidad and Tobago became a member in 1967, Barbados and Jamaica in 1969, Canada in 1972, Guyana in 1976, the Bahamas in 1977, and Suriname in 1980.

The Bank amended its Articles of Agreement on June 1, 1976, to enable the admission of nonregional countries. The countries of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia became members in 1976; Austria, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Finland, and Sweden in 1977; and Portugal in 1980.

The purpose of the Bank is to promote the economic and social development of

the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM)

Headquarters: 16, Avenue Jean Trembley, P.O. Box 100, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.

Director: James L. Carlin.

Washington Office: Suite 711, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone, 202-785-1909.

Washington Representative: Gretchen S. Brainerd.

New York Office: Suite 2122, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone, 212-599-0440.

Representative: Richard E. Scott.

San Francisco Office: Suite 604, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94111. Phone, 415-956-1595.

Representative: Wm. A. Anderson.

The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), formerly named the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, was created in 1951 at a conference in Brussels sponsored by the Governments of the United States and Belgium.

ICM is a technical, non-political organization which plans and operates refugee resettlement, national migration and emergency relief programs at the request of its member governments and in cooperation with other international organizations.

ICM has three major objectives: the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them permanent resettlement opportunities; the promotion of orderly migration to meet the specific needs of both emigration and immigration countries; and the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of countries in the process of development, particularly in Latin America and Africa.

ICM has a membership of 29 governments; 14 other governments have observer status. Operational offices are located in 34 countries, including some non-member countries in Southeast Asia.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Headquarters: Wagramerstrasse 5, Vienna, Austria.

Director General: Dr. Hans Blix (Sweden).

The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from October 26, 1956, to January 24, 1957, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and 79 other governments, ratified by the President of the United States on July 29, 1957, and entered into force the same day. As of 1982, 110 nations had become members of the IAEA.

The Agency seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. It ensures, through the international safeguards system, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234.

President: A. W. Clausen.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) officially came into existence on December 27, 1945, when the Articles of Agreement, formulated at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July 1944, were signed in Washington, D.C., by 28 governments. As of June 30, 1981, 139 countries, subscribing \$39,959 million, were members of the Bank.

The purposes of the Bank are to assist in the reconstruction and development of its poor member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by

providing finance for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the long-range balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of members, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living, and conditions of labor in their territories.

International Development Association (IDA)

IDA came into existence on September 24, 1960, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Membership of IDA is open to all member countries of the Bank; and by June 30, 1981, 125 countries had become members. IDA's resources consist of subscriptions and supplementary resources in the form of general replenishments, mostly from its 21 more industrialized and developed members; special contributions by its richer members; and transfers from the net earnings of the World Bank. As of June 30, 1980, subscriptions and supplementary resources of IDA totaled \$20,773 million.

The purposes of IDA are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the least developed areas of the world, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on concessionary terms, which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities.

International Civil Aviation Organization¹

Secretariat: International Aviation Square, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

¹This organization has no office in Washington, D.C. Information may be obtained from the Aviation Programs and Policy Division, or Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

President of the Council: Dr. Assad Kotaite.
Secretary General: Yves Lambert.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations having a membership of 150 countries. It was created by the Convention on International Civil Aviation concluded at Chicago in December 1944, and the permanent organization came into being formally in April 1947. The Convention was ratified by the President of the United States on August 6, 1946.

The purposes of ICAO are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster planning and development of international air transport, so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation; to encourage the design and operation of airplanes for peaceful purposes; and to meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient, and economical air transport.

International Finance Corporation

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234.

President: A. W. Clausen.

Executive Vice President: Hans A. Wuttke.

Vice President: José E. Camacho.

Vice President: Makarand V. Dehejia.

Vice President: Judhvir Parmar.

Vice President: José M. Ruisanchez

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, was established in July 1956 to promote productive private enterprise in the developing countries. Membership is open to all countries that are members of the World Bank. All powers are vested in IFC's Board of Governors, with one Governor from each member country. Responsibility for conduct of IFC's general operations is vested in a Board of Directors made up of the 21 Executive Directors of the World Bank. The President of the World Bank is *ex officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. As of June 30, 1981, IFC had 119

member countries, approximately \$482.8 million subscribed capital, a general reserve of \$159 million, and authority to borrow from the World Bank up to four times its unimpaired capital and surplus. Its capital is subscribed by its member countries.

The Corporation pursues its objective principally through direct investments in projects that either establish new businesses, or expand, modify, or diversify existing businesses. It does this by providing finance of its own, either by loan or equity subscription or a combination of both, and by recruiting finance from other foreign and local sources.

International Monetary Fund

700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20431. Phone, 202-477-7000.

Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors: J. de Larosière.

The Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference signed at Bretton Woods, N.H., on July 22, 1944, set forth the original Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. The Agreement became effective on December 27, 1945, when the President, authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286) accepted membership for the United States in the Fund, the Agreement having thus been accepted by countries having approximately 80 percent of the quotas. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors was held in March 1946, and the first meeting of the Executive Directors was held May 6, 1946.

On May 31, 1968, the Board of Governors approved a proposed amendment to the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of a facility based on Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in the Fund and for modification of certain rules and practices of the Fund. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account became operative on August 6, 1969. The United States acceptance of the amendment and participation in the Special Drawing Account were

authorized by the Special Drawing Rights Act (82 Stat. 188; 22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.).

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a proposed second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which entered into force on April 1, 1978. United States acceptance of this amendment was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (90 Stat. 2660). Under this amendment the two separate departments, formerly called accounts, that were established under the first amendment are continued: a General Department through which the Fund carries on its operations and transactions in currencies and gold, as in the past, and a Special Drawing Rights Department for functions related to SDRs, which serve as a supplement to gold and foreign exchange as a component of the international reserves of participant countries. The second amendment introduces new and flexible provisions dealing with exchange arrangements, including provision for Fund surveillance over the exchange rate policies of members, and changes in the characteristics and uses of the SDR intended to enhance its status.

The purposes of the Fund are: to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems; to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade; to promote exchange stability; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments for current transactions between members; and to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards. In accordance with these purposes, the Fund seeks to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balances of payments of members.

International Telecommunication Union¹

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Secretary General: Mohamed Mili.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a specialized agency of the United Nations with 157 members, originated from the International Telegraph Union established in 1865 and the International Radio-Telegraph Union established in 1906. The present International Telecommunication Union resulted from a merger in 1932 into one convention of provisions pertaining to radio, telegraph, and telephone.

The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the most efficient and economical systems of telecommunications possible throughout the world through regulations governing the international use of telegraph, telephone, and radio services, and through technical and scientific studies designed to improve the means of communication.

Organization of American States

General Secretariat: Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-789-3000.

Secretary General: Alejandro Orfila.

Assistant Secretary General: Val T. McComie.

Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs: Diego de Figueredo.

Executive Secretary for Education, Science, and Culture: (Vacancy).

Assistant Secretary for Management: L. Ronald Scheman.

Assistant Secretary for Development

Cooperation: Santiago Meyer-Picón.

Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs: Tatiana Maekelt.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional intergovernmental organization whose primary purposes are

to preserve peace and security and to promote, by cooperative action, the integral development of the member states. Organized in its present form in 1948, its roots date from 1890, making it the oldest multipurpose international organization in the world.

The OAS member states are Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Commonwealth of Dominica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The present government of Cuba is excluded from participation by a decision of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1962. Sixteen nonmember countries are Permanent Observers.

The principal organs of the OAS are the General Assembly, which is normally composed of the foreign ministers of the member states and meets at least once a year to decide the general action and policy of the Organization; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which meets on call to consider urgent matters of common interest or threats to the peace and security of the hemisphere; the Permanent Council, which meets at least twice a month at OAS headquarters; the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council For Education, Science, and Culture, which meet at least once a year.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Headquarters: 2 rue Andre-Pascal 75775 Paris 16, France. Phone, 524.82.00.

Secretary General: Emile van Lennep.

Washington Center: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone, 202-724-1857.

Head: Eric N. Ekers.

¹This organization has no office in Washington, D.C. Information may be obtained from the Office of International Communications Policy, the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, or the Bureau of International Organizations Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an international intergovernmental organization, successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation created in 1948 to implement the Marshall Plan for European recovery. The constituent Convention of OECD was signed by 18 European countries, Canada, and the United States, on December 14, 1960, and was ratified by the required number of national parliaments by September 30, 1961. Since that date Japan, Finland, Australia, and New Zealand have become full members of the Organization, bringing the total of member countries to 24. Yugoslavia participates in certain OECD activities.

The Convention specifies that the Organization shall promote policies designed to:

Achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;

Contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development;

Contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

An OECD publications sales office and library are part of the Washington Center.

Pan American Health Organization

Executive Organ: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 Twenty-third Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-861-3200.

Director: Dr. Héctor R. Acuña.

The International Sanitary Bureau, created in 1902, became the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1923. In 1947, it became the executive organ of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The name of the Organization was changed to Pan American Health Organization by the Pan American

Sanitary Conference in 1958. Since 1949, the Organization has served as Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization.

The purposes of the Pan American Health Organization are to promote and coordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau The functions and duties of the Bureau are determined by the Pan American Sanitary Code (1924), ratified by the governments of the 21 American Republics, and by the Constitution of the Organization (1947). The Bureau is the central coordinating agency for international health activities in the Americas. Programs encompass technical collaboration with member governments in the field of public health. In a consultative capacity, it serves the national health authorities of the American Republics.

South Pacific Commission

Secretariat, B.P.D-5 Noumea, New Caledonia.

Secretary General: Francis Bugotu.

United States Liaison: Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-3546.

The Department of State provides guidance and support for United States participation in the South Pacific Commission, such participation being authorized by the act approved January 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 15; 22 U.S.C. 280). This Commission is composed of 13 participating governments (Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, the United Kingdom, the United States, Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Papua New Guinea). The United States appoints a U.S. representative to the Commission and two alternate representatives.

The purpose of the Commission is to advise and assist the participating governments in promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples within the territorial scope of the Commission.

United Nations

United Nations, New York 10017. Phone, 212-754-1234.

Secretary-General: Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru).

United Nations Office at Geneva: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Director-General: Luigi Cottaivi (Italy).

Washington, D.C. Office: U.N. Information Centre, Suite 209, 2101 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-296-5370.

Director: (Vacancy).

The United Nations is an international organization which was set up in accordance with the Charter¹ drafted by governments represented at the Conference on International Organization meeting at San Francisco. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, and came into force on October 24, 1945, when the required number of ratifications and accessions had been made by the signatories. Amendments increasing membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council came into effect on August 31, 1965.

The United Nations now consists of 157 member states of which 51 are founding members.

Purpose The purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter are: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Organization

The principal organs of the United Nations are:

General Assembly All states that are members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Its functions are to consider and discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the members of the United Nations and other organs. It approves the budget of the organization, the expenses of which are borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security, may initiate studies, and may receive and consider reports from other organs of the United Nations. Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, if the Security Council fails to act on an apparent threat to the peace breach of the peace, or act of aggression, because of lack of unanimity of its five permanent members, the Assembly itself may take up the matter within 24 hours—in emergency special session—and recommend collective measures, including, in case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly has held to date 36 regular sessions, 11 special sessions, and 9 emergency special sessions. It normally meets in regular annual session in September.

Security Council The Security Council consists of 15 members of which five—the People's Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are permanent members, the 10 nonpermanent members being elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly; five are elected each year. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is to act on behalf of the members of the United Nations in maintenance of international peace and security. Measures which may be employed by the Security Council are outlined in the Charter.

¹ Charter of the United Nations, together with the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Department of State Publication No. 2353, International Organization and Conference Series III, 21) June 26, 1945. Available for sale from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 87 pp.

The Security Council, together with the General Assembly, also elects the judges of the International Court of Justice, and makes a recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of the Secretary General of the organization.

The Security Council first met at London on January 17, 1946, and is so organized as to be able to function continuously.

Economic and Social Council This organ is responsible, under the authority of the General Assembly, for the economic and social programs of the United Nations. Its functions include making or initiating studies, reports, and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; calling international conferences and preparing draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence; negotiating agreements with the specialized agencies and defining their relationship with the United Nations; coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies; and consulting with nongovernmental organizations concerned with matters within its competence. The Council consists of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms; 18 are elected each year.

The Council usually holds two regular sessions a year. It has also held a number of special sessions.

Trusteeship Council The Trusteeship Council was initially established to consist of any member states which administer trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories, and enough other nonadministering countries elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms to ensure that membership would be equally divided between administering and nonadministering members. At present, the participating members of the Council are the United Kingdom, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States.

Of the original 11 trust territories, all except the Pacific Islands which are administered by the United States, have attained the goals of the trusteeship system, either as independent states or as parts of such states.

The Council functions under authority of the General Assembly. It considers reports from the member administering the Trust Territory, examines petitions from inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and provides for periodic inspection visits to the Trust Territory. The Council has held 47 regular sessions and a number of special sessions; it now holds one regular session a year.

The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has its seat at The Hague, the Netherlands. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. Nonmembers of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of the Court on conditions prescribed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

The Court consists of 15 judges known as "members" of the Court. They are elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently; they may be reelected.

Secretariat The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and "such staff as the Organization may require." The Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He acts in that capacity for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General "may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ¹

Place de Fontenoy, Paris 75700, France.

U.N. Liaison Office: 2401 U.N. Building, New York, N.Y. 10017

Director General: Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted November 16, 1945. As of January 1982, there were 155 member states.

UNESCO promotes international cooperation in the fields of education, social science, natural science, mass communications, and culture. The United States is a charter member of UNESCO.

Universal Postal Union ²

International Bureau, Weltpostrasse 4, Bern, Switzerland.

Director General, International Bureau: Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi.

The Universal Postal Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose 164 members comprise practically every country of the world, including various territories and possessions. The Union was created by a postal convention signed at Bern in 1874, the latest revision of this convention having been made at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1979.

The purpose of the Universal Postal Union has been to establish "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence" among the peoples of the various countries of the world, to assure the organization and improvement of the various postal services, and to encourage the

development of international cooperation in this field.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland.

Director General: Dr. Halfdan T. Mahler.

Regional Office for the Americas: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 Twenty-third Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037. Phone, 202-861-3200.

The International Health Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York in 1946, drafted the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) and also established an 18-member Interim Commission which functioned until WHO officially came into being on April 7, 1948. The United States became a member on June 21, 1948, by joint resolution of Congress. There are now 157 member states, two non-member states, and two associate members.

The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health—physical, mental, and social. The Organization recognizes health as fundamental to the attainment of peace and security, dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states.

World Meteorological Organization ³

Secretariat: Case postale No. 5, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Secretary General: A. C. Wiin-Nielsen.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has a membership of 152 countries and territories. Its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), was organized in 1878. In April 1951, the

¹ Additional information may be obtained from the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-2767.

² This organization has no office in Washington, D.C. Information may be obtained from the Assistant Postmaster General, International Postal Affairs Department, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260, or the Office of Telecommunications, Department of State, 20520.

³ This organization has no office in Washington, D.C. Information may be obtained from the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, 20520, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Rockville, MD. 20852.

functions and assets of the IMO were transferred to the WMO in accordance with a Convention adopted in Washington in 1947.

The purposes of the WMO are: to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological and hydrological observations or other geophysical observations and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centers charged with the provision of meteorological services; to

promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, hydrology, agriculture, and other human activities; and to encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

Selected Bilateral Organizations

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada

Room 150, 425 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Phone, 202-632-8058.

United States Section:

Commissioner: Frank A. Whetstone.

Administrative Officer: Karen L. McCarthy.

Canadian Section:

Commissioner: A. C. McEwen.

The International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, created under provisions of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain of April 21, 1906, April 11, 1908, and February 24, 1925, consists of a United States Commissioner, a Canadian Commissioner, and their assistants.

The purpose of the Commission is to define, mark, and maintain the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

United States Section: Executive Center, 4110 Rio Bravo, El Paso, Tex. 79902. Phone, 915-541-7300.

Commissioner: Joseph F. Friedkin.

Mexican Section: El Chamizal, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Commissioner: Joaquin Bustamante Redondo.

The International Boundary Commission was created pursuant to the Treaty of March 1, 1889, and its jurisdiction was extended by subsequent treaties. It was reconstituted as the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, by the Water

Treaty of 1944 with expanded responsibilities, and functions under the policy direction of the Department of State and the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations. The United States Section, a Federal agency, also operates under various congressional acts.

The Commission, consisting of the United States Section and the Mexican Section, is charged with implementing the provisions of existing treaties dealing with boundary and water matters affecting the two countries, to include preservation of the international boundary; distribution between the two countries of the waters of the boundary rivers; control of floods on the boundary rivers; their regulation by joint storage works to enable utilization of the waters in the two countries; improvement of quality of waters of the boundary rivers; sanitation measures; and use of waters in the boundary section of the Rio Grande to jointly develop hydroelectric power.

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

United States Section: 2001 S Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20440. Phone, 202-673-6222.

Chairman: Robert C. McEwen.

Commissioner: L. Keith Bulen.

Commissioner: Donald L. Totten.

Secretary: David A. LaRoche.

Legal Adviser: James G. Chandler.

Public Affairs Director: Ruby H. Miller.

Canadian Section: 100 Metcalfe Street, K1P 5M1, Ottawa, Ontario. Phone, 613-995-2984.

Acting Chairman: E. Richmond Olson.

Commissioner: Charles Bédard.

Secretary: D. G. Chance.

Regional Office: 100 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6T3. Phone, 519-256-7821 or 313-963-9041.

Director: William B. Nye.

The International Joint Commission was organized in 1911 pursuant to the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain.

The purpose of the Commission is to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters, settle questions between the United States and Canada involving rights, obligations, or interests of either along the common frontier, and to make provisions for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions which may arise. The Regional Office monitors, evaluates, and encourages compliance with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of November 22, 1978.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

United States Section: Room 1108B, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209. Phone, 202-694-5310, 5607.

Chairman and U.S. Army Member: Maj. Gen. John W. Seigle.

Mexican Section: Mexican Embassy Annex, 2829 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009. Phone, 202-234-5492.

Chairman and Army-Air Member: Brig. Gen. Ernesto Perez Robledo.

The Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission was established on February

27, 1942, by the Presidents of Mexico and of the United States, to study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to consider broad plans for the defense of Mexico and adjacent areas of the United States, and to propose to the respective governments measures which, in its opinion, should be adopted.

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada

5227 Department of State Building, Washington, D.C. 20520. Phone, 202-632-3135.

United States Section:

Chairman: Charles S. Gubser.

Secretary: George W. Ogg (Department of State).

Canadian Section:

Chairman: George H. Hees.

Secretary: Rodney Johnson (Department of External Affairs).

The Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up by the United States and Canada in pursuance of a joint announcement of the President and the Prime Minister, dated August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, N.Y., for the purpose of carrying out studies relating to sea, land, and air problems, including personnel and materiel, and to consider, in the broad sense, the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A: Executive Agencies and Functions of the Federal Government Abolished, Transferred, Terminated, or Changed in Name Subsequent to March 4, 1933

Abaca Production and Sale Functions of the President under the Abaca Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 435; 50 U.S.C. 541 et seq.) delegated to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transferred to General Services Administration by EO 10539 of June 22, 1954. By directive from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, abaca production was terminated and program liquidated in fiscal year 1960.

Active Corps of Executives (ACE)

Established within ACTION by Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 404; 42 U.S.C. 5032), approved Oct. 1, 1973, to provide an opportunity for active businessmen and professionals to assist persons already in, or seeking to enter, business enterprises and to carry out management and financial counseling activities. Program transferred to Small Business Administration (see text) by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975, effective July 15, 1975.

Acts of Congress and Joint Resolutions, Transfer of Functions Concerning See Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Administration on Aging Established by the Secretary of HEW on Oct. 1, 1965, to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 218; 42 U.S.C. 3001 note). Reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service by Department reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development (see appendix A) by Secretary's Order of June 15, 1973.

Administrative Committee of the Federal Register See National Archives Establishment, appendix A.

Administrator of Export Control Control of exports was instituted pursuant to provisions of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714; 50 U.S.C. App. 701). Proc. 2413 of July 2,

1940, vested administration of the provisions of section 6 in Administrator of Export Control, to function under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. EO 8900 of Sept. 15, 1941, (amended order establishing Economic Defense Board (EO 8839 of July 30, 1941)) transferred to the Board powers and functions formerly vested in Administrator of Export Control, whose duties included control of exports of materials and commodities designated as essential to defense which cannot be exported except under license, and requisition of commodities export of which has been denied. These functions continued in an Office of Export Control under Executive Director of Economic Defense Board. Name later changed to Board of Economic Warfare by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. (See Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.)

Adviser on Consumers' Problems EO 7120 of July 30, 1935, recreated the office and transferred Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration to Consumers' Division of same organization in order to reorganize consumers' agencies within National Emergency Council and NRA. EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, terminated NRA and transferred Consumers' Division to Department of Labor. (See Consumers' Agencies, appendix A.)

Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability Established by Presidential letter of June 1, 1953 (to Congress), to keep the President closely informed about the state of the national economy and various measures necessary to aid in maintaining a stable prosperity. Superseded by the National Advisory Board on Economic Policy by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961. On Aug. 21, 1962, the President established the Cabinet Committee on

Economic Growth to succeed the National Advisory Board on Economic Policy.

Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense See Council of National Defense, appendix A.

Advisory Committee on the Arts Established under authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 22 U.S.C. 2456), approved Sept. 21, 1961, to advise and assist in the conduct of programs in the field of international educational exchange. Terminated in July 1973 pursuant to act of Oct. 6, 1972. Formally abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978, pursuant to EO 12048 of Mar. 27, 1978.

Advisory Committee on Federal Public Works Established Oct. 5, 1955, pursuant to request of the President, to evaluate physical facilities needed to supply reasonable demands of a growing economy and to coordinate Federal public works planning. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961, and functions assigned to Director, Bureau of the Budget (see appendix A).

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid Established by the President on May 14, 1946. Transferred from Department of State to Director for Mutual Security and later to Director of the Foreign Operations Administration (see appendix A) by Presidential letter dated June 1, 1953.

Advisory Committee on Weather Control Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559; 15 U.S.C. 311 note), to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control to determine extent to which the United States should experiment with, engage in, or regulate pertinent activities. Act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 426), provided for its termination by Dec. 31, 1957.

Advisory Council (NRA) Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid National Recovery Administration. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936. By same order functions and duties of Advisory Council ordered terminated not later than Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, EO 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (see appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, effective Apr. 1, 1936.

Advisory Council on Economic

Security Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934, to assist Committee on Economic Security in developing program for unemployment insurance, old-age security, and adequate health care. Terminated when the President signed Social Security Act, Aug. 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620; 5 U.S.C. 133).

Advisory Unit on War and Post War Adjustment Policies The President on Oct. 15, 1943, directed there be set up in Office of War Mobilization a unit to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies for various Government agencies concerned. On Nov. 6, 1943, this unit was established. On Feb. 15, 1944, a report was submitted on War and Post War Adjustment Policies. On May 12, 1944, the Unit Director and Assistant Director submitted a letter to Director of War Mobilization ending their work.

Aeronautical Board Organized in 1916 by agreement of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy. Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Letter of Secretary of Defense, dated July 27, 1948, to Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Munitions Board, Research and Development Board, and Aeronautical Board directed that Aeronautical Board be dissolved and functions be transferred to Munitions Board (see appendix A) and Research and Development Board (see appendix A), effective Aug. 1, 1948. Military order of July 5, 1939, revoked by military order of Oct. 18, 1948.

Aeronautics Branch (Commerce) Established to carry out provisions of Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568; 49 U.S.C. 171). Administrative order of Secretary of Commerce, July 1, 1934, changed name to Bureau of Air Commerce (see appendix A).

Agency for International Development (State) Transferred from State Department to U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979. IDCA Delegation of Authority No. 1 of Oct. 1, 1979 continues AID as an agency within IDCA.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Established pursuant to

Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). Consolidated into Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration as Agricultural Adjustment Agency of Department of Agriculture by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Grouped with other agencies to form Food Production Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Transferred to War Food Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. War Food Administration, terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions of Agricultural Adjustment Agency consolidated into Production and Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency See Agricultural Adjustment Administration, above.

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration

Established pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, to group together under one administrator Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Sugar Agency, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Soil Conservation Service. Consolidated into Food Production Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942 (see War Food Administration, appendix A).

Agricultural Conservation Program Service Established by Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 21, 1953, from a part of the Production and Marketing Administration, to administer the National Agricultural Conservation Program and related conservation functions. Merged with Commodity Stabilization Service (see appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1446, supp. 2, dated Apr. 19, 1961, effective Apr. 24, 1961.

Agricultural Marketing Administration Established as an overall marketing agency by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, consolidating Surplus Marketing Administration, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Commodity Exchange Administration (see appendix A). Functions included lend-lease purchases, market expansion programs, market stabilization programs, marketing services, and marketing regulations. Secretary's memorandum of Feb. 28,

1942, transferred Division of Consumers' Counsel (see appendix A) to Agricultural Marketing Administration. Consolidated into Food Distribution Administration within Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943.

Agricultural Marketing Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1940 (53 Stat. 939). Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) of the Department of Agriculture by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Name changed to Consumer and Marketing Service (see appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1567, supp. 1 of Feb. 8, 1965.

Agricultural Research Administration

Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, to consolidate most of the physical, biological, chemical, and engineering research activities in Department of Agriculture. Superseded by Agricultural Research Service (see paragraph below).

Agricultural Research Service

(Agriculture) Established by Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953, to provide knowledge and technology for farmers to produce efficiently, conserve the environment, and meet the food and fiber needs of the American people. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration (see text) by Secretary's Order of Jan. 24, 1978.

Agricultural Statistics Division (Agricultural Marketing Service)

Transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics (see appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Air Coordinating Committee

Established by interdepartmental memorandum on Mar. 27, 1945; formerly established by EO 9781 of Sept. 19, 1946, to provide for fullest development and coordination of aviation policies and activities of Federal agencies. Terminated by EO 10883 of Aug. 11, 1960, effective Oct. 11, 1960, and functions transferred for liquidation to Federal Aviation Agency (see appendix A).

Air Safety Board (Civil Aeronautics Authority) Established by title VII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 39 U.S.C. 481, 488, 46 U.S.C.

891y, 49 U.S.C. 401-681, 50 U.S.C. 151). Section 7 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940 abolished offices of members of Air Safety Board, and functions of Board transferred to Civil Aeronautics Board, effective June 30, 1940. (See Civil Aeronautics Authority, appendix A.)

Airways Modernization Board

Established by act of Aug. 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 349; 49 U.S.C. 1211), to develop and select procedures, facilities, and devices required for safe aviation, and to promote maximum coordination of air traffic control and air defense systems. Transferred to Federal Aviation Agency (see appendix A) by EO 10786 of Nov. 1, 1958, pursuant to act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 810).

Alaska Communication System

Responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Alaska Communication System and authority vested in the Secretary of the Army by act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat. 206; 48 U.S.C. 310), transferred from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Air Force by Secretary of Defense reorganization order approved May 24, 1962, effective July 1, 1962.

Alaska Engineering Commission See Alaska Railroad, The, appendix A.

Alaska Game Commission Established by section 4 of act of Jan. 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 740, 57 Stat. 303; 48 U.S.C. 208), to recommend to Secretary of the Interior regulations to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska and to issue regulations relating to guides, poisons, trapping and hunting licenses, and fur management areas. Expired on Dec. 31, 1959, pursuant to terms of Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339; 48 U.S.C. 21, note preceding).

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

Established by act approved Aug. 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888, as amended; 48 U.S.C. 338), to investigate and report upon both the engineering and economic factors involved in possible rail and highway connections between Alaska and the United States. Terminated June 30, 1961, under terms of the act.

Alaska Power Administration

Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1967 to carry out functions relating to development and utilization of water, power, and related resources and to operation, maintenance, and power marketing for Federal hydroelectric

projects in Alaska. Transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Alaska Public Works Public works programs under act approved Aug. 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 627; 48 U.S.C. 486), transferred from General Services Administrator to Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Alaska Railroad, The The Alaska Railroad was built pursuant to the Act of Mar. 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305), which created the Alaska Engineering Commission. EO 2129 of Jan. 26, 1915, placed this Commission under the Secretary of the Interior. EO 3861 of June 8, 1923, changed the Commission's name to The Alaska Railroad. EO 11107 of Apr. 25, 1963, canceled EO 3861, retained the Secretary of the Interior's authority to operate the Railroad, and gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to regulate the Railroad's tariffs. The Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 941; 49 U.S.C. 1655(ii)) transferred authority to operate the Railroad to the Secretary of Transportation (see Federal Railroad Administration, text), effective Apr. 1, 1967.

Alaska Road Commission Established as Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska in the War Department by act of Jan. 27, 1905 (33 Stat. 616; 48 U.S.C. 321), to construct, repair, and maintain roads, landing fields, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails in Alaska. Powers and duties of Board transferred to Department of the Interior by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446; 48 U.S.C. 321a), and delegated to Alaska Road Commission. Functions transferred to Department of Commerce by act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 377; 23 U.S.C. 156). Terminated by act of June 25, 1959 (73 Stat. 145; 23 U.S.C. 103 note).

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial

Commission Established by act of Aug. 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 746), as amended, to prepare plans and a program for signaling the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. Terminated Apr. 30, 1958.

Alien Property Custodian

Appointed by the President on Oct. 22, 1917, under authority of Trading With the Enemy Act (40 Stat. 415; 50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.) to receive, administer,

and account for money and property in the United States belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy. Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice under supervision of Attorney General by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934, effective July 1, 1934. By EO 8136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President by Trading With the Enemy Act were delegated to Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General in charge of Claims Division, Department of Justice. All authority, rights, privileges, powers and functions vested in Attorney General pursuant to EO 6694 and 8136 transferred by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942, to Office of Alien Property Custodian (see appendix A) provided for by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942.

Alien Property Division (Justice)

Established to perform functions of Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934. Functions, property, and personnel transferred to Office of Alien Property Custodian (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942.

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas

Established by approval of the President on June 23, 1943, announced by Secretary of State on Aug. 20, 1943. Functioned in conjunction with other Government agencies and various museums, universities, and scholars for conservation of works of art and monuments in war areas. Activities assumed by Department of State as announced by that Department on Aug. 16, 1946.

American Indian Policy Review

Commission Established by act of Jan. 2, 1975 (88 Stat. 1910; 25 U.S.C. 174 note), to determine the nature and extent of necessary revisions in the formulation of policies and programs for the benefit of Indians. Terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

American Mexican Claims Commission

Established pursuant to act approved Dec. 18, 1942, as amended (56 Stat. 1058, 59 Stat. 49; 22 U.S.C. 661-672), to adjudicate claims on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico from 1868 to 1940, relating to expropriation of lands and mines, confiscation or destruction of personal property, injuries to individuals,

and miscellaneous cases of alleged denial of justice. Terminated Apr. 4, 1947, under act of Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 59).

American Printing House for the Blind, Inc.

Established in 1858. Privately owned and operated at Louisville, Ky. Receives annual appropriations from U.S. Government (see Department of Education, Federally Aided Corporations, text). All functions formerly held by Secretary of the Treasury, except function relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred from Treasury to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 2, section 201(b), effective July 1, 1939. Functions performed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (see text).

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

Established by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 697), to replace American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (see below) and to prepare an overall program for commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act. Certain continuing Bicentennial functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior by EO 12001 of June 29, 1977.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

Established by act of July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259), to prepare an overall program for commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Abolished by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 704), which created the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (see above).

Annual Assay Commission

Established by act of Feb. 12, 1873 (Revised Statute sec. 3647; 17 Stat. 432), to ensure conformity in U.S. coins as to fineness and weight. Terminated and functions transferred to Secretary of the Treasury (see text) by an act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98; 31 U.S.C. 363).

Apprenticeship Section, Division of Labor Standards (Labor)

Transferred to Federal Security Agency by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, where it functioned as Apprentice Training Service. Its organizational entity preserved by section 6 of the order. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. (See Bureau of

Apprenticeship and Training, text.)

Archive of Folksong (Library of Congress) Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of the Deputy Librarian, effective Sept. 21, 1981 (see text).

Area Redevelopment Administration Established May 8, 1961, by Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47; 42 U.S.C. 2501) and Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Terminated Aug. 31, 1965, pursuant to terms of the act, as amended (79 Stat. 195; 42 U.S.C. 2525). Functions, personnel, and property transferred to Economic Development Administration in Department of Commerce (see text) by Department Order 4-A, effective Sept. 1, 1965.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission Established by act of Mar. 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440; 24 U.S.C. 291-295), to report annually to Congress, through the President of the United States, on memorials to be erected and bodies of certain deceased members of Armed Forces to be entombed during next ensuing year within Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. Abolished by act approved Sept. 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 739), and functions transferred to Secretary of Defense.

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission Established by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885; D.C. Code (1951 ed.) 8-158), to report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to the Arlington estate. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (see appendix A).

Armed Forces Medical Library Originally founded in 1836 as Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army, and later known as Army Medical Library, it was given title of Armed Forces Medical Library in 1952. The National Library of Medicine Act, approved Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 960; 42 U.S.C. 275), established the National Library of Medicine in Public Health Service (see appendix A) and transferred to it all civilian personnel, property, and funds of Armed Forces Medical Library.

Armed Services Renegotiation Board Established by directive of Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948, to conduct contract renegotiation with contractors

and subcontractors assigned. Board abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense, Jan. 18, 1952, transferred functions to Renegotiation Board (see appendix A).

Army, Department of the Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to water vessel anchorages, draw-bridge operating regulations, obstructive bridges, tolls, pollution of the sea by oil, and location and clearance of bridges and causeways in navigable waters of the U.S. transferred to Secretary of Transportation by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Army and Navy Staff College Established Apr. 23, 1943, and operated under Joint Chiefs of Staff. Wartime mission was to train specially selected Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers for command and staff duties in point operations. Redesignated National War College (see text), effective July 1, 1946.

Army Specialist Corps Established in War Department by EO 9078 of Feb. 26, 1942, to marshal outstanding scientific, technical, labor, and business skills directly into the Army in positions where it was not necessary to employ military personnel. Abolished as a separate organization by Secretary of War on Oct. 31, 1942, and functions merged into a central Officer Procurement Service.

Ash Council See President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, appendix A.

Assistance Payments Administration (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer assistance programs of certain State grants, Work Incentive Program, and for U.S. citizens returning from abroad and refugees. Transferred by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262) from Social and Rehabilitation Service (see appendix A) to Social Security Administration (see text).

Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission Established by act of Sept. 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990), as amended, to provide for an investigation and study to determine the feasibility of, the costs of, the most suitable site for, and the best means of constructing a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Terminated Dec. 1, 1970, pursuant to law creating it.

Atomic Energy Commission Established by Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), as amended by

Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as amended, to provide by national policy that the development, use, and control of atomic energy be directed to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare and common defense and security, to promote world peace, increase the standard of living, and to strengthen free competition in private enterprise. Abolished by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, approved Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237; 42 U.S.C. 5814). Functions transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration (see appendix A) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (see text).

Beltsville Research Center Established to operate with other agencies of Department of Agriculture under Agricultural Research Administrator. Consolidated with other agencies of Department of Agriculture into Agricultural Research Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. (Now Agricultural Research Center in Agricultural Research Service, see appendix A).

Bituminous Coal Division (Interior) Established July 1, 1939, by Secretary's Order 1394, of June 16, 1939 (amended by Order 1399, of July 5, 1939), pursuant to Reorg. Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 562; 5 U.S.C. 133t) and Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Administered, under supervision and direction of Secretary of the Interior, functions vested in National Bituminous Coal Commission by Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U.S.C. 828–851), which provided for stabilization of bituminous coal industry. This act by its terms was limited in operation to a period of 4 years from date of its enactment. Act extended to Aug. 24, 1943, on which date it expired.

The Bituminous Coal Division established minimum prices for bituminous coal; enforced compliance with established minimum prices and fair marketing rules prescribed by act; during wartime performed services for Solid Fuels Administration for War, Office of Price Administration, Navy Department, War Department (see appendix A), and other war agencies.

Bituminous Coal Labor Board Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140, 991; 15 U.S.C. 801–827), to mediate disputes between employees

and employers in bituminous coal industry. Abolished as result of Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in the case of *Carter v. Carter Coal Company et al.*

Blockade and Supply Division (State) Established by departmental order of Aug. 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to blockade and supply. Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which Blockade and Supply Division was a part, abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A).

Board of Economic Operations (State) Established by departmental order of Oct. 7, 1941, to coordinate work of Department offices engaged in war related economic work. Abolished by departmental order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (see appendix A).

Board of Economic Warfare Established as Economic Defense Board by EO 8839 of July 30, 1941, to develop and coordinate policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense. Name changed to Board of Economic Warfare by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, established Office of Economic Warfare within Office for Emergency Management, and the director assumed functions, powers, and duties of Board of Economic Warfare which was terminated by same order. EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, consolidated Office of Economic Warfare into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A), established by same order.

Board of Indian Commissioners Established by section 2039, Revised Statutes, to investigate ability of Indian reclamation projects to pay water-right charges without undue burdens on users. Abolished by EO 6145 of May 25, 1933.

Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry Established by EO 6840 of Sept. 5, 1934, to make a report, not later than Oct. 1, 1934, through Secretary of Labor to the President, and to terminate upon completion of duties. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

Board of Investigation and Research (Transportation) Established by title III,

part I, of Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 952; 49 U.S.C. ch. 1 note) to make investigations of transportation problems and to report its conclusions and recommendations as to national transportation policy to the President and to Congress. Proc. 2559 of June 26, 1942, extended life of Board to Sept. 18, 1944, on which date it terminated.

Board of Navy Commissioners

Established by act of Feb. 7, 1815 (3 Stat. 202), to discharge all ministerial duties of the office of the Secretary of the Navy relative to procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. Abolished by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132), which reorganized the Department of the Navy (see text).

Board of Parole (Justice) Established by act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 854; 18 U.S.C. 4201), to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of all U.S. prisoners and to supervise parolees. Abolished by act of Mar. 15, 1976 (90 Stat. 219; 18 U.S.C. 4201) and functions transferred to United States Parole Commission (see text).

Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska See Alaska Road Commission, appendix A.

Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government See Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, appendix A.

Board of War Communications Established as Defense Communications Board by EO 8546 of Sept. 24, 1940. Name changed to Board of War Communications by EO 9183 of June 15, 1942. Established to coordinate relationship of all branches of communication to war effort. Abolished by EO 9831 of Feb. 24, 1947, and all property and records transferred to Federal Communications Commission (see text).

Bond and Spirits Division (Justice)

Established as Taxes and Penalties Unit, as announced by Assistant to Attorney General in departmental circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to EO 6639 of May 10, 1934, to have supervision of civil matters arising under National Prohibition Act and current internal revenue liquor laws; also the collection of certain money judgments in favor of the United States and of fines and forfeited bail bonds. Abolished by administrative order, October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions, Department of Justice (see

text).

Bonneville Power Administration

Established by Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to act of Aug. 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U.S.C. 832 et seq.), as amended, to market electric power and energy from Federal hydroelectric projects in Pacific Northwest States constructed and operated by Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. Transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Boston National Historic Sites

Commission Established by joint resolution of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 137), to investigate feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in Boston, Mass., and vicinity to preserve colonial and revolutionary properties, objects, and buildings in that area which form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage. Terminated on June 16, 1960, pursuant to act of Feb. 19, 1957, as amended (71 Stat. 4, 72 Stat. 296, 73 Stat. 279).

Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service From Feb. 26, 1925, to July 10, 1933, all functions of administration of majority of public buildings within the District of Columbia were under office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital (see appendix A). EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, consolidated all functions of administration of public buildings and public parks in Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (see appendix A), and abolished office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and the Public Buildings Commission. By Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, Mar. 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 389), name of Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations changed to National Park Service.

In accordance with Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, all functions and personnel of Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service (except those relating to monuments and memorials) consolidated with Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, to form Public Buildings Administration (see appendix A) of Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

Buildings and Space Management

Functions Transferred from respective agencies to Administrator of General Services, with exceptions, by Reorg. Plan No. 18 of 1950, effective July 1, 1950.

Bureau of Accounts Functions transferred to the Bureau of Government Financial Operations by Treasury Order 229 of Jan. 14, 1974 (see text).

Bureau of Aeronautics (Navy) Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140). Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5133, 5136, 5154; effective Dec. 1, 1959), and functions transferred to Bureau of Naval Weapons (see appendix A).

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Established by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 532; 7 U.S.C. 411), which merged two existing units of Department of Agriculture to form the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department. Functions transferred to other units of Department under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953. (See Consumer and Marketing Service, appendix A, and Agricultural Research Service, text.)

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering Established July 1, 1931, by 1932 Agriculture Appropriation Act (46 Stat. 1266). Merged with Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by order of Secretary, Oct. 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (See Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A.)

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry The Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Soils, created in 1901, were combined in 1927 into Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1938 soils units transferred to other agencies of the Department and remaining units of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were consolidated to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. In February 1943 agricultural engineering research became part of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (see appendix A), and the organization for continuing agricultural chemistry research relating to crop utilization was named Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. Functions

transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Air Commerce Originally Aeronautics Branch in Department of Commerce, name changed by administrative order of Secretary of Commerce on July 1, 1934. EO 7959, dated Aug. 22, 1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations to Civil Aeronautics Authority (see appendix A).

Bureau of Air Mail Established in Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out provisions of Air Mail Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 933; 39 U.S.C. 469-469s). EO 7959 of Aug. 22, 1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations from Interstate Commerce Commission to Civil Aeronautics Authority (see appendix A).

Bureau of Animal Industry (Agriculture) Established by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 391), to deal with prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases and parasites; conduct research on production of livestock and their products; perform inspection duties; and otherwise seek to protect and develop livestock, meat, poultry, and related industries. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Biological Survey (Interior) Established by Secretary's order on July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology in Department of Agriculture. Became a separate bureau under Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905. Transferred, with functions and personnel, from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4 (f), (g), (h), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 into Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940.

Bureau of the Budget Established by act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20; 31 U.S.C. 11-16), and was located in the Treasury Department, but under the immediate direction of the President. Transferred to the Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. I, part 1,

sec. 1, effective July 1, 1939. Reorganized by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970 and designated Office of Management and Budget (see text), effective July 1, 1970.

Bureau of the Census (Commerce)

Vital statistics functions transferred from Department of Commerce to Federal Security Administrator by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to be performed through Public Health Service of other facilities of Federal Security Agency (see appendix A).

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

Established July 1, 1927, by 1928 Agricultural Appropriation Act (44 Stat. 976). Merged with Bureau of Agricultural Engineering by order of Secretary, Oct. 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (See Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, appendix A.)

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

(Interior) Organized in 1959 under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with responsibility for commercial fisheries, including whales, seals, and sea lions. Abolished by Reorg. Plan 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (see text).

Bureau of Community Facilities (FWA)

Established in 1945 by Federal Works Administrator to administer public works and public services programs necessary to carry on community life affected by World War II. Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b), where it functioned as Community Facilities Service. Reorg. Plan Nos. 15, 16, and 17 of 1950 provided for transfer of certain of these functions to various agencies, including Department of the Interior, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Federal Security Agency (see appendix A), effective May 24, 1940.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs (Navy) Established by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Abolished by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), and functions distributed among Bureaus of (1) Equipment and Recruiting, (2) Construction and Repair, and (3) Steam Engineering (see appendix A).

Bureau of Construction and Repair

(Navy) Established by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of

Construction, Equipment and Repairs (see appendix A). Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132, 5145), and functions transferred to Bureau of Ships (see appendix A).

Bureau of Customs (Treasury)

Functions relating to award of numbers to undocumented vessels, vested in Collectors of Customs, transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Redesignated United States Customs Service by Treasury Department Order 165-23 of Apr. 4, 1973, effective Aug. 1, 1973 (see text).

Bureau of Dairy Industry (Agriculture)

Bureau of Dairying established by act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243; 7 U.S.C. 401). The name Bureau of Dairy Industry first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 499). Bureau conducted investigations in breeding, feeding, nutrition, and management of dairy cattle and conducted research on dairy products and dairy byproducts. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4 of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Domestic Commerce

Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Sept. 15, 1970. Functions transferred to the Domestic and International Business Administration (see appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (FDA)

Established to carry out functions of the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 (79 Stat. 226; 21 U.S.C. 360a note). Functions transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice (see appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (State)

Established by Secretary of State in 1960 to strengthen patterns of informal, two-way communication designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples. Functions transferred to International Communication Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978, and Bureau terminated.

Bureau of Efficiency Organized under act of Feb. 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 15), to investigate duplication of statistical and

other work in various branches of the Government Classification Act of 1923 required the Chief of Bureau of Efficiency to serve on Personnel Classification Board. Abolished by section 17 of act approved Mar. 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1519; see note, 5 U.S.C. 646–651b), effective June 3, 1933. Records transferred to Bureau of the Budget (see appendix A).

Bureau of Employees' Compensation

Transferred from Federal Security Agency to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. On Mar. 13, 1972, functions of the Bureau were absorbed by the Employment Standards Administration (see text).

Bureau of Employment Security

(Labor) Transferred from the Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949 effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by Secretary's order of Mar. 14, 1969, and functions transferred to the Manpower Administration (see appendix A). See also United States Employment Service, appendix A.

Bureau of Engineering (Navy)

Established as Bureau of Steam Engineering by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510). Redesignated by act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 828), as Bureau of Engineering. Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132, 5145), and functions transferred to Bureau of Ships (see appendix A).

Bureau of Entomology (Agriculture)

See, appendix A, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant

Quarantine Bureau of Entomology and Bureau of Plant Quarantine created by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905 (33 Stat. 289) and 1933 (47 Stat. 640), respectively. Consolidated with disease control and eradication work of Bureau of Plant Industry (see appendix A) into Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1935 (48 Stat. 467). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Equipment (Navy)

Established as Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs (see appendix A). Designated as Bureau of Equipment in annual appropriation acts commencing with

fiscal year 1892 (26 Stat. 192) after cognizance over enlisted personnel matters was transferred, effective July 1, 1889, to Bureau of Navigation (see Bureau of Naval Personnel, text). Functions distributed among other bureaus and offices of the Navy by authority of act of June 24, 1910 (61 Stat. 613). Abolished by act of June 30, 1914 (38 Stat. 408).

Bureau of Family Services (HEW)

Established Jan. 1, 1962, by Secretary's order. Functions redelegated to the Social and Rehabilitation Service (see appendix A) by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967.

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions See Federal Credit Union System, appendix A.

Bureau of Federal Supply

Established in Treasury Department as Procurement Division by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, under authority of act of Mar. 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517). Name changed to Bureau of Federal Supply, effective Jan. 1, 1947, by Treasury Department order 73, dated Nov. 19, 1946. Transferred on July 1, 1949, to General Services Administration (where it functions as Federal Supply Service (see text)) pursuant to section 102 of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Bureau of Fisheries (Interior) Joint Resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. 594), provided for appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to head U.S. Fish Commission. On July 1, 1903, when Department of Commerce and Labor was formed in accordance with act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 591, 611), Commission became a bureau in the new department. Act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611), created Department of Labor (see text), and Bureau of Fisheries was left in Department of Commerce.

Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4(e), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 with Bureau of Biological Survey (see appendix A) into Fish and Wildlife Service, in Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940 (see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, text).

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

Established by Secretary of Commerce

on Oct. 12, 1953, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, to promote international trade, including export and import of goods and services, investment abroad, international travel, and to administer export controls. Abolished by department order of Aug. 7, 1961, and functions vested in two new bureaus—Bureau of International Programs and Bureau of International Business Operations (see appendix A).

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Commerce) Established by an act approved Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407; 5 U.S.C. 597, 15 U.S.C. 171), to foster, promote, and develop foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. Through internal reorganizations, functions of the Bureau reassigned to other offices of the Department (see text).

Bureau of Health Facilities, Financing, Compliance, and Conversion (Health and Human Services) Name changed to Bureau of Health Facilities (see text) by Secretary's order of Mar. 12, 1980, effective Mar. 18, 1980 (45 FR 17207).

Bureau of Health Manpower (Health and Human Services) Name changed to Bureau of Health Professions (see text) by Secretary's order of Mar. 12, 1980, effective Mar. 18, 1980 (45 FR 17207).

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics Office of Home Economics became Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary's memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924 (42 Stat. 1289). In February 1943 redesignated Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. The Bureau conducted research on food, fiber, and other products of agriculture contributing to everyday living, and on economic problems, including housing and household buying, that affect rural families. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Bureau of Immigration established by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085; 5 U.S.C. 342), as a branch of Treasury Department, and transferred to Department of Commerce and Labor by

act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 342a). By act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 596; 8 U.S.C. 357), naturalization duties made a part of its functions, and it became Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Bureau made separate divisions after Department of Labor was created by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611). Consolidated into Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, by section 14 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transferred to Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. V of 1940, effective June 14, 1940 (see text).

Bureau of Industrial Alcohol (Treasury) Established by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427; 5 U.S.C. 132 note, 19 U.S.C. 523, 26 U.S.C. ch. 51, 27 U.S.C. 42, 106) to administer laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Consolidated into Bureau of Internal Revenue by section 8 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. Order also transferred to Commissioner of Internal Revenue certain functions imposed upon Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of Eighteenth Amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol; and necessary personnel and appropriations of Bureau of Prohibition (see appendix A), Department of Justice (see text).

Bureau of Insular Affairs (War) Functions pertaining to Government of Puerto Rico transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Interior Department, by EO 6726 of May 29, 1934, effective Mar. 2, 1935. Bureau transferred from War Department to Department of the Interior and consolidated in Division of Territories and Island Possessions by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4(d), effective July 1, 1939. (see Office of Territories, appendix A.)

Bureau of International Business Operations and Bureau of International Programs (Commerce) Established by Secretary of Commerce Aug. 8, 1961, by authority of Departmental Orders 173 and 174, to plan and operate the international action programs of the Department. Abolished by Departmental Order 182 of Feb. 1, 1963, which established the Bureau of

International Commerce (see appendix A).

Bureau of International Commerce

Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 1, 1963. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (see appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Bureau of International Programs See Bureau of International Business Operations, above.

Bureau of Investigation (Justice)

Established under authority of Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1908. All functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transferred to and consolidated together with investigative functions of Bureau of Prohibition, in Division of Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Designated as Federal Bureau of Investigation (see text) by act of Mar. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77).

Bureau of Labor Standards (Labor)

Established by departmental order in 1934 to safeguard the Nation's work force by administering Federal occupational safety and health laws and by promoting safety programs in the States and industry and to improve employment conditions for all workers through legislation. Functions absorbed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in May 1971 (see text).

Bureau of Lighthouses (Lighthouse Service)

Established by act of Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 53). Transferred from Department of Commerce and consolidated with administered as part of U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to section 2(a), part 1 of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation

The Steamboat Inspection Service, created by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252), authorized the President to appoint three persons to detect causes of explosions in steam boilers. Act of Feb. 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 440), authorized Secretary of the Treasury to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the United States. Bureau of Navigation created by act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 118; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), as a special service under Department of the Treasury. Act of Feb. 4, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), transferred Bureau to Department of Commerce and Labor. Act of Mar. 4, 1905 (33 Stat. 1026), amended section

4414 of the Revised Statutes and gave Secretary of Commerce and Labor authority to appoint boards of local inspectors. By act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), Steamboat Inspection Service and Bureau of Navigation consolidated and agency was designated as Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Name of Bureau changed by act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1380; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), to Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Functions of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, certain designated personnel, and certain designated boards and functions of Secretary of Commerce transferred by EO 9083 of Feb. 28, 1942, to Bureau of Customs (Treasury) and U.S. Coast Guard (see text), effective Mar. 1, 1942. Transfer made permanent and Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation abolished by Reorg. Plan. No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Bureau of Mines Established in Department of the Interior by act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U.S.C. 1 and note). Transferred to Department of Commerce July 1, 1925, by EO 4239 of June 4, 1925. Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by EO 6611 of Feb. 22, 1934, effective Apr. 23, 1934 (see text).

Bureau of Narcotics (Treasury)

Established by act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585; 5 U.S.C. 282-282a), to administer statutes related to narcotic drugs and marihuana. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice (see appendix A).

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Justice)

Established in the Department of Justice Apr. 8, 1968, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968 to control narcotic and dangerous drug abuse through enforcement and prevention programs. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration (see text).

Bureau of Naval Weapons

Established by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5154), to replace Bureaus of Ordnance and Aeronautics (see appendix A). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of

the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Name changed to Bureau of Naval Personnel (see text) by act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 276; 5 U.S.C. 429, note).

Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection See Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, appendix A.

Bureau of Ordnance (Navy) Established by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography (see appendix A). Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5144, 5154), effective Dec. 1, 1959, and functions transferred to Bureau of Naval Weapons (see appendix A).

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography (Navy) Established by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Replaced under act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510) by Bureaus of Ordnance (see appendix A) and Navigation (see text, Bureau of Naval Personnel).

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Interior) Established by act of May 28, 1963 (16 U.S.C. 460*h*), to promote, coordinate, and develop effective programs relating to outdoor recreation. Terminated and functions assumed by Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (see text) by Secretary's order of Jan. 25, 1978.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering Established as Bureau of Plant Industry by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1902 (31 Stat. 922). Soil fertility and soil microbiology work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (see appendix A) was transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1936. Soil chemistry and physics and soil survey work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils were transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry by Secretary's memorandum 784 of Oct. 6, 1938. In February 1943 engineering research of Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering was transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering by Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (see appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine (Agriculture) See Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Appendix A.

Bureau of Prohibition (Justice) Established by section 2(a) of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427), to transfer to Attorney General certain functions with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors. All functions exercised by Bureau of Prohibition with respect to investigations and all functions performed by Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice were transferred to and consolidated in Division on Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as effective date Mar. 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by the President. (See also EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934.) All other functions performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in Department of Justice as deemed desirable by Attorney General. (See Bureau of Investigation, appendix A.)

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (Navy) See Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy), appendix A.

Bureau of Public Assistance (SSA) Name changed to Bureau of Family Services (see appendix A) by order of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, effective Jan. 1, 1962.

Bureau of Public Roads Established by Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1894 (28 Stat. 264) as Office of Road Inquiry. The Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), initiated Federal aid for highways to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through an Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, which after July 1918 was known as the Bureau of Public Roads; authority continued by the Federal Highway Act of Nov. 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212). Transferred to Federal Works Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and name changed to Public Roads Administration. Transferred to General Services Administration to be known as Bureau of Public Roads, by sec. 103 of act June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b). Transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Transferred to Secretary of Transportation by Department of Transportation Act of

Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note) and functions assigned to the Federal Highway Administration (see text).

Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)

Established as Reclamation Service within Geological Survey by Secretary of the Interior in July 1902, pursuant to Reclamation Act of 1902 (42 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), to locate, construct, operate, and maintain works for storage, diversion, and development of waters for reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in Western States. Separated from Geological Survey in 1907, and in June 1923 name changed to Bureau of Reclamation. Power marketing functions, including construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines and attendant facilities, transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977. The Bureau was renamed Water and Power Resources Service (see text) by Secretarial Order 3042 of Nov. 6, 1979. Name changed back to Bureau of Reclamation by Secretarial Order 3064 of May 18, 1981.

Bureau of Ships (Navy) Established by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 493; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5145), to replace Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (see appendix A). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Soils (Agriculture) See Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Established in the Department of the Interior on Aug. 8, 1956 (70 Stat. 1119; 16 U.S.C. 742(a)–742(l)), to assure maximum opportunity for the American people to benefit from fish and wildlife resources as part of their natural environment. The Bureau was replaced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see text) pursuant to the act of Apr. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 92), effective July 1, 1974.

Bureau of Steam Engineering (Navy)

See Bureau of Engineering (Navy), appendix A.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

(Navy) Established as Bureau of Provisions and Clothing by acts of Aug. 31, 1842, and July 5, 1862, and

designated Bureau of Supplies and Accounts by act of July 19, 1892 (5 Stat. 579, 12 Stat. 510, 27 Stat. 243, 245; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5146). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Work-Training Programs

(Labor) Abolished by reorganization of the Manpower Administration, effective Mar. 17, 1969, and functions assigned to U.S. Training and Employment Service (see appendix A).

Bureau of Yards and Docks (Navy)

Established by acts of Aug. 31, 1842, and July 5, 1862 (5 Stat. 579, 12 Stat. 510; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5147). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Business and Defense Services

Administration (Commerce)

Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Oct. 1, 1953, and operated under Department Organization Order 40–1, to promote and develop the growth of U.S. industry and commerce and to prepare and execute plans for industrial mobilization readiness. Abolished by Department Organization Order 40–1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Domestic Commerce (see appendix A).

Cabinet Committee to Combat

Terrorism Established by President's memorandum of Sept. 25, 1972, to consider the most effective means for preventing terrorism in the United States and abroad and to establish procedures to ensure that the Federal Government can act swiftly and efficiently in response to terrorism. Terminated by National Security Council memorandum of Sept. 16, 1977, which set up working group on terrorism.

Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation

Established by announcement of the President on Apr. 27, 1976, to develop expanded vocational rehabilitation opportunities for drug addicts. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee for Drug Law

Enforcement Established Apr. 27, 1976, pursuant to the President's message to Congress, Apr. 27, 1976, to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with international narcotics

control, drug abuse, and drug enforcement. Abolished by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee on the Environment See Environmental Quality Council, appendix A.

Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control Established by Presidential memorandum of Aug. 17, 1971, to formulate and coordinate Federal policies relating to curtailing and eventually eliminating flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into United States from abroad. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People Established by the act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 838; 42 U.S.C. 4302), to provide needed assistance to Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed Americans and to seek out new programs necessary to handle problems unique to such persons. Terminated on Dec. 30, 1974, pursuant to the terms of the act.

Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth Established by the President in a letter dated Jan. 28, 1959, to the Vice President, to study problem of maintaining price stability as an essential basis for a high and sustainable rate of economic growth. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961.

Cabinet Committee on Small Business Established by President's letter of May 31, 1956, to make recommendations to President for additional legislation, to strengthen economic position of small businesses, and to foster their sound development. Dissolved in January 1961.

Canal Zone Biological Area Name changed to Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (see text).

Canal Zone Government Established by the act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 561), as amended, to perform duties connected with the civil government including health, sanitation, and protection of the Canal Zone. Abolished and superseded by the Panama Canal Commission (see text) (93 Stat. 454; 22 U.S.C. 3601).

Career Executive Board Established by EO 10758 of Mar. 4, 1958, to develop a program to improve the selection, development, and use of top ranking civilian career employees in administrative and managerial positions within the Government. Board

terminated July 1, 1959, and EO 10758 was revoked by EO 10859 of Feb. 5, 1960.

Caribbean Organization The act of June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 194; 22 U.S.C. 280h note), provided for the acceptance by the President, on behalf of the United States Government, the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Organization, signed at Washington, June 21, 1960. Article III of the Agreement provided for the termination of the Caribbean Commission, authorized by Agreement signed Oct. 30, 1946, upon the first meeting of the Caribbean Council, provided for in the statute as the governing body of the Organization. The purpose of the Organization was to encourage and strengthen cooperation among the member governments with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the area. Organization terminated effective Dec. 31, 1965, pursuant to resolution adopted by the Caribbean Council at its 5th meeting in Curacao, Nov. 30–Dec. 4, 1964.

Censorship Policy Board Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941, to advise the Director of Censorship with respect to policy and coordination and integration of censorship. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945.

Center for Disease Control (Health and Human Services) Name changed to Centers for Disease Control (see text) pursuant to Secretary's notice of Oct. 1, 1980 (45 FR 67772).

Central Intelligence Group See National Intelligence Authority, appendix A.

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory Transferred from the National Bureau of Standards to Environmental Science Services Administration (see appendix A) by Department Order 2–A, effective July 13, 1965.

Central Statistical Board Organized Aug. 9, 1933, by EO 6225 of July 27, 1933, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 5 U.S.C. 141–149, 15 U.S.C. 701–712), to plan and promote improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services. Transferred to Bureau of the Budget, effective July 1, 1939, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939. Expired July 25, 1940, when functions were taken over by the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget (see appendix A).

Central Statistical Committee

Established by the act of July 25, 1935 (49 Stat. 498), to supervise the work of Central Statistical Board. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, and all functions transferred to Director, Bureau of the Budget (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1939.

Children's Bureau Established by the act of Apr. 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), and was placed in Department of Labor by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737; 5 U.S.C. 616). Transferred, with exception of child labor functions under Fair Labor Standards Act, to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, where it functioned under Social Security Administration. Continued under this Administration when FSA functions were assumed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Reassigned to the Welfare Administration by Department reorganization on Jan. 28, 1963. Reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967. Reassigned to the Office of Child Development by Department reorganization order of Sept. 17, 1969.

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty

Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966, to advise both the President and the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty on matters relating to outdoor recreation and the beautification of the Nation's cities and countryside, to the correlation of natural beauty and outdoor activities of Federal agencies and bureaus, and to local, State, and private outdoor recreation and natural beauty activities. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

Civil Aeronautics Administration See Civil Aeronautics Authority, below.

Civil Aeronautics Authority Under Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 49 U.S.C. 401), Civil Aeronautics Authority was established as an independent agency. Reorg. Plans Nos. 3 and 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, changed name to Civil Aeronautics Board and transferred certain of its functions to the Administrator; and transferred Administrator to Department of Commerce where he exercised his functions (designated Civil Aeronautics Administration by Department of Commerce Order 52 of Aug. 29, 1940)

under direction of the Secretary. Plans provided that Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and Civil Aeronautics Board constitute Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Authority as such performed no functions.

The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics encouraged development of civil aeronautics and air commerce and establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other air navigation aids and facilities; provided for control and protection of air traffic moving in air commerce; supervised technical development work in field of aeronautics; maintained and operated Washington National Airport and two airports in Alaska. Civil Aeronautics Administration transferred to Federal Aviation Agency (see appendix A) by act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 810).

Civil Aeronautics Board Functions, powers, and duties under titles VI and VII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 775, 781; 5 U.S.C. 1421 et seq., 49 U.S.C. 1441 et seq.) transferred to the National Transportation Safety Board (see appendix A) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Civil Air Patrol (Office of Civilian Defense)

Established by Administrative Order 9 of Dec. 8, 1941, to enlist, organize, and operate a volunteer corps of civilian airmen, with their own aircraft and equipment, for wartime tasks. Transferred by EO 9339 of Apr. 29, 1943, to War Department as an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces. Transferred to Department of the Air Force by order of Secretary of Defense on May 21, 1948. Established as a civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force by act approved May 26, 1948 (62 Stat. 274).

Civil Defense Advisory Council

Transferred to Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958. (See Office of Emergency Preparedness, appendix A.)

Civil Defense Coordinating Board

Established by EO 10611 of May 11, 1955, to assist in development of an orderly, integrated plan for participation of all Federal departments and agencies in civil defense of the Nation and to make recommendations and advise the President with respect thereto. EO 10611 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Civil Defense Functions (Defense)

Functions of the Department of the Army relating to civil defense transferred to Defense Civil Preparedness Agency by direction of the Secretary of Defense, effective May 5, 1972 (see text).

Civil and Defense Mobilization Board

Established as the Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board by EO 10773 of July 1, 1938, to advise the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. It was redesignated Civil and Defense Mobilization Board pursuant to act of Aug. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15 note). Abolished by OEP Circular 1200.1 of Oct. 31, 1962.

Civil Service Commission See United States Civil Service Commission, appendix A.

Civil War Centennial Commission

Established pursuant to Joint Resolution approved Sept. 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626; 36 U.S.C. 741), to prepare for nationwide commemorations of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War. Commissioner submitted final report to Congress and terminated May 1, 1966, pursuant to terms of the act.

Civil Works Administration See Federal Civil Works Administration, appendix A.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Established by act approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 U.S.C. 584), as amended, to succeed Emergency Conservation Work (see appendix A) as amended. Was made a part of Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Established to provide employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who were unemployed and, to a limited extent, for war veterans and Indians, through performance of useful public work in connection with conservation and development of natural resources of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions. In May 1940 the Corps began converting to defense work on military reservations and forest protection. The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943 (56 Stat. 569), provided for liquidation of the CCC not later than June 30, 1943.

Civilian Production Administration

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945, to assume functions of War Production Board which terminated by same order, effective Nov. 3, 1945, to expedite transition from wartime

production to maximum peacetime production in industry free from wartime Government controls. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Coal Mines Administration

Established July 1, 1943, by Secretary of the Interior to supervise operation of coal mines taken over by the Federal Government under EO 9340 of May 1, 1943, and EO 9393 of Nov. 1, 1943. Administration abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of Aug. 16, 1944, as amended by Order 1982 of Aug. 31, 1944. Functions assumed by Solid Fuels Administration for War (see appendix A). Administration reestablished within Interior Department by EO 9728 of May 21, 1946. Terminated upon expiration of the Second War Powers Act on June 30, 1947.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Established as Coast Survey by act of Feb. 10, 1807 (2 Stat. 413), redesignated as Coast and Geodetic Survey by act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 206, 215). Act of Aug. 6, 1947 (61 Stat. 788, as amended, 74 Stat. 16; 33 U.S.C. 883a-883i), consolidated most of previous authorizing legislation and set forth duties and functions. Transferred to Environmental Science Services Administration (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Codification Board Established by act of June 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 304; 44 U.S.C. 311), to supervise and coordinate work of codifying legal documents of all agencies of the Government empowered by Congress to exercise rulemaking power. Abolished and functions transferred to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives (see General Services Administration, text), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Collective Bargaining Committee in Construction

Established by EO 11849 of Apr. 1, 1975, to encourage and facilitate collective bargaining process at local and area levels, assist in providing data bank of wage and benefit information, and seek to resolve disputes that could not otherwise be reasonably resolved. Inactive since Jan. 7, 1976. Formally abolished by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978, effective Dec. 31, 1978.

Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations (Navy) EO

9096 of Mar. 12, 1942, combined duties of the two positions under one officer. Preceded by organization under EO 8984 of Dec. 18, 1941. Superseded by EO 9635 of Sept. 29, 1945, prescribing functions of Chief of Naval Operations (see text) and organization of his staff.

Commerce, Secretary of Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to highways, ground transportation, aircraft, pilotage, and to traffic and highway safety as cited in sec. 6(a) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note), transferred to the Secretary of Transportation.

Commercial Standards, Division of (NBS) Transferred with Division of Simplified Trade Practice from National Bureau of Standards to Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to permit reassignment to Office of Domestic Commerce. Functions transferred to National Bureau of Standards by Department of Commerce Order 90, June 7, 1963, Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950.

Commission on Federal Paperwork Established by act of Dec. 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1789), to reexamine Federal policies and procedures having an impact on the paperwork burden in order to ascertain necessary and desirable changes in information policies and practices. Terminated in January 1978, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Commission on Government Procurement Established by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 269), as amended, to study and investigate practices of contracting agencies in the executive branch. Statutory authority expired and Commission terminated Apr. 30, 1973.

Commission on Government Security Established by act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 595, as amended; 50 U.S.C. 781 note), to study and investigate entire Government security program. Terminated Sept. 22, 1957, pursuant to terms of the act.

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Established by act approved July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 145; 5 U.S.C. 138a-138j note), to study and investigate proper role of Federal Government in relation to States and their political subdivisions; adjustment of intergovernmental fiscal relations; justification for existing Federal aid programs, possible extension of Federal

aid, and possible limitation of Federal control connected with Federal aid. Act approved Feb. 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 7; 5 U.S.C. 138a-138j note), provided that the Commission submit its final report to Congress by June 30, 1955.

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure Established by act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1743, as amended), to study and investigate practices of judicial assistance and cooperation, to recommend improvement of legal practice and procedure, and to draft international procedural agreements. Pursuant to act of Aug. 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 700), Commission terminated on Dec. 31, 1966.

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government Established by act approved July 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 246; 5 U.S.C. 138b), to study and investigate organization and methods of operation of executive branch of the Government, and to recommend organization changes that would tend toward economy, efficiency, and improved service. Terminated on June 12, 1949, pursuant to act which established it.

A second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established by act approved July 10, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 142; 69 Stat. 64; 5 U.S.C. 138a-138j note), to carry out policy of the Congress to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in executive branch of the Government. Pursuant to terms of the act, terminated on June 30, 1955.

Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy Appointed by EO 11130 of Nov. 29, 1963, to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. Submitted report to the President Sept. 24, 1964. The President discharged the Commission by letter to Chief Justice Warren, dated Sept. 24, 1964.

Commission of Immigration (Labor) Offices of commissioner of immigration of the several ports, created by act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization through

district directors of immigration and naturalization, effective June 30, 1940. (See Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.)

Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol (Treasury) Office created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Charged with administration of laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Abolished by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. (See also Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, appendix A.)

Committee on Community Organization Established in Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on Sept. 10, 1941, to advise Director on mobilizing and integrating Federal, State, and local facilities to provide such services as a part of total War Program. Composed of representatives of Federal and national agencies concerned with health, welfare, and allied services. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Committee for Congested Production Areas Established within Executive Office of the President by EO 9327 of Apr. 7, 1943, to provide an effective means of coordinating Federal, State, and local governmental activities in congested production areas. Terminated Dec. 31, 1944, by act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 535).

Committee on Economic Security Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934, pursuant to provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), to study the problem of economic and social security and to develop an appropriate legislative program. The Social Security Act and 1939 amendments are the result of its work. Terminated as a formal agency in April 1936, as provided in section 2(c) of act as amended. Continued informally for some time thereafter.

Committee on Fair Employment Practice Established within Office of Production Management by EO 8802 of June 25, 1941, and transferred to War Manpower Commission by Presidential letter effective July 30, 1942. Committee terminated upon establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice within Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A) by EO 9346 of May 27, 1943. Purpose was to promote fullest utilization of all available

manpower and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. Terminated June 30, 1946, by National War Agencies Appropriation Act of 1946 (59 Stat. 473).

Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs Established by EO 10802 of Jan. 23, 1959, to review operation of price trends and assist the President in assuring that the administration of Federal programs contribute as much as possible to reasonable price stability. Abolished by EO 10928 of Mar. 23, 1961.

Committee on Government Contract Compliance Established by EO 10308 of Dec. 3, 1951, to improve means for obtaining compliance with nondiscrimination provisions of Federal contracts. Abolished by EO 10479 of Aug. 13, 1953.

Committee on the Health Services Industry See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Committee of Industrial Analysis Established by EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936, with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, Division of Business Cooperation, and Division of Review, National Recovery Administration (NRA) (see appendix A), effective Apr. 1, 1936. Terminated Feb. 17, 1937, when completed report was submitted to the President.

Committee on Interest and Dividends See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Committee on Mental Health and Illness of the Elderly Established by an act of July 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 347) to study and make recommendations on the future mental health care needs of the elderly, care of elderly in or discharged from mental institutions, plans for implementing recommendations of 1971 White House Conference on Aging. Terminated Sept. 30, 1977.

Committee on National Land Problems Established by EO 6693 of Apr. 28, 1934, to improve practices in land utilization and to develop a national land program. Abolished by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934.

Committee on Physical Fitness Established in Office of Federal Security Administrator under EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, implemented by a Federal Security Agency order, to promote among individuals of all ages an interest in improvement of their health and physical

condition. Terminated on June 30, 1945.

Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped Established by act of June 23, 1971 (85 Stat. 77; 41 U.S.C. 46). Name changed to Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped (see text) by act of July 25, 1974 (88 Stat. 392).

Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products Established by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196; 41 U.S.C. 46). Name changed by act of June 23, 1971 (85 Stat. 77) to Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped (see appendix A).

Committee for Reciprocity Information Established by EO 6750 of June 27, 1934, pursuant to provisions of Trade Agreements Act (48 Stat. 945; 19 U.S.C. 1354), as amended by EO 8190 of July 5, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and EO 9647 of Oct. 25, 1945. EO 10004 of Oct. 5, 1948, revoking EO 6750 and establishing a new Committee for Reciprocity Information, was superseded by EO 10082, dated Oct. 5, 1949. EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, revoked EO 10082, abolished the Committee and provided for its pending business to be completed or transferred as the Special Representatives for Trade Negotiations (see appendix A and also Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, text) shall direct.

Committee for Rural Development Program Established by EO 10847 of Oct. 12, 1959, to provide leadership and policy guidance to departments and agencies responsible for rural development program functions. Abolished by EO 11122 of Oct. 16, 1963, which established the Rural Development Committee (see appendix A).

Committee on Social Protection (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established by administrative order on June 14, 1941, to render advice with respect to social protective aspects of national defense. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943.

Committee on State and Local Government Cooperation See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Commodity Credit Corporation Transferred to Department of Agriculture (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939,

effective July 1, 1939.

Commodity Exchange Administration Established by memorandum of Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1936, superseding Grain Futures Administration. Consolidated with other agencies into, and known as Commodity Exchange Branch of Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A), by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, which transfer was made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions transferred to Commodity Exchange Authority (see below).

Commodity Exchange Authority Established by Secretary's memorandum 1185 of Jan. 21, 1947, to assume functions of Commodity Exchange Administration (see appendix A). Functions transferred to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (see text) by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1414; 7 U.S.C. 2a note).

Commodity Exchange Commission Established by act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998; 7 U.S.C. 2, 8), to initiate complaints, conduct hearings, and issue cease and desist or suspension orders for violations of the establishing act by any board of trade (commodity exchange) designated as a contract market. Functions transferred to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (see text) by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1414; 7 U.S.C. 4a note).

Commodity Stabilization Service Established Nov. 2, 1953, by Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, which designated the Production and Marketing Administration as Commodity Stabilization Service, and transferred some parts and functions of the Production and Marketing Administration to other units of the Department. Name changed to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (see text) by Secretary's memorandum 1458 of June 14, 1961, effective June 5, 1961.

Community Development Corporation Established by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4501, et seq.). Name changed to New Community Development Corporation on May 18, 1976, by act of Aug. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 725). (See Department of Housing and Urban Development, text.)

Community Facilities Administration Established as a constituent unit of the

Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1, Dec. 23, 1954. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Housing and Urban Development by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and CFA terminated.

Community Relations Service

Established July 2, 1964, in and as part of the Department of Commerce by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1962 (78 Stat. 241; 42 U.S.C. 2000a note). Transferred to the Department of Justice (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1966, effective Apr. 22, 1966.

Community Services Administration

Established by the Headstart, Economic Opportunity, and Community Partnership Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2291; 42 U.S.C. 2701 note) as the successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity (see appendix A). As an independent agency within the executive branch, administered Federal antipoverty programs. Abolished through the repeal of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (except titles VIII and X of such act) by Public Law 97-35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 519; 42 U.S.C. 2941).

Community Services Administration (HEW)

Name changed to Public Services Administration (see text) by departmental notice of Nov. 3, 1976. Transferred to Office of Human Development (see appendix A), by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262).

Community War Services (Federal Security Agency)

Established as an integral part of Office of the Administrator under EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and a Federal Security Agency order implementing it, to enable Administrator to carry out recreation activities under provisions of EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. Terminated Dec. 31, 1946, pursuant to act of July 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 695).

Compromise Cases Functions of Attorney General relating to approval of compromises made in accordance with provisions of section 7 of Federal Alcohol Administration Act of Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 985; 27 U.S.C. 207), as amended, transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by section 2 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, except that exclusive jurisdiction of compromise cases arising under Federal Alcohol Administration Act pending before the courts or thereafter referred to Department of Justice is vested in Attorney General, effective June

30, 1940.

Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (Treasury)

Name changed to Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (see text) by Amendment No. 1 of Aug. 14, 1975, to Treasury Department Order 217 (Revision 1).

Constitution, Transfer of Functions

Concerning See Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Construction Industry Stabilization

Committee See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Consumer Advisory Council

Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964, as successor to the Consumer Advisory Council created on July 19, 1962, to advise the Government on issues of broad economic policy of immediate concern to consumers, on governmental programs to meet consumer needs or to protect consumer interests, and on needed improvements in the flow of consumer research material to the public. Abolished by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971, which also established a new Consumer Advisory Council. Continued by EO 11827 of Jan. 4, 1975. (See also Office of Consumer Affairs, appendix A.)

Consumer and Marketing Service (Agriculture)

Established by the Secretary of Agriculture on Feb. 2, 1965, to administer broad inspection, marketing, regulatory, and related programs. On Apr. 2, 1972, by Secretary's order, renamed Agricultural Marketing Service (see text), and certain functions transferred to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (see text).

Consumers' Agencies Consumers' agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration reorganized and their functions transferred, together with those of Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy to Consumers' Division of NRA by EO 7120 of July 30, 1935. (See National Recovery Administration, appendix A.) Consumers' Division transferred, with all its officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, to Department of Labor by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, and administered with emergency relief funds until June 30, 1938. Files, records, and property transferred to Division of Consumers' Counsel (see appendix A), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (see appendix A), Department of Agriculture, by letter

of Secretary of Labor to Secretary of Agriculture, dated Aug. 30, 1938. Continued as a work relief project known as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section of Consumers' Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.

Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission)

Established by Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 993). Counsel charged with duty of appearing in interest of consumers in any proceeding before National Bituminous Coal Commission (see appendix A), and conducting such independent investigations of matters relative to bituminous coal industry and administration of act as deemed necessary to represent consuming public in any proceeding before the Commission. Office abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939 and functions transferred to Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, to function as Consumers' Counsel Division under direction of Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939. In June 1941, pursuant to act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U.S.C. 852), functions transferred to Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (see appendix A).

Consumers' Counsel Division (Interior)
See Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission), appendix A, above.

Contract Settlement Advisory Board

Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 105), to advise Director of Contract Settlement. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration (see text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Contract Settlement Appeal Board, Office of Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 113), to hear appeals from determinations of contracting agencies and submissions made under provisions of section 13 of act. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by EO 9809

of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Functions transferred to General Services Administration (see text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a). Abolished by act approved July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 627; 41 U.S.C. 113 note).

Cooperative Research and Service Division (Farm Credit Administration)

Functions transferred to control of the Secretary of Agriculture within the Farmer Cooperative Service (see appendix A) by the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 12 U.S.C. 636a note).

Cooperative State Research Service (Agriculture)

Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1462, supp. 1, of August 31, 1961, to administer Federal grant funds for research in agriculture, agricultural marketing, rural development, and forestry. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration (see text) by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978.

Coordinator of Government Films By letter from the President, dated Dec. 18, 1941, Director of Office of Government Reports designated Coordinator of Government Films to act as Government liaison officer with film producers and distributors, to establish a clearance office, and to plan Government film production for duration of the war. Transferred, with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information (see appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation

Established by EO 7193 of Sept. 26, 1935, to supervise conference of representatives of industry, labor, and consumers, and to coordinate and report to the President on matters relating to appointment, discharge, compensation, and duties of officers and employees of National Recovery Administration (see appendix A). Continued by EO 7324 of Mar. 30, 1936. Terminated June 30, 1937.

Coordinator of Information

Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941, to collect, analyze, and correlate information and data bearing on national security, to make such data available to the President and such other officials as determined by the President, and to perform related supplementary activities. Exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint

United States Chiefs of Staff, to be known as Office of Strategic Services (see appendix A). Foreign information activities transferred to Office of War Information (see appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial

Commission Established by act of Aug. 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366; 36 U.S.C. 426), as amended, to construct, with the cooperation of the Philippine Government, on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, a memorial to the memory of all who fought and died under the American flag in the Pacific area during World War II. Commission terminated on May 6, 1967, pursuant to act of Dec. 23, 1963 (77 Stat. 477).

Cost Accounting Standards Board

Established by act of Aug. 15, 1970 (84 Stat. 796; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a), 2168), to promulgate cost accounting standards designed to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting principles followed by defense contractors and subcontractors under Federal contracts, and to promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of such standards. Terminated due to lack of funding.

Cost of Living Council See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Food See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Health See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cotton Stabilization Corporation

Organized under laws of Delaware, June 1930, by Federal Farm Board (see appendix A) pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141-j), to stabilize price of cotton. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of Delaware on Dec. 27, 1934.

Cotton Textile National Industrial

Relations Board Established by section XVII of original Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry as amended July 10, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

Cotton Textile Work Assignment

Board The President, by EO 6876 of Oct. 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Cotton Textile Industry which authorized Textile Labor Relations Board to appoint a Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work

assignments. Expired June 15, 1935, having completed work for which it was established.

Council on Economic Policy

Established by President's memorandum of Feb. 2, 1973, to help ensure better coordination in the formation and execution of economic policy and to perform such functions relating to economic policy as the President or the Chairman of the Council might specify. Inactive. Functions absorbed by the President's Economic Policy Board (see appendix A), Sept. 30, 1974.

Council on Foreign Economic Policy

Established Dec. 22, 1954, pursuant to letter of the President, Dec. 11, 1954, to coordinate U.S. foreign economic policy of concern to different departments and agencies of the executive branch. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of State.

Council on International Economic Policy

Established within Executive Office of the President by Presidential memorandum in January 1971 to ensure consistency between domestic and foreign economic policy. Reestablished by International Economic Policy Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 646; 22 U.S.C. 2841 et seq.), as amended. Terminated Sept. 30, 1977, at expiration of statutory authority.

Council of National Defense

Established by act approved Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 U.S.C. ch. 1); fully organized Mar. 3, 1917. Charged with coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare and to render when necessary immediate concentration and utilization of national resources.

On May 29, 1940, the President approved regulation of Council that the Advisory Commission provided for in section 2 of the act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), shall be composed of an Adviser on Industrial Production; an Adviser on Industrial Materials; an Adviser on Employment; an Adviser on Farm Products; an Adviser on Price Stabilization; an Adviser on Transportation; and an Adviser on Consumer Protection. This was the beginning of the National Defense Program of World War II. Realignment of relationships necessitated by expansion of the program decentralized Advisory Commission by merging its divisions with other newly created national defense units. Agencies which evolved from the

Advisory Commission, with the exception of Office for Agricultural War Relations and Office of Price Administration, became units of Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A). The Council is inactive.

Council for Urban Affairs Established by EO 11452 of Jan. 23, 1969, in the Executive Office of the President, to formulate and implement a national urban policy. Terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Council on Wage and Price Stability (Executive Office of the President)

Established by act of Aug. 24, 1974 (88 Stat. 750; 12 U.S.C. 1904), to monitor the economy with respect to wages, costs, productivity, profits, and prices. Reviews and appraises programs, policies, and activities of Federal departments and agencies to determine extent to which those programs and activities contribute to inflation. Certain wage and price regulatory functions of the Council established by EO 12092 of Nov. 1, 1978, as amended, to encourage noninflationary pay and price behavior by private industry and labor, abolished by EO 12288 of Jan. 29, 1981. Council's funding ceased beyond June 5, 1981, by Public Law 97-12 of June 5, 1981 (95 Stat. 74), and its authorization for appropriations repealed by Public Law 97-35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 432; 12 U.S.C. 1904 note).

Courts Under act approved Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), and revised June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 913; 28 U.S.C. 601-610), to provide for administration of U.S. courts, administrative jurisdiction over all continental and territorial courts was transferred to Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including courts of appeals and district courts of the United States, District Court for the Territory of Alaska, U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, District Court of Guam, District Court of the Virgin Islands, Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and Customs Court.

United States Court for China: Established by act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 814; 22 U.S.C. 191-193). Transferred to Department of Justice (see text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Act of June 30, 1906, repealed effective Sept. 1, 1948 (sec. 39, 62 Stat. 992).

Crop Production Loan Office

Authority for Crop Production Loan Office and Seed Loan Office found in letters written by the President to Secretary of Agriculture on July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, on subject of relief to drought-stricken farmers; loans first made in 1918; first legislative action came in act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347), when money was appropriated to Secretary of Agriculture for use in relieving drought-stricken farmers. Crop Production Loan Office and functions transferred from Department of Agriculture to Farm Credit Administration (see also Farmers Home Administration, text) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Defense Air Transportation

Administration Established by the Secretary of Commerce Nov. 12, 1951, by authority of Department Order 137, to carry out Department's responsibilities for mobilization of civilian air transportation facilities, both domestically and internationally, in a national emergency. Abolished by amendment 3 of Sept. 13, 1962, to Department Order 128 (revised) and functions transferred to Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation (see appendix A).

Defense Atomic Support Agency

Renamed Defense Nuclear Agency on July 1, 1971 (see text).

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

Functions transferred from Department of Defense to Federal Emergency Management Agency (see text) by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Board See Civil and Defense Mobilization Board, appendix A.

Defense Communications Board See Board of War Communications, appendix A.

Defense Electric Power Administration

(Interior) Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061-2066) by Secretary's Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, to carry out functions assigned to Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and DPA Delegation 1 of Jan. 24, 1951, as corrected on Feb. 5, 1951, including generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electric power and energy. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2721 of May 7, 1953.

Reestablished by Departmental Manual

Release No. 253 of Aug. 6, 1959.
Terminated by Departmental Manual
Release No. 1050 of Jan. 10, 1977.

Defense Fisheries Administration (Interior) Established under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061–2066) by Secretary's Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, to carry out functions delegated to the Secretary with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2722 of May 13, 1953.

Defense Homes Corporation Incorporated pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury on Oct. 18, 1940, allocating funds to Federal Loan Administrator to provide homes in areas of extensive defense activities. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Defense Housing Coordinator Office established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense, July 21, 1940, to have responsibility for planning defense housing program and its prosecution through private industry and appropriate Federal agencies. Functions transferred to Division of Defense Housing Coordination (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8632 of Jan. 11, 1941.

Defense Manpower Administration (Labor) Established by Secretary of Labor (General Order 48, as amended) pursuant to authority of EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, to develop plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements. General Order 48 revoked by General Order 63 of Aug. 25, 1953, which established the Office of Manpower Administration within the Department.

Defense Materials Procurement Agency Established by EO 10281 of Aug. 28, 1951, to be responsible for procuring metals, minerals, and other materials at home and abroad and for stimulating increased production of such materials. Abolished by EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, and functions transferred to General Services Administration (see text).

Defense Materials Service (General Services Administration) Formerly Emergency Procurement Service (see

appendix A). Renamed on Sept. 7, 1956. Functions transferred to Property Management and Disposal Service (see appendix A) on July 29, 1966.

Defense Minerals Administration Established under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 816; 50 U.S.C. App. 2154) by Secretary of the Interior Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, to expand production and supply of strategic and critical metals and minerals pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Upon establishment of Defense Materials Procurement Agency (see appendix A), functions of DMA assigned to it.

Functions of encouraging exploration for critical and strategic minerals and metals redelegated to Secretary of the Interior and administered by Defense Minerals Exploration Administration (by Secretary's Order 2726 of June 30, 1953).

Termination of program announced by Secretary on June 6, 1958, certain activities to be continued by Office of Minerals Exploration in Department of the Interior (see appendix A).

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration See Defense Minerals Administration, above.

Defense Mobilization Board Established by EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and restated in section 102(a) of EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, to provide a means for coordinating policies and activities of principal departments and agencies participating in defense program. Section 102 of EO 10480 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, which established a Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board (see appendix A).

Defense Plant Corporation Established on Aug. 22, 1940, under section 5d of RFC Act, to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials, to acquire or dispose of plants for their manufacture, to acquire or dispose of railroad and commercial aircraft equipment, and to acquire or dispose of facilities for training of aviators.

Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605 k–l, 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Defense Production Administration

Established by section 1 of EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and performed primary functions under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2153), and from section 124A of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Exercised general direction of defense production program. Section 1 of EO 10200 revoked by EO 10433 of Feb. 4, 1953, which transferred functions of DPA to Office of Defense Mobilization (see appendix A).

Defense Public Works Division

(Federal Works Agency) Established as function of Public Works Administration to administer provisions of act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U.S.C. 1531–1534), to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works necessary to the defense program. Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of Mar. 6, 1942, and planning and construction functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency (see appendix A).

Defense Resources Committee

(Interior) Established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to implement the Department's efforts in the defense program. Replaced by War Resources Council (see appendix A) by authority of Administrative Order 1636 of Jan. 14, 1942.

Defense Solid Fuels Administration

Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 816; 50 U.S.C. App. 2154) by Secretary of the Interior Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, as amended, to perform functions concerning solid fuels assigned to Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, as amended. Formulated and administered programs to provide adequate supplies of the several kinds, sizes, and qualities of solid fuels to meet requirements of defense program. Abolished June 29, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2764.

Defense Supplies Corporation

Established on Aug. 29, 1940, under section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to purchase various strategic and critical materials, other than metals and rubber, to be stockpiled and sold under allocation. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal

Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605k–1, 606b note) and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Defense Supply Agency Name changed to Defense Logistics Agency (see text) by DOD Directive 5105.22 of Jan. 22, 1977.

Defense Supply Management Agency

Established within Department of Defense by Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act of July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 318; 5 U.S.C. 173). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953 (67 Stat. 638), effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Defense (see text).

Defense Transport Administration

Established Oct. 4, 1950, by order of Commissioner of Interstate Commerce Commission in charge of Bureau of Service, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, issued under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061–2066), to administer and perform functions delegated under titles I, III, and VII of Defense Production Act of 1950 and section 124A of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 regarding domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or use thereof, but excluding air transport, pipelines, and coastwise, intercoastal, and overseas shipping. Terminated, and functions transferred to Interstate Commerce Commission for administration by Commissioner responsible for supervision of Bureau of Safety and Service, by DTA-Commissioner's order, effective July 1, 1955, issued pursuant to EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, as amended, and Defense Mobilization Order I–7 of Aug. 14, 1953, as amended. (See Interstate Commerce Commission, appendix A.)

Development Loan Fund Originally established within International Cooperation Administration by Mutual Security Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 355; 22 U.S.C. 1871) to assist, on a basis of self-help and mutual cooperation, the efforts of free peoples abroad to develop their economic resources and to increase their productive capabilities. The Mutual Security Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 261; 22 U.S.C. 1872) created the Fund as an independent corporate agency.

Abolished by Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445; 22 U.S.C. 2381) and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development (see text) pursuant to letter of the President dated Sept. 30, 1961, and EO 10973 of Nov. 3, 1961.

Director of Forests (Interior)

Established by Administrative Order 1283 dated May 18, 1938, to act as a coordinating medium between agencies concerned with administration of forest lands and to ensure establishment and development of sound forest policies. Became part of Office of Land Utilization of Department of the Interior (see Bureau of Land Management, text) when that office was established pursuant to Administrative Order 1466 of Apr. 15, 1940.

Director General of Railroads

Established under authority of act approved Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645), to provide for operation of railroads under a single authority in time of war. Proc. 1419 of Dec. 26, 1917, took control of railroads and appointed a Director General of Railroads. On Dec. 28, 1917, transportation systems actually came "within the possession and control" of the Director, but organization of U.S. Railroad Administration was not announced until Feb. 9, 1918. Office abolished and functions transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Director of Installations Established within the Department of Defense by military construction legislation (66 Stat. 625; 5 U.S.C. 171z). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953 (67 Stat. 638), effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to Secretary of Defense.

Director of Land Program (Federal Emergency Relief Administration)

Basis of Land Program is found in title II—Public Works and Construction Projects—of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 40 U.S.C. 401). EO 6174 of June 16, 1933, set up a Special Board of Public Works which, in a resolution passed Dec. 28, 1933, and amended July 18, 1934, provided for a Land Program. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (see appendix A) was designated to administer program on Feb. 28, 1934. Land Program transferred to Resettlement Administration (see appendix A) by EO 7028 of Apr. 30, 1935. Functions, funds, and property of Resettlement

Administration transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936, as amended by EO 7557 of Feb. 19, 1937. Land conservation and land-utilization programs administered by Resettlement Administration transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Secretary's Memorandum 733 of the same date. Administration of land programs placed under Soil Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 785 of Oct. 6, 1938.

Director of Liquidation Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946, to further proper preparations, arrangements, and methods for orderly and timely winding up of affairs of temporary Federal agencies created for purposes of the war. Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946.

Director of Telecommunications

Management (Office of Emergency Planning)

Established by EO 10995 of Feb. 16, 1962, to formulate telecommunications policies and standards. EO 11084 of Feb. 16, 1963, delegated the assigning of radio frequencies to Government agencies and foreign diplomatic establishments. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970.

Disaster Loan Corporation Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605k-1, 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Disbursement of Moneys of the

United States Section 4 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, provided that the function of disbursement of moneys of the United States exercised by any agency should be transferred to Treasury Department and, together with Office of Disbursing Clerk of that Department, be consolidated in a Division of Disbursement under a Chief Disbursing Officer. Pursuant to section 22 of that order, establishment of Division of Disbursement delayed until Dec. 16, 1933, and effective date of completion of transfers of disbursing functions from

various executive agencies postponed from time to time by Executive orders. EO 8182 of June 28, 1939, postponed effective date of consolidation of disbursement functions of Postal Service and U.S. marshals until June 30, 1940.

By section 4 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, all functions relating to postal disbursements which would otherwise become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System as to postal savings disbursements and to Post Office Department (see appendix A) as to all other disbursements involved, effective June 30, 1940.

All functions relating to disbursements by U.S. marshals which would otherwise have become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, retained in Department of Justice by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940 to be exercised by U.S. marshals, effective June 30, 1940.

Section 4 of EO 6166 revoked by EO 6728 of May 29, 1934, so far as applicable to disbursing functions under jurisdiction of War Department, Navy Department, and Panama Canal, except those pertaining to departmental salaries and expenses in District of Columbia, with certain provisions.

With exceptions indicated above, consolidations of functions of disbursement within purview of EO 6166 effected.

Displaced Persons Commission

Established by Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1009; 50 U.S.C. App. 1957) to administer functions concerning selection and resettlement in United States of certain European displaced persons. As provided in act, Commission terminated Aug. 31, 1952. EO 10382 of Aug. 9, 1952, provided for its liquidation by the State Department.

Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board

Established by EO 10717 of June 27, 1957, to advise and assist the President in selecting Federal career officials to whom the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service should be granted. Terminated and functions transferred to U.S. Civil Service Commission (see appendix A) by EO 12014 of Oct. 19, 1977.

District of Columbia Established by acts of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130; 4 U.S.C. 6) and Mar. 3, 1791.

Virginia and Maryland ceded land for the territory. When the seat of government was permanently established in 1800, both the corporation of the city of Alexandria, incorporated by Virginia, and the corporation of the city of Georgetown, incorporated by Maryland, were included. In 1846 Congress gave back to Virginia its portion, retaining the Maryland portion which covered approximately 70 square miles. Until 1846, when Virginia's portion, Alexandria City and County, was returned, the District included the corporation of Washington, the corporation of Alexandria, the corporation of Georgetown, and the counties of Washington and Alexandria. A French engineer, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, planned and partly laid out the new city of Washington, and Maj. Andrew Ellicott continued the work.

In 1802 the first government of the District of Columbia consisted of a mayor, appointed by the President of the United States, and a city council, elected by the residents. The city council was given the right in 1812 to elect the mayor of Washington, and in 1820 the election was put in the hands of the people. In 1871, however, Congress acted to abolish the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of Washington County in favor of a territorial form of government.

The new form of administration was composed of a governor, a board of public works, and a legislative assembly consisting of a Council and a House of Delegates. Also, at that time, and until March 4, 1875, the District of Columbia was represented in the lower house of Congress by a delegate. The governor and the members of the board of public works and of the council were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The 22 Members of the House of Delegates and the Delegate to Congress were elected by the people.

After June 20, 1874, a change was made, and the District was governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. This temporary form of government lasted until July 1, 1878, when the permanent commission government was established. The act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102), created the District government as a municipal corporation, but made no provision for franchise. This form of

government was administered by a board of three Commissioners, two of whom must have been residents of the District and the third being detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

While the District has a municipal form of government, Congress by various statutory enactments has treated it as a branch of the United States government by including it in legislation applying to the executive departments, such as the Budget and Accounting Act, the act classifying the salaries of Federal employees, and the act providing for retirement of Federal employees.

By constitutional Amendment 23, dated March 29, 1961, the District was given back the right of franchise.

By Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1967, effective in parts on August 11, 1967, the government of the District was reorganized and became operative on November 3, 1967.

The act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774) provided for a charter for the District of Columbia for local government.

District of Columbia Auditorium

Commission Established by act of July 1, 1955 (69 Stat. 243), to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic (national) auditorium, containing an Inaugural Hall of Presidents, a music, fine arts, and mass communications center. Submitted final report to Congress, Jan. 31, 1957, pursuant to act of Apr. 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 115).

District of Columbia Redevelopment

Land Agency Established by act of Aug. 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 790), to provide for replanning, rebuilding, and rehabilitation of slum and blighted areas in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774), established the agency as an instrumentality of the District of Columbia Government, effective July 1, 1974.

District of Columbia-Virginia

Boundary Commission Established by act of Aug. 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 453), to determine boundary line between District of Columbia and State of Virginia. Terminated Dec. 1, 1935, to which date it had been extended by Public Resolution 9, approved Mar. 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 67).

District Commissioner of Immigration

and Naturalization (Labor) Offices of district commissioner of immigration and naturalization, created by an act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, their functions to be administered by Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice (*see text*), through district directors of immigration and naturalization.

Division of Business Cooperation

(National Recovery Administration)

Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid in voluntary maintenance, by trade and industrial groups, of standards of fair competition, and in elimination of unfair competition in employment of labor or in trade practices. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936. By same order, functions and duties of Division of Business Cooperation ordered terminated by Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, EO 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see appendix A*), with Secretary of Commerce as chairman, to complete work of Division of Business Cooperation, effective Apr. 1, 1936.

Division of Central Administrative

Services (OEM)

Established by Liaison Officer for Emergency Management pursuant to a letter from the President, dated Feb. 28, 1941, to maintain a central budgeting, accounting, and fiscal control system for OEM and its constituent agencies, and to facilitate efficient operation of those agencies. Pursuant to EO 9471 of Aug. 25, 1944, agency terminated Nov. 30, 1944. Functions discontinued or transferred to constituent agencies of Office for Emergency Management and other appropriate Federal agencies.

Division of Consumers' Counsel

(Agriculture)

Established pursuant to Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601) to protect consumer interests. Transferred by order of Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to general supervision and direction of Director of Marketing, effective Feb. 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see appendix A*) by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942.

Division of Defense Aid Reports

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8751 of May 2, 1941, to provide a central channel for

clearance of transactions and reports, and coordinate the processing of requests for aid under Lend-Lease Act, Mar. 11, 1941. Abolished by EO 8926 of Oct. 28, 1941, which created Office of Lend-Lease Administration (see appendix A).

Division of Defense Housing

Coordination Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8632 of Jan. 11, 1941, to take over activities and personnel of Defense Housing Coordinator set up by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Functions transferred to National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Division of Exports and Requirements

(State) Established by departmental order of Feb. 1, 1943, to deal with matters of foreign policy relating to certain aspects of lend-lease and export control. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which Division of Exports and Requirements was a part, abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management.

Division of Information (OEM)

Established pursuant to letter of the President to Liaison Officer, Office of Emergency Management, Feb. 28, 1941. Abolished by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Powers and duties relating to dissemination of general public information on war effort transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (see appendix A), and press and publication services relating to specific activities of constituent agencies of OEM transferred to constituent agencies respectively.

Division of Investigations (Interior)

Established by administrative order of Apr. 27, 1933, to investigate official matters relating to activities and personnel of bureaus, offices, and divisions under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior. Abolished by administrative order, Jan. 17, 1942, and functions transferred to Branch of Field Examination in General Land Office (see Bureau of Land Management, text), Department of the Interior.

Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements (Agriculture)

Established pursuant to Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which authorized Secretary of Agriculture to enter into marketing agreements with processors, handlers,

and producers of certain agricultural commodities under which flow of these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce may be regulated. Marketing agreements were developed by the Division to stabilize and improve marketing conditions for commodities. Consolidated by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 with Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into Surplus Marketing Administration (see appendix A), effective June 30, 1940.

Division of Press Intelligence

Established in August 1933 as division of National Recovery Administration to provide Government officials with a prompt and comprehensive press service. On July 10, 1935, became division of National Emergency Council. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Special Services. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, abolished Office of War Information and transferred Bureau of Special Services to Bureau of the Budget. Upon reestablishment of Office of Government Reports (see appendix A) on Dec. 12, 1946, by EO 9809, Division of Press Intelligence again became a unit of this office.

Division of Review (National Recovery Administration)

Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, for further administration of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936, and functions and duties ordered terminated by Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, the President, by EO 7323, effective Apr. 1, 1936, created Committee of Industrial Analysis (see appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of the Division.

Division of State and Local

Cooperation Established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense on Aug. 5, 1940, to serve as channel of communication between Advisory Commission and State and local defense councils. Embodied in Office of Civilian Defense (see appendix A) when that agency was established.

Division of Subsistence Homesteads

Established pursuant to section 208, title II, of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 205; 40 U.S.C. 408), to provide for aiding in redistribution of overbalance of population in industrial centers. EO 6209 of July 21, 1933, gave Secretary of the Interior authority to administer section 208; Secretary issued order Dec. 2, 1933, creating Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, incorporated under laws of Delaware. Transferred from Department of the Interior to Resettlement Administration (see appendix A) by EO 7041 of May 15, 1935. Transfer included all agencies established in connection with Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

Domestic Council Established within Executive Office of the President, pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970, effective July 1, 1970, to formulate and coordinate domestic policy recommendations for the President. Abolished, functions transferred to the President, and Domestic Council staff redesignated as Domestic Policy Staff (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978. Pursuant to EO 12045 of Mar. 27, 1978, Domestic Policy Staff assists the President in performance of transferred functions.

Domestic and International Business Administration (Commerce)

Established by Secretary of Commerce on Nov. 17, 1972, to promote growth of U.S. industry and commerce, stimulate expansion of U.S. exports, and prepare and execute plans for industrial mobilization readiness through government and business cooperation. Terminated and functions assumed by Industry and Trade Administration (see text) by order of the Secretary of Commerce on Dec. 4, 1977.

Domestic Policy Staff Name changed to Office of Policy Development (see text).

Dominican Customs Receivership

Transferred from Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior to Department of State by section 1 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Economic Cooperation Administration

Established by Economic Cooperation Act of 1943 (sec. 104, 62 Stat. 138; 22 U.S.C. 1503) as an agency of the U.S. Government to administer European recovery program. Abolished by act approved Oct. 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373;

22 U.S.C. 1651 note), and functions transferred to Mutual Security Agency (see appendix A), effective Dec. 30, 1951, pursuant to EO 10300 of Nov. 1, 1951.

Economic Defense Board See Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

Economic Management Support Center (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1836 of Jan. 9, 1974, to provide consolidated, centralized management support services to Statistical Reporting Service, Economic Research Service (see appendix A), and Farmer Cooperative Service. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (see text) by Secretary's memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Economic Research Service (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's memorandum 1446, supp. 1, of Apr. 3, 1961, to develop and carry out a program of economic research designed to provide economic intelligence for the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, farmers, related industries, and the general public. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (see text) by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Economic Stabilization Agency

Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, as amended, issued under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note), as amended, and EO 10276 of July 31, 1951, as amended, issued under Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 196; 50 U.S.C. App. 1891 et seq.), to control inflation and maintain stabilization of national economy. Terminated, except for liquidation purposes, Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note). Liquidation completed Oct. 31, 1953, pursuant to EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953.

Economic Stabilization Board

Established by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, to advise Director of Economic Stabilization. Transferred by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945, to Office of War

Mobilization and Reconversion to advise and consult with Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Returned to Office of Economic Stabilization upon its reestablishment by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. EO 9762 of July 25, 1946, returned Board to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Economic Stabilization Program

Authorized by the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 799), as amended, Aug. 15, 1970, to stabilize the economy, reduce inflation, minimize unemployment, improve the competitive position in world trade, and protect the purchasing power of the dollar. Statutory authority expired Apr. 30, 1974.

Agencies set up to carry out the program were:

Committee on the Health Services Industry Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Committee on Interest and Dividends Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973, and continued by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

Committee on State and Local Government Cooperation Established as a Presidential advisory panel pursuant to EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971, and continued pursuant to EO 11640 of Jan. 26, 1972; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Construction Industry Stabilization Committee Established by EO 11588 of Mar. 29, 1971, and continued by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Established by EO 11615 of Aug. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Food Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Health Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Food Industry Advisory Committee Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

Health Industry Advisory Committee Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11,

1973; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974, effective May 31, 1974.

Labor-Management Advisory Committee Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Pay Board Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Price Commission Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Rent Advisory Board Established by EO 11632 of Nov. 22, 1971, and continued under EO 11640 of Jan. 26, 1972; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (Agriculture)

Name changed to Economics and Statistics Service (see text) by Secretary's Memorandum 2025 of Sept. 17, 1980.

Education Division (HEW) Established by an act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e) to coordinate and supervise education activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (see appendix A). Functions transferred to Department of Education (see text) by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 677; 20 U.S.C. 3508).

Electoral Votes for President and Vice President, Transfer of Functions

Concerning See Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Electric Home and Farm Authority

Incorporated under laws of District of Columbia, Aug. 1, 1935, to succeed Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc. (see below), to aid in distribution, sale, and installation of electrical and gas apparatus, equipment, and appliances. Designated as agency of the United States by EO 7139 of Aug. 12, 1935. Continued by legislation until Jan. 22, 1947 (act approved June 10, 1941, 55 Stat. 248) or such earlier date as designated by Executive order. Under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Authority was grouped in Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942, transferred functions to Department of Commerce (see text). Terminated by EO 9256 of Oct. 13, 1942.

Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.

Organized under laws of State of Delaware, Jan. 17, 1934, pursuant to EO 6514 issued under authority of act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; see note, 15 U.S.C. 701-712). Dissolved

and succeeded by Electric Home and Farm Authority on Aug. 1, 1935. (See paragraph above.)

Emergency Conservation Work

Established by EO 6101 of Apr. 5, 1933, under authority of act approved Mar. 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), to relieve acute conditions of distress and unemployment in the United States and to provide for restoration of the country's natural resources and advancement of an orderly program of extensive public works. Succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps (see appendix A).

Emergency Procurement Service

Established on Sept. 1, 1950, by the Administrator of General Services who transferred to it certain functions formerly assigned to Federal Supply Service pertaining to strategic and critical materials and procurement of metals, minerals, rubber, and other raw materials. Renamed Defense Materials Service (see appendix A) on Sept. 7, 1956.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Transferred from Federal Security Agency to Department of Labor (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Endangered Species Scientific Authority

Established by EO 11911 of Apr. 13, 1976, to ascertain views, use expertise of governmental and nongovernmental scientific communities, State agencies responsible for conservation of wild faunas or flora, humane groups, zoological and botanical institutions, recreational and commercial interests, and the conservation community. Terminated and functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior (see text) by an act of Dec. 28, 1979 (93 Stat. 1228; 16 U.S.C. 1537a).

Energy Policy Office Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 11726 of June 29, 1973, to formulate and coordinate energy policies at the Presidential level. Abolished by EO 11775 of Mar. 26, 1974.

Energy Research and Development Administration

Established by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1234; 42 U.S.C. 5811), effective Jan. 19, 1975, to reorganize and consolidate Federal energy research and development activities. Assigned additional responsibilities by acts of Sept. 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1069; 42 U.S.C. 5501; 88 Stat. 1079; 30 U.S.C. 1101), Oct. 26,

1974 (88 Stat. 1431; 42 U.S.C. 5551), and Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1887; 42 U.S.C. 5901). Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Energy Resources Council Established within Executive Office of the President by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1233; 42 U.S.C. 5801), effective Oct. 11, 1974, to coordinate energy policy matters at Presidential level. Established authority repealed by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 608), effective Oct. 1, 1977, and Council terminated.

Environmental Financing Authority

Established by act of Oct. 18, 1972 (86 Stat. 899), to assure that inability to borrow funds on reasonable terms does not prevent any State or local public body from constructing eligible waste treatment facilities. Expired June 30, 1975, pursuant to terms of the establishing act.

Environmental Quality Council

Established by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969, to advise and assist the President with respect to environmental quality matters. Renamed Cabinet Committee on the Environment by EO 11514 of Mar. 5, 1970, which was subsequently terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Environmental Science Services Administration (Commerce)

Established on July 3, 1965, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965, by consolidating the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (see text).

Executive Committee on Commercial Policy

Established by a letter of Nov. 11, 1933, from the President to Secretary of State, to coordinate the commercial policy of the United States and to centralize in one agency supervision of all Government action affecting export and import trade of the country. Continued by EO 6656 of Mar. 27, 1934, and EO 7260 of Dec. 31, 1935. Abolished by EO 9461 of Aug. 7, 1944.

Executive Council Established by EO 6202-A of July 11, 1933, to provide for orderly presentation of business and to coordinate interagency problems of organization and work of new

governmental agencies. Consolidated with National Emergency Council (see appendix A) by EO 6889-A of Oct. 29, 1934.

Executive Orders See Proclamations and Executive Orders, appendix A.

Export-Import Bank of Washington Organization of a District of Columbia banking corporation was directed by EO 6581 of Feb. 2, 1934, pursuant to section 2, title I, of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195). Certificate of incorporation filed Feb. 12, 1934. Act of Jan. 31, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 4, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 713b), continued bank until Jan. 22, 1947, to aid in financing and facilitating exports, imports, and exchanges of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. Act of Sept. 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 961; 15 U.S.C. 606b), authorized loans to assist in development of resources, stabilization of economies, and orderly marketing of products of countries of the Western Hemisphere. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942, to be administered under direction of Secretary of Commerce. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers and duties to Office of Economic Warfare, established by same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which created that office. Established as a permanent independent agency by Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U.S.C. 635).

Board of Directors provided for in section 3(a) of Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1953, and functions vested in a Managing Director, effective June 30, 1953. Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1953 superseded by act approved Aug. 9, 1954 (68 Stat. 677; 12 U.S.C. 635a), which restored Board of Directors. Named changed to Export-Import Bank of the United States (see text) by act of Mar. 13, 1968 (82 Stat. 47; 12 U.S.C. 635 note). (See also Second Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C., appendix A.)

Export Marketing Service (Agriculture) Established by the Secretary of

Agriculture Mar. 28, 1969, to promote the expansion of export sales of U.S. produced farm goods. Merged with Foreign Agricultural Service by the Secretary's memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973, effective Feb. 3, 1974.

Extension Service (Agriculture) Established by Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 372; 7 U.S.C. 341-348) to help the public learn about and apply to everyday activities the latest technology and management knowledge developed through research by land-grant universities, Department of Agriculture, and other sources. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration (see text) by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978.

Facility Security Program (Office of Civilian Defense) Established by EO 9165 of May 19, 1942, to supplement the protective programs of Army, Navy, and Federal Power Commission and to correlate antisabotage activities of other government agencies. Abolished by EO 9437 of Apr. 18, 1944.

Fair Employment Board (Civil Service Commission) Established by Civil Service Commission pursuant to EO 9980 of July 26, 1948. Primarily concerned with actions affecting equality of economic opportunity among Federal employees and applicants. Abolished by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955, which established President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. Records retained by Civil Service Commission (see text).

Family Security Committee (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established Feb. 12, 1941, by administrative order to study problems of maintaining security of American homes in face of wartime social and economic dislocations. Terminated on Dec. 17, 1942.

Farm Aid Functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury under Executive authorization giving aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Functions of Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to making advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers and owners of livestock, and crops, and to individuals, to assist in forming or increasing capital stock of agricultural credit corporations,

livestock loan companies, or like organizations, transferred to Farm Credit Administration (see below) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Farm Credit Administration Placed under Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Act approved Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 123 U.S.C. 636a note), provided that Farm Credit Administration become independent of Department of Agriculture, effective Dec. 4, 1953.

Farm Loan Commissioner (Executive Office of Federal Farm Loan Board) Office and functions transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, and title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933. (See Federal Farm Loan Board, appendix A.)

Farm Security Administration Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 732 of Sept. 1, 1937, as successor to Resettlement Administration (see appendix A) to make farm rehabilitation and farm ownership loans to farmers. Abolished by act of Aug. 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1062; 7 U.S.C. 1001 note), which established the Farmers Home Administration (see text).

Farmer Cooperative Service (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Dec. 4, 1953, to help farmers help themselves through the use of cooperative organizations. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (see text) by Secretary's memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Federal Advisory Council (Federal Security Agency) Established pursuant to act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 116, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 49j(a)). Consists of outstanding representatives of labor management and the public who are especially familiar with employment problems. Transferred to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949.

Federal Alcohol Administration (Treasury) See Federal Alcohol Control Administration, appendix A.

Federal Alcohol Control Administration Established by EO 6474 of Dec. 4, 1933, to carry out provisions of codes of fair competition, to control liquor traffic, and to interpret

regulations. Abolished Sept. 24, 1935, upon induction into office of Federal Alcohol Administrator, as provided in act approved Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977; 27 U.S.C. 201), which set up Federal Alcohol Administration in Treasury Department. Federal Alcohol Administration abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Internal Revenue Service (see appendix A).

Federal Aviation Agency Established pursuant to Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; 49 U.S.C. 1301 note), to provide for regulation and promotion of civil aviation. Transferred to Secretary of Transportation (see text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Federal Aviation Commission Terminated after making report to Congress on Feb. 1, 1935, on all phases of aviation, as provided in act approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 938), under which it was established.

Federal Board of Hospitalization Organized Nov. 1, 1921, to coordinate hospitalization activities of Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, St. Elizabeths Hospital (see appendix A), and Office of Indian Affairs. On May 7, 1943, Board designated an advisory agency to Bureau of the Budget. Terminated as of June 30, 1948, pursuant to letter of May 28, 1948, from Director of the Bureau of the Budget to members of Board.

Federal Board of Surveys and Maps Established as Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government by EO 3206 of Dec. 30, 1919, to coordinate and promote improvement of surveying and mapping activities of the Government. Name changed to Federal Board of Surveys and Maps by EO 7262 of Jan. 4, 1936. Abolished and functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget by EO 9094 of Mar. 10, 1942.

Federal Board for Vocational Education Established by Smith-Hughes Act of Feb. 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929; 20 U.S.C. 11-28), for promotion of vocational education in the States. EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred functions to Department of the Interior. Functions assigned to Commissioner of Education on Oct. 10, 1933. Office of Education, with all its functions, transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (see

appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Board abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 10186 of Dec. 1, 1950; subsequently established as an independent agency by Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1245; 50 U.S.C. App. 2251 note), to be responsible for development, coordination, guidance, and leadership of a national program of civil defense designed to protect life and property in the United States from attack.

Transferred to Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958; offices of Federal Civil Defense Administrator and Deputy Administrator abolished. (See *also* EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, and Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, appendix A.)

Federal Civil Works Administration

Established Nov. 9, 1933, by EO 6420-B, to provide regular jobs on public works for 4 million unemployed men and women. Function of employment expired March 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Works Progress Administration (see appendix A).

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review

Established by act of July 16, 1952, as amended by act of Mar. 26, 1966 (66 Stat. 697, 80 Stat. 84; 30 U.S.C. 475), to review applications by coal mine operators for annulment of, revision of, and temporary relief from, orders of Federal coal mine inspectors or the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, issued under the authority granted by the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, as amended. Became inactive after Mar. 30, 1970, pursuant to Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 803), which repealed the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, as amended.

Federal Committee on Apprenticeship

Previously known as Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, established by EO 6750-C of June 27, 1934, to aid in interpretation and application of certain labor provisions of codes of fair competition as they affect apprenticeship training programs in industry. Functioned as part of Division of Labor Standards in Department of Labor, as provided by Federal Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 664; 29 U.S.C. 50), to promote furtherance of labor standards to

safeguard welfare of apprentices.

Transferred to Office of Administrator of Federal Security Agency by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. (See Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, text; *also*, Apprenticeship Section, Division of Labor Standards, appendix A.)

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology

Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 471; 42 U.S.C. 6651), to consider problems and developments, and to make recommendations in fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978. EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978, redelegated these functions to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and established new Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, effective Feb. 26, 1978. (See Office of Science and Technology Policy, text.)

Federal Coordinating Service Office of Chief Coordinator was created by Executive order promulgated in Circular 15, Bureau of the Budget, July 27, 1921, and duties enlarged by other Budget circulars. Serviced abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933; amended by EO 6239 of Aug. 2, 1933. Certain functions assigned to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A), Treasury Department.

Contract Forms and Procedure:

Functions of standardizing and revising contract forms, acting on requests for deviation, considering effect of proposed pertinent legislation, and promulgating procedure policy transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President Oct. 9, 1933, issued pursuant to EO's 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6224 of July 27, 1933.

Federal Specifications: Functions of Federal Specifications Board, established by Bureau of the Budget Circular 42 of Oct. 10, 1921, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply,

appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 9, 1933. Board superseded by Federal Specifications Executive Committee, set up by Director of Procurement under circular letter 106 of July 16, 1935.

Federal Standard Stock Catalog: Federal Standard Stock Catalog Board, originated with act of Mar. 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1461), transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 9, 1933.

Federal Traffic: Coordination of Government freight, express, and other traffic activities, including consulting service and filing of complaints and conducting special negotiations with regulatory bodies, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President Oct. 9, 1933.

Surplus Property: Functions of Federal Coordinating Service relating to disposition of seized and surplus property transferred in Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President on Oct. 9, 1933.

Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 211; 49 U.S.C. 250–268 note), to foster and protect interstate commerce in relation to railroad transportation by preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens resulting from acute economic emergency, and to safeguard and maintain an adequate national system of transportation. Expired June 16, 1936, by provisions of Public Resolution 27, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 376).

Federal Council on Aging Established by Presidential memorandum of Apr. 2, 1956, to aid the various Federal agencies in their programs on aging, to review such programs, and to make recommendations to the President and the departments and agencies on how needs in this field can be better met. Reconstituted by Presidential letter of Mar. 7, 1959, to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (see text).

Abolished by EO 11022 of May 15, 1962, which established the President's Council on Aging (see appendix A).

Federal Council for Science and Technology Established by EO 10807

of Mar. 13, 1959, as amended by EO 11381 of Nov. 8, 1967, to promote closer cooperation among Federal agencies, facilitate resolution of common problems, and improve planning and management in science and technology. Abolished by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 472; 42 U.S.C. 1862 note).

Federal Credit Union System

Established by act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1216; 12 U.S.C. 1751), to be administered by the Farm Credit Administration (see appendix A). The System provided a further market for securities of the United States and made available to people of small means credit for provident purposes, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States. Transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by EO 9148 of Apr. 27, 1942, and Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Act approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1091; 14 U.S.C. 751a), established within the Federal Security Agency (see appendix A), a Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and transferred all functions of the System to the new Bureau. Transferred with Social Security Administration to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (HEW) transferred to the National Credit Union Administration (see text) by act of Mar. 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 49; 12 U.S.C. 1752).

Federal Disaster Assistance

Administration Functions transferred from Department of Housing and Urban Development to Federal Emergency Management Agency by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works

Established pursuant to act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 15 U.S.C. 701–712; 40 U.S.C. 401–414). Subsequent legislation continued its operation, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 816), as amended, authorized continuance of those operations to June 30, 1942. Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, consolidated Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works into Federal Works Agency to be administered as Public Works Administration, to promote and stabilize employment and purchasing power by encouraging construction of useful public works projects through making of loans

and/or grants to non-Federal public bodies and, to a limited extent by financing construction of Federal projects; also to promote interest in long-range planning in public works. Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1943 extended Public Works Administration to June 30, 1943. EO 9357 of June 30, 1943, transferred functions to office of Federal Works Administrator. (See Federal Works Agency, appendix A.)

Federal Emergency Relief

Administration Established by act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to cooperate with States, Territories, and District of Columbia in relieving hardships caused by unemployment and drought. Expired June 30, 1938, having been liquidated by Works Progress Administrator in accordance with provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352). (See Works Progress Administration, appendix A.)

Federal Employment Stabilization

Board Employment Stabilization Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 1085), established Board, composed of Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and Treasury, to advise the President of trend of employment and business activity and existence or approach of period of business depression and unemployment. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Abolishment deferred by EO 6623 of Mar. 1, 1934, until functions of Board, together with funds, personnel, and records, could be transferred to Federal Employment Stabilization Office (see below) in Department of Commerce, which office was established by same order. (See also EO's 6221 of July 26, 1933, 6224 of July 27, 1933, and 6624 of Mar. 1, 1934.)

Federal Employment Stabilization

Office Abolished and functions and personnel transferred from Department of Commerce to National Resources Planning Board (see appendix A) in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. (See also paragraph above.)

Federal Energy Administration

Establish by Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 96; 15 U.S.C. 761), effective June 28, 1974, to ensure a sufficient energy supply for the United States and that priority needs are met during energy shortages. Assigned additional responsibilities by

acts of June 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 246; 15 U.S.C. 791), Dec. 22, 1975 (89 Stat. 871; 42 U.S.C. 6201), and Aug. 14, 1976 (90 Stat. 1125; 42 U.S.C. 6801). Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Federal Facilities Corporation

Established by Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1954, under Rubber Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 101; 50 U.S.C. App. 1921) and EO 10539 of June 22, 1954, to administer synthetic rubber program. EO 10678 of Sept. 20, 1956, designated Corporation as successor to Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, and directed of Secretary. EO 10720 of July 11, 1957, amended EO 10678 and directed that the Corporation be under supervision of a Director to be appointed by and subject to direction of Administrator of General Services. Dissolved by act of Aug. 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 418; 50 U.S.C. 1929 note), and records, documents, property, assets, and liabilities transferred to Administrator of General Services.

Federal Farm Board Established by Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141-j), to promote effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, changed name to Farm Credit Administration; abolished functions vested in Federal Farm Board by section 9 of Agricultural Marketing Act; abolished functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury as members of Board; abolished offices of appointed members of Federal Farm Board, except that of Chairman, which title was changed to Governor of Farm Credit Administration.

Federal Farm Loan Board Established in Department of the Treasury to administer Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U.S.C. 641-642, 651-664). EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, abolished offices of appointed members of Board, except member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner, and transferred all power and functions of Board to Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to jurisdiction and control of Farm Credit Administration. Title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933,

and abolished by act approved Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 393; 12 U.S.C. 636f).

Federal Farm Loan Bureau Established in Department of the Treasury under general supervision of Federal Farm Loan Board and charged with execution of Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U.S.C. 641–642, 651–664). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Established by act approved Jan. 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344; 12 U.S.C. 1020), to aid in financing lending operations of Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to operate under supervision of Farm Credit Administration. Abolished by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 773; 12 U.S.C. 1020–1021a–1 note), and assets transferred to Secretary of the Treasury.

Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska

Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, as the principal instrumentality for developing coordinated plans for Federal programs which contribute to the economic and resources development in Alaska. Abolished by EO 11608 of July 19, 1971.

Federal Fire Council Transferred on July 1, 1939, to Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 8194 of July 6, 1939, its functions to be performed under direction and supervision of Federal Works Administrator. Transferred with Federal Works Agency to General Services Administration (*see* text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b); transferred to Department of Commerce (*see* text) by EO 11654 of Mar. 13, 1972.

Federal Flood Indemnity Administration

Established as a constituent unit of Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Administrator's Organizational Order 1, effective Sept. 28, 1956, redesignated as Administrator's Organizational Order 2 on Dec. 7, 1956, pursuant to Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1078; 42 U.S.C. 2401), to provide insurance against flood damage. Abolished by Administrator's Organizational Order 3, effective July 1, 1957, due to lack of appropriations.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration *See* Federal Home

Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, appendix A.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Established by Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421–1449); Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U.S.C. 1461–1468); and National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1724–1730), together with amendatory acts of Congress. Board created to charter and regulate Federal home loan banks and Federal savings and loan associations; to create and operate Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and to operate Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to Home Loan Bank Board under Housing and Home Finance Agency. Act approved Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U.S.C. 1437), provided the Board again become an independent agency to be known as Federal Home Loan Bank Board (*see* text).

Federal Home Loan Bank System

Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. (*See* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text.)

Federal Housing Administration

Established by the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1702). Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Housing Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27,

1947. The act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), transferred the functions, powers, and duties to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (see text).

Federal Insurance Administrator

(HUD) Established by act of Aug. 1, 1968 (82 Stat. 567; 42 U.S.C. 3533a), to administer Federal flood, riot, and crime insurance programs. Functions transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

Federal Labor Relations Council

Established by EO 11491 of Oct. 29, 1969, to provide Federal employees an opportunity to participate in formulation and implementation of personnel policies and practices affecting their employment conditions. Abolished and functions transferred to Federal Labor Relations Authority (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12107 of Dec. 28, 1978.

Federal Loan Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Grouped under Federal Loan Agency were agencies established from time to time to stimulate and stabilize financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) with its units—The RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, War Insurance Corporation (later known as War Damage Corporation)—Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington (see appendix A).

By EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, the following agencies were transferred from Federal Loan Agency to National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and Defense Homes Corporation. All other units of Federal Loan Agency were transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and

its units (except Defense Homes Corporation), Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington (see appendix A). RFC and units returned to Federal Loan Agency by act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and transferred all property and records to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A).

Federal Maritime Board Established by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, along with Maritime Administration as successor agencies to former U.S. Maritime Commission, to foster development and encourage maintenance of a merchant marine sufficient to meet needs of national defense and of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, effective Aug. 12, 1961, abolished the Board and transferred its regulatory functions to Federal Maritime Commission (see text), and functions relating to subsidization of merchant marine to Secretary of Commerce.

Federal National Mortgage Association

Originally chartered on Feb. 10, 1938, pursuant to title III of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246, 1252; 12 U.S.C. 1716). Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) by act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 22 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, and becoming operative Sept. 7, 1950. Rechartered under the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 590, 612; 12 U.S.C. 1701, 1716) and made a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Transferred with functions, powers, and duties of Housing and Home Finance Agency to Department of Housing and Urban Development by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note). Became a Government-sponsored private corporation pursuant to title VIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 536; 12 U.S.C. 1716b), effective Sept. 1, 1968.

Federal Personnel Council Established

as Council of Personnel Administration, Feb. 1, 1939, by EO 7916 of June 24, 1938. By EO 8467 of July 1, 1940, became unit within Civil Service Commission. Effective May 1, 1947, name was changed to Federal Personnel Council by EO 9830 of Feb. 24, 1947. Functioned as an advisory body to promote through study and discussion the application, interpretation, and development of Federal personnel policies and practices. Council abolished by First Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 300), and its personnel, files, and records transferred on June 30, 1953, to office of Executive Director, Civil Service Commission (see appendix A).

Federal Power Commission

Established by Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791a), as amended, to regulate interstate aspects of electric power and natural gas industries. Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Federal Preparedness Agency

Functions transferred from General Services Administration to Federal Emergency Management Agency (see text) by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Established by EO 6917 of Dec. 11, 1934, to provide employment for all physically fit inmates of Federal penal institutions. Transferred to Department of Justice (see text), by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, to be administered under direction of Attorney General, effective July 1, 1939.

Federal Property Council Established by EO 11724 of June 25, 1973, and reconstituted by EO 11954 of Jan. 7, 1977, to foster development of more effective national policy regarding use of Federal properties. Terminated by EO 12030 of Dec. 15, 1977.

Federal Public Housing Authority

Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, to administer public housing programs. To it were transferred theretofore performed by Federal Works Agency and its constituent units or agencies (United States Housing Authority, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense

Housing Division), War and Navy Departments (except housing located on military or naval reservations, posts, or bases), and Farm Security Administration (non-farm housing). Also Defense Homes Corporation was administered by Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, transferred functions to Public Housing Administration (see appendix A) of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Federal Radiation Council Established by EO 10831 of Aug 14, 1959, and by sec. 274h of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, on Sept. 23, 1959 (73 Stat. 690; 42 U.S.C. 2021(h)), to advise the President with respect to radiation matters directly or indirectly affecting health. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (see text).

Federal Radio Commission Established by act approved Feb. 23, 1927 (44 Stat. 1162), to regulate wireless communication activities. Abolished and duties, functions, records, and property transferred to Federal Communications Commission (see text) by Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1102; 47 U.S.C. 603).

Federal Real Estate Board Established by EO 8034 of Jan. 14, 1939, to make recommendations regarding communities adversely affected by loss of tax revenue on Government-owned land, determine availability of Government-owned property for use of a department or agency, and make recommendations with respect to disposition of surplus real property. EO 10287 of Sept. 6, 1951, revoked EO 8034 and abolished the Board.

Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for Alaska

Established by EO 11150 of Apr. 2, 1964, to develop coordinated plans for Federal programs for reconstruction and economic and resources development in Alaska following the earthquake of Mar. 27, 1964, and to recommend appropriate action to carry out such plans. Abolished by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, which established the President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska and the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska (see appendix A). Functions related to the

earthquake transferred to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning for so long as the President's declaration of a major disaster remains in effect. Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make arrangements for termination and liquidation of outstanding affairs as he may deem necessary.

Federal Register, Division of the (National Archives) Established by the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500–503, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 301–314). Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104(a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U.S.C. 391). Name changed to Office of the Federal Register by order of Administrator of General Services, Feb. 6, 1959 (see text).

Federal Reserve Board Name changed to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Governor and Vice Governor designated as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System by section 203(a) of Banking Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 704; 12 U.S.C. 221 note), effective Aug. 23, 1935. (See also EO 7281 of Feb. 3, 1936).

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Established by National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1724–1730), to insure safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions. Operated under a board of trustees composed of the five members of Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, Board of Trustees abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947 and functions transferred to Home Loan Bank Board (see Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text and appendix A), effective July 27, 1947.

Federal Security Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, grouping under one administration those agencies whose major purposes were to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and health of the citizens of the Nation; namely, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Board, U.S. Employment Service (see appendix A), Civilian Conservation Corps (see appendix A), and National Youth

Administration (see appendix A). Other units were added to FSA by subsequent acts and Reorganization Plans. FSA abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953, which plan established a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (see text), and transferred to it functions and units of Federal Security Agency, including Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital (see appendix A), and Social Security Administration.

Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation See Division of Subsistence Homesteads, appendix A.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation See following paragraph.

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Organized under powers granted to the President by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; 15 U.S.C. 701–712, 40 U.S.C. 401–414). Charter granted by State of Delaware on Oct. 4, 1933, and amended Nov. 18, 1935, changing name to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and naming Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Governor of Farm Credit Administration as Board of Directors. Continued as an agency of the United States under Secretary of Agriculture by acts of Congress (50 Stat. 323; sec. 204, 52 Stat. 38; 15 U.S.C. 713c).

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation consolidated by section 5 of Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1940 with Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements into Surplus Marketing Administration, effective June 30, 1940.

Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Federal Water Quality Administration (Interior) Established as Federal Water Pollution Control Administration under the Secretary of HEW by act of Oct. 2, 1965 (79 Stat. 903; 33 U.S.C. 466), provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works, and to require establishment of water quality criteria. Transferred to Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1966, effective May 10, 1966. Name changed to Federal Water Quality Administration by act of Apr. 3, 1970. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of

1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (see text).

Federal Works Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to consolidate agencies of the Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administered Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for construction purposes. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (see text).

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission Established by act approved June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626; 48 U.S.C. 1243), to formulate recommendations on matters affecting postwar economy and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including casualties by enemy attack and occupation. Commission no longer functions, having completed work for which created.

Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior) Established June 30, 1940, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1232; 5 U.S.C. 133t), consolidating Bureau of Fisheries and Bureau of Biological Survey (see appendix A), to ensure conservation of the Nation's wild birds, mammals, fishes, and other forms of wildlife, and to promote maximum use and enjoyment of wildlife resources. Succeeded by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see text).

Food Distribution Administration (Agriculture) See War Food Administration, appendix A.

Food and Drug Administration Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1928 (44 Stat. 1002), provided for Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. Name changed to Food and Drug Administration by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 422). Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. (See also text.)

Food Industry Advisory Committee See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Food Production Administration (Agriculture) See War Food Administration, appendix A

Foreign Agricultural Service

Established by act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497; 7 U.S.C. 541), to encourage and promote agriculture of the United States and to assist American farmers in adjusting their operations and practices to meet world competition and demand for farm products. Economic research and agricultural attaché activities administered by Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to June 29, 1939; transferred by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1939, from Department of Agriculture to Department of State, effective July 1, 1939. Economic research functions of FAS Division transferred to Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations June 30, 1939. Functions of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service on Mar. 10, 1953. Agricultural attachés placed in Department of Agriculture by act approved Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; 7 U.S.C. 1761).

Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (FCC) Established Feb. 19, 1941, at suggestion of State Department, to record, translate, analyze, and report on foreign broadcast programs to interested Government agencies. Transferred to War Department by letter of Secretary of War, dated Dec. 21, 1945. Act approved May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 110), provided for liquidation 60 days after Japanese armistice. The Foreign Broadcast Information Service is the successor agency.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States Transferred to Justice Department (see text) by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 96; 22 U.S.C. 1622).

Foreign Commerce Service Established in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, by act approved Mar. 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1394; 15 U.S.C. 197-a), which included among the duties of the Service promotion of foreign commerce of the United States and investigation of and reporting upon commercial and industrial conditions and activities in foreign countries of interest to the United States. Transferred to Department of State (see text), to be administered as part of Foreign Service, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Foreign Economic Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, to unify and consolidate

governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs. Order transferred to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Economic Warfare (together with U.S. Commercial Company, Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation, and Export-Import Bank of Washington and functions transferred thereto by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943), and foreign economic operations of Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. EO 9385 of Oct. 6, 1943, transferred foreign procurement activities of War Food Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation to Foreign Economic Administration. Terminated by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, and functions redistributed to Department of State, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A).

Foreign Economic Development Service Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 8, 1969, to administer and coordinate programs and activities in foreign assistance and training. Abolished by order of the Secretary on Feb. 6, 1972, and functions and authorities transferred to the Economic Research Service (see appendix A).

Foreign Operations Administration Established by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, which transferred functions of Office of Director of Mutual Security, Mutual Security Agency, Technical Cooperation Administration, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and several other foreign assistance activities to the newly established agency. Purpose was to centralize operations, control, and direction over all foreign economic and technical assistance programs in a unified agency and coordination by that agency of all other mutual security activities including the military. FOA was abolished by EO 10610 of May 9, 1955, pursuant to authority of Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U.S.C. 1751), and functions and offices were transferred to Department of State (as International Cooperation Administration, see appendix A) and to Department of Defense, effective June 30, 1955.

Foster Grandparent Program Authorized by act of Sept. 17, 1969 (83 Stat. 112; 42 U.S.C. 3044-3044e), to

provide opportunity for the elderly poor to assist needy children. Functions transferred from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to ACTION, effective July 1, 1971, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971 (see text).

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Functions assigned to National Park Service by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, transferred to General Services Administration (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1963, effective July 27, 1963. (See also Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, appendix A.)

Freedmen's Hospital Established by act of Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506; T. 32 of D.C. Code). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Fuel Yards of the Bureau of Mines

Established by act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 672; 40 U.S.C. 481). Transferred from Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A), Treasury Department, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. (See also EO 6611 of Feb. 22, 1934.) Functions include stocking and distributing coal and fuel oil to Government agencies in Washington and vicinity requiring truck delivery.

Gallaudet College (HEW) Functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (see text).

General Counsel (Treasury) certain functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Transportation by sec. 6(b)(3) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

General Land Office (Interior) Consolidated with Grazing Service into Bureau of Land Management (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

General Supply Committee (Treasury) Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), established a General Supply Committee, composed of one officer of each executive department, to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies, to standardize such supplies, and to aid Secretary of the Treasury in soliciting bids. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934, and functions taken over by Procurement

Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A).

George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission

Established by Public Resolution 51, approved May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 723), to arrange for construction in the West of a memorial of the Revolutionary War and of accession of the Old Northwest to the United States. Expenditures ordered administered by Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933.

Goethals Memorial Commission

Established when the act, approved Aug. 4, 1935 (49 Stat. 743), authorized the President, through such person or persons as he might designate, to select site within Canal Zone and to erect there a memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals in commemoration of his services in connection with construction and operation of the Panama Canal. Placed under jurisdiction and control of War Department by EO 8191, dated July 5, 1939, to be administered under direction of Secretary of War, effective July 1, 1939.

Government Information Service See United States Information Service, appendix A.

Government Patents Board

Established by EO 10096 of Jan. 23, 1950, to obtain uniform application of policies and uniform operations thereunder with reference to property rights of the Government under inventions made by its employees. Abolished by EO 10930 of Mar. 24, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of Commerce (see text).

Grain Futures Administration

Established in Department of Agriculture under provisions of Grain Futures Act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998), to report grain futures transactions and to check dissemination of misleading information tending to affect prices of grain. Superseded by Commodity Exchange Administration (see appendix A) by order of the Secretary, effective July 1, 1936.

Grain Stabilization Corporation

Organized as a Delaware corporation to operate in connection with Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141-1141j), to represent the Government for purpose of controlling surplus grain for stabilization of grain prices. Terminated with certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission

of State of Delaware on Dec. 14, 1935.

Grazing Service (Interior)

Consolidated with General Land Office into Bureau of Land Management (see text) pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Great Lakes Basin Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Great Lakes Pilotage Administration

Established within Department of Commerce to administer Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, as amended (74 Stat. 259; 46 U.S.C. 216 et seq.). Administration of the act transferred to the Secretary of Transportation (see U.S. Coast Guard, text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Health, Education, and Welfare

Department Name changed to Department of Health and Human Services (see text) by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508).

Health Industry Advisory Committee

See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Health and Medical Committee

Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved Sept. 19, 1940, to advise the Council on health and medical aspects of national defense and to coordinate health and medical activities affecting national defense. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President Nov. 28, 1940. Reestablished within Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. EO 9338, of Apr. 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, transferred Health and Medical Committee and its subcommittees to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A).

Health Services and Mental Health

Administration Established as part of the Public Health Service on April 1, 1968. Abolished by reorganization order, effective July 1, 1973. Its functions transferred to the Center for Disease Control, the Health Resources Administration, and the Health Services Administration (see text).

Heritage Conservation and Recreation

Service (Interior) Established by Secretary on Jan. 25, 1978, to serve as Federal focal point for planning evaluation, and coordination related to natural, cultural, and recreational

resources. Manages programs that emphasizes responsiveness to national needs and commitment to preserving and maintaining heterogenous components of our Nation's heritage. Encourages and assists governmental and private interests to conserve, develop, restore, maintain, and utilize natural, cultural, recreational resources for present and future generations. Abolished by Secretarial Order 3060 of Feb. 19, 1981, effective May 31, 1981, and functions transferred to National Park Service (see text).

Home Loan Bank Board See Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text and appendix A.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation An emergency agency created by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U.S.C. 1461-1468), and amendments, under supervision and direction of Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to grant long-term mortgage loans, at low interest rates, to those in urgent need of funds for protection, preservation, or recovery of their homes, and who were unable to procure needed financing through the normal channels. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Board of Directors abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred, for liquidation of assets, to Home Loan Bank Board under Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A). Terminated by order of Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board, effective Feb. 3, 1954, pursuant to act approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 121; 12 U.S.C. 1463 note).

Hoover Commission See Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, appendix A.

Housing (Federal Works Agency) All functions, powers, and duties of Federal Works Agency relating to defense housing transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing (Navy) All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing of the Navy Department with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on naval reservations, posts, or bases) transferred

to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) All functions with respect to financing, predominantly for production, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, or erection of, prefabricated houses or site improvements therefore, authorized by act approved Aug. 10, 1948 (61 Stat. 1275), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 23 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, and becoming operative Sept. 7, 1950.

Housing (War Department) All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing with respect to housing units for persons with families engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on military reservations, posts, or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing Division (Public Works Administration) Established in July 1933 under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 15 U.S.C. 701-712, 40 U.S.C. 421-425), to promote low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects. Housing projects, funds, property, and employees transferred to U.S. Housing Authority (see appendix A), effective Nov. 1, 1937, by EO 7732, dated Oct. 27, 1937.

Housing and Home Finance Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, to provide a single agency responsible for the principal housing programs and functions of the Federal Government. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (see text) by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 42 U.S.C. 3531 note), and HHFA terminated.

Howard University Established by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Functions of Interior Department transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. By act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601 note), all functions of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (see text).

Hugh L. Dryden Research Center, Edwards, Calif. (NASA) Formerly a separate field installation of NASA. Now

a component of the Ames Research Center (NASA) (see text). Change effective Sept. 3, 1981.

Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942, and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Name changed to United States Naval Oceanographic Office by act of July 10, 1962 (76 Stat. 154).

Immigration and Naturalization Service (Labor) See Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.

Indian Claims Commission Established by act of Aug. 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049), to hear and determine claims against the United States on behalf of any group of American Indians residing within the United States. Pursuant to act of Oct. 8, 1976 (90 Stat. 1990), the Commission terminated and pending cases were transferred to United States Court of Claims (see text) on Sept. 30, 1978.

Indian Medical Facilities (Interior) Functions, responsibilities, authorities, and duties relating to the maintenance and operation of hospital and medical facilities for Indians and the conservation of the health of Indians were transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (see appendix A), to be administered by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (see text), by act of Aug. 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674; 42 U.S.C. 2001-2004).

Industrial Emergency Committee Established by EO 6770 of June 30, 1934, to make recommendations to the President on problems of relief, public works, labor disputes, and industrial recovery. Merged with National Emergency Council (see appendix A) by EO 6889-A of Oct. 29, 1934.

Industry and Trade Administration (Commerce) Name changed to International Trade Administration (see text).

Inland Waterways Corporation Incorporated under act of June 3, 1924, as amended (49 U.S.C. 151-157), to further the policies affecting inland waterway transportation as set forth in sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act of 1920 (49 U.S.C. 141). Transferred by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, from the War Department to Department of Commerce, to be administered under supervision and direction of the Secretary

of Commerce.

Corporation sold to the Federal Waterways Corporation under contract of July 24, 1953. Name changed to Federal Barge Lines, Inc. Act of July 19, 1963 (77 Stat. 81), provided for the liquidation of the corporation.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs See Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Institute of Museum Services (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221) to assist museums in their educational role to better serve all age groups, in modernizing their methods and facilities. Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (see text) by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980.

Interagency Classification Review Committee Established by EO 11652 of Mar. 8, 1972, to assist National Security Council in the classification and declassification of national security information and material. Abolished and Information Security Oversight Office (see General Services Administration, text) and Interagency Information Security Committee (see text) established by EO 12065 of June 28, 1978, effective Dec. 1, 1978.

Interagency Committee on International Athletics Established by EO 11117 of Aug. 13, 1963, to collect, exchange, and review information concerning amateur athletic matters that might tend to affect the foreign relations or general welfare of the United States. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs Established by Presidential memorandum of June 9, 1967, to hear solutions to Mexican-American problems, to assure that Federal programs reach Mexican Americans and provide the assistance they need and to seek out new programs necessary to handle problems unique to the Mexican-American community. Name changed to Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People (see appendix A) by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 838).

Interagency Committee on Oceanography Established by the Federal Council for Science and Technology pursuant to EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, to develop a national

oceanographic program. Absorbed by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development (see appendix A) pursuant to the Vice President's letter of July 21, 1967.

Interagency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs

Established Jan. 20, 1964, by Foreign Affairs Manual Circular, under authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 49 U.S.C. 2451), to strengthen coordination among U.S. Government agencies engaged in international educational and cultural activities. Terminated in Oct. 1973 following creation of the Subcommittee on International Exchanges by National Security Council directive.

Inter-American Social Development Institute Established by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 821; 22 U.S.C. 290f). Name changed to Inter-American Foundation by act of Feb. 7, 1972 (86 Stat. 34) (see text).

Interdepartmental Advisory Council Established in January 1941 to advise Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities on major policy questions and plans for adjusting Federal programs to wartime needs. Membership included heads of all Federal organizations whose activities related to functions of Coordinator. Terminated upon creation of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service (see appendix A) on Sept. 3, 1941.

Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Aviation Established by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935, to make observations and gather information pertaining to civil international aviation and to submit to the President such recommendations. Terminated after organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority (see appendix A).

Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities Appointed by the President Aug. 15, 1935, and reestablished by EO 7481 of Oct. 27, 1936, to sponsor cooperative working agreements among various Government agencies in health and welfare field. Terminated in 1939.

Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of Foreign and Domestic Military Purchases The President on Dec. 6, 1939, notified Secretaries of the Treasury and War and Acting Secretary of the Navy that he had created an informal liaison committee to represent the United States Government in all

matters relating to the purchase of military or naval supplies, materials, and equipment in the United States by foreign governments. Committee dissolved in accordance with letter from the President to Secretary of the Treasury on Apr. 14, 1941, following signing of lend-lease bill. (Division of Defense Aid Reports—see appendix A—established to administer Lend-Lease Act.)

Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development

Established by EO 9912 of Dec. 24, 1947, to further most effective administration of Federal scientific research and development. EO 9912 revoked by EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, which established Federal Council for Science and Technology (see appendix A.)

Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women Established by EO 11126 of Nov. 1, 1963, as amended by EO 11221 of May 6, 1965 to maintain a continuing review and evaluation of the progress of Federal departments and agencies in advancing the status of women. Terminated by EO 12050 of Apr. 4, 1978.

Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements Established by Secretary of State in 1934; reestablished by EO 9832 of Feb. 25, 1947; under EO 10082 of Oct. 5, 1949, as amended by EO 10170 of Oct. 12, 1950, operated, subject to basic policy recommendations of the Trade Policy Committee (see appendix A), as agency through which the President could seek information and advice before concluding a trade agreement. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963.

Interdepartmental Committee for the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds Established by EO 11532 of June 2, 1970 to encourage and assist Federal agencies in promoting the purchase of U.S. savings bonds by civilian and uniformed personnel through the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan. Superseded by EO 11981 of March 29, 1977, which established the Interagency Committee for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds (see text).

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Name changed to Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (see text) by resolution 624, passed by Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Council, effective

Nov. 11, 1980.

Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 465), to advise the Director of Science and Technology Policy on civilian problems which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving and to recommend priorities in addressing such problems. Abolished and functions transferred to President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978. EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978, redelegated these functions to the Director of Science and Technology Policy and established new Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel, effective Feb. 26, 1978. (See Office of Science and Technology Policy, text).

Interim Compliance Panel Established by Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 774; 30 U.S.C. 804), approved Dec. 30, 1969, to conduct hearings, rule on and issue permits concerning safety of procedures and equipment used in mining operations. Terminated June 30, 1976, pursuant to sec. 5(f)(1) of establishing act.

Interim International Information Service Established in Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, to assume functions of Office of War Information and informational functions of Office of Inter-American Affairs which were performed abroad or concerned with informing people of other nations about matters in which United States had an interest. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to section 3(a) of order which created it.

Interim Research and Intelligence Service Established in Department of State by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, to assume functions of Research and Analysis Branch and Presentation Branch of Office of Strategic Services, with exceptions. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to paragraph 2 of order which created it.

Internal Revenue Service (Treasury) Functions, powers, and duties relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives transferred to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms by Departmental order on July 1, 1972 (see text).

Internal Security Division (Justice) Established July 9, 1945, by transfer of functions from the Criminal Division.

Abolished Mar. 22, 1973, and functions, powers, and duties transferred to Criminal Division, Department of Justice (see text).

International Agricultural Developmental Service Established by Secretary's memorandum of July 12, 1963, to coordinate agricultural programs and activities in foreign assistance and training. Functions and delegations of authority transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's memorandum of Mar. 28, 1969. On Nov. 8, 1969, the Secretary transferred these functions to the Foreign Economic Development Service (see appendix A).

International Claims Commission of the United States Established in Department of State by act approved Mar. 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 12; 22 U.S.C. 1621-1627), to provide for settlement of certain claims of the Government on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (see Justice Department, text and appendix A).

International Cooperation Administration (State) Established by State Department Delegation of Authority 85 of June 30, 1955, pursuant to EO 10610 of May 9, 1955, under authority of Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U.S.C. 1751), with responsibility for conduct of mutual security programs, except those providing military assistance, those concerning refugees and escapees, and those involving contributions to international organizations. Also had responsibilities under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Abolished by Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 446; 22 U.S.C. 2382), and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development (see text) pursuant to President's letter of Sept. 30, 1961, and EO 10973 of Nov. 3, 1961.

International Information Administration (State) Transferred to U.S. Information Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

International Labor Organization Established by Treaty of Versailles in 1919 to improve labor conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability throughout the world.

The United States joined this autonomous intergovernmental agency in 1934. U.S. membership terminated Nov. 1, 1977, at the direction of the President.

International Organizations Staff (Agriculture) Established to coordinate the Agriculture Department's participation in international organizations and conferences. Functions merged with the Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973, effective Feb. 3, 1974.

International Secretariat for Volunteer Service Established in 1962 by International Conference on Middle Level Manpower called by President Kennedy in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Created as intergovernmental agency for information and technical assistance to national and international volunteer services for development throughout the world. Terminated Mar. 31, 1976, due to insufficient funding.

Interstate Commerce Commission Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to safety appliances and equipment on railroad engines and cars; hours of service; medals for heroism; explosives and other dangerous articles; time zones; and certain provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, as cited in section 6(e) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note), transferred to Secretary of Commerce.

Functions, powers, and duties pertaining to railroad and pipeline safety transferred to the Federal Railroad Administrator and motor carrier safety to the Federal Highway Administrator by section 6(e)(3) of the act (see text).

Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown

National Celebration Commission Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), to develop and execute plans for year-long celebration in 1957. Terminated upon submission of final report to Congress on Mar. 1, 1958.

Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board Organized in 1922 to coordinate plans of Army and Navy for procurement of munitions and supplies for national defense. Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Reconstituted on Aug. 18, 1945, by order approved by the President as Commander in Chief. Terminated upon establishment of Munitions Board (see

appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 213, 61 Stat. 505; 5 U.S.C. 171h), and all records and personnel transferred to new board.

Joint Board (Army and Navy) Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to the President from Secretaries of War and Navy, dated Aug. 20, 1947.

Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission Established in May 1942 by agreement between the United States and Brazil to make bilateral studies of problems concerning the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere. Terminated in September 1977 at the direction of the Brazilian Government.

Joint Commission on the Coinage Established by Coinage Act of 1965, approved July 23, 1965 (79 Stat. 258; 31 U.S.C. 301), to review such matters as the needs of the economy for coins, the standards for the coinage, technological developments in metallurgy and coin-selector devices, the supply of silver, and other considerations relevant to the maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system. Expired Jan. 4, 1975, under provisions of section 14 of Federal Advisory Committee Act of Oct. 6, 1972 (88 Stat. 776).

Joint Committee on Evacuation Joint Committee on Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians was established August 1941 as a joint committee of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and Office of Civilian Defense. Reorganized in June 1942 and renamed Joint Committee on Evacuation. EO 9388 of Apr. 29, 1943, abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A). Committee terminated.

Joint Contract Termination Board Established on Nov. 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization to develop unified policies governing contract terminations. Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement (see appendix A).

Joint Economy Board Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President (as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy), effective July 1, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to

the President from Secretaries of War and Navy, dated Aug. 20, 1947.

Joint Research and Development Board

Established by charter of Secretaries of War and Navy on June 6, 1946, to coordinate all research and development activities of joint interest to War and Navy Departments. Terminated upon creation of Research and Development Board (see appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 214, 61 Stat. 506; 5 U.S.C. 171i), and all records and personnel transferred to new board.

Juvenile Delinquency Functions vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 574; 42 U.S.C. 2546(b)), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

Labor-Management Advisory

Committee See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Land Policy Section (Agricultural

Adjustment Administration) Set up in 1934 as part of Program Planning Division of Agricultural Adjustment Administration; personnel taken over by Resettlement Administration (see appendix A) in 1935.

Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration (Justice) Established by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) to provide Federal assistance to State and local governments to improve and strengthen all levels of law enforcement and criminal justice. Operations closed out by Justice Department due to lack of appropriations and remaining functions transferred to Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (Justice) (see text).

Legal Services Program (Community Services Administration) All assets, liabilities, obligations, property, records, and necessary staff of the Community Services Administration (see appendix A) concerned with the Legal Services Program transferred to Legal Services Corporation (see text) by the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 389; 42 U.S.C. 2996b note), approved July 25, 1974.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

Established by act of Oct. 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005), to promote historic and recreational development. Submitted final report in October 1969 and terminated pursuant to terms of the act.

Liaison Office for Personnel

Management Established by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, to assist the President with respect to personnel management. Abolished by EO 10452 of May 1, 1953, and functions delegated to Chairman of the Civil Service Commission (see appendix A).

Liaison Officer for Emergency

Management When the President, by letter of Nov. 3, 1943, accepted resignation of Liaison Officer for Emergency Management he appointed no successor; the effect was to terminate liaison facilities under optional provisions of administrative order of Jan. 7, 1941.

Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission

Established by Joint Resolution approved Sept. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), to prepare an overall program for commemorating in 1959 the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Terminated Mar. 1, 1960, pursuant to law creating it.

Liquidation Advisory Committee

Established by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946, to assist Director of Liquidation (see appendix A). Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

Loan Policy Board (SBA) Established by the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 385; 15 U.S.C. 633(d)), to establish general policies to govern the granting and denial of applications for financial assistance by the Administration. Abolished and functions transferred to Administrator, Small Business Administration (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

Low-Emission Vehicle Certification

Board Established by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1701; 42 U.S.C. 1857f-6e), to certify any class or model of motor vehicles which qualify as low-emission vehicles. Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98; 42 U.S.C. 7456).

Lowell Historic Canal District

Commission Established by act of Jan. 4, 1975, (88 Stat. 2330) to plan for the preservation, interpretation, development, and use, by public and private entities, of the historic, cultural, and architectural resources of the Lowell Historic District in Lowell, Mass. Expired in January 1977, pursuant to terms of the establishing act. All property and unexpended funds transferred to the Department of the Interior (see text).

Loyalty Review Board (Civil Service

Commission) Established Nov. 10, 1947, by Civil Service Commission (see

appendix A), pursuant to EO 9835 of Mar. 21, 1947, as a reviewing and coordinating body concerned with adjudication of cases involving loyalty of employees in executive branch. Abolished by EO 10450 of Apr. 27, 1953.

Manpower Administration (Labor)

Name changed to Employment and Training Administration (see text) by Secretary's Order 14-75 of Nov. 12, 1975.

Maritime Administration (Commerce)

Established by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Transferred to Department of Transportation (see text) by Public Law 97-31 of Aug. 6, 1981 (95 Stat. 151; 46 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

Maritime Advisory Committee

Established by EO 11156 of June 17, 1964, to consider matters of Federal maritime policy, including those policies and practices which may be followed by labor, management, or the Government for strengthening the trade, national defense, manpower, and labor relations of the maritime industry. Terminated by EO 11427 of Sept. 4, 1968.

Maritime Labor Board Authorized by Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (52 Stat. 968, 55 Stat. 259; 46 U.S.C. 1251-1262), to encourage maritime employers and their employees to make and maintain written collective agreements to settle disputes and to receive and file contracts between employers and employees in maritime and related industries. Mediator duties abolished by law June 1941; title expired June 22, 1942.

Medical Services Administration

(HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer, through grants to States, programs to provide medical services to the needy. Transferred by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977, (42 FR 13262) from Social and Rehabilitation Service (see appendix A) to Health Care Financing Administration (see text).

Messenger Functions Functions of interbuilding messenger service, in the District of Columbia, except as prohibited by section 3(b) of Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U.S.C. 133b), transferred from departments and agencies to Post Office Department (see appendix A) by section 5 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Metals Reserve Company Established on June 28, 1940, under section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to produce, acquire, carry, and sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials (primarily metals and minerals) necessary to the war program.

Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; see note following 15 U.S.C. 606b), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Micronesian Claims Commission

Established by act of July 1, 1971 (85 Stat. 92), to determine claims of Micronesian inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered casualties and property damage resulting from World War II hostilities and post-war securing of various islands. Terminated Aug. 3, 1976, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Migratory Bird Conservation

Commission Chairmanship of this Commission transferred from Secretary of Agriculture to Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Military Air Transport Service (USAF)

Name changed to Military Airlift Command (see text).

Military Renegotiation Policy and Review Board

Established by directive of Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948, to establish renegotiation regulations, assign cases for renegotiation to Armed Services Renegotiation Board (see appendix A), and review completed cases and appeals from contractors and subcontractors. Abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense Jan. 18, 1952, transferring functions to Renegotiation Board (see appendix A).

Military Sea Transportation Service

(Navy) Name changed to Military Sealift Command (see text).

Militia Bureau Established in 1908 under title Division of Militia Affairs in Office of Secretary of War to facilitate administration and to promote development of National Guard. Superseded in 1933 by National Guard Bureau.

Mining Enforcement and Safety

Administration (Interior) Established

May 7, 1973, by Secretary's Order 2953 to administer the enforcement provisions of public laws and related standards and training programs in order to guard the health and safety of American miners. Terminated by departmental directive Mar. 9, 1978, and functions transferred to Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration (see text) established by act of Nov. 9, 1977 (91 Stat. 1319; 29 U.S.C. 557a).

Missile Sites Labor Commission

Established by EO 10946 of May 26, 1961, to develop policies and methods for resolving labor problems arising during the development and construction of missile and space sites. Abolished by EO 11374 of Oct. 11, 1967, and functions transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (see text).

Missouri Basin Survey Commission

Established by EO 10318 of Jan. 3, 1952, as amended by EO 10329 of Feb. 25, 1952, to study and prepare recommendations regarding land and water resources of Missouri River Basin. Pursuant to EO 10329 report of Commission submitted to the President on Jan. 12, 1953.

Missouri River Basin Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany

Established pursuant to agreement of Aug. 10, 1922, between United States and Germany. Commission's duties extended by agreement dated Dec. 31, 1928. Purpose of Commission was to settle claims arising out of World War I covered by treaty of Berlin, Aug. 25, 1921. Time limit for filing claims expired June 30, 1928. All claims disposed of by Oct. 30, 1939. Terminated on June 30, 1941.

Motor Carrier Claims Commission

Established by act approved July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1222; 49 U.S.C. 305 note), as amended, to hear and determine existing claims against the United States of certain motor carriers. Terminated Dec. 31, 1952, pursuant to act of July 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 116; 49 U.S.C. 305 note), and act approved Mar. 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 25).

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission

Established by act approved Feb. 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), to provide for Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota. Expenditures ordered administered by Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10,

1933. (See also EO 6227 of July 27, 1933.) Transferred to National Park Service, Department of the Interior (see text), by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Munitions Board Established within Department of Defense by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 171h), to coordinate appropriate activities within the Department with regard to industrial matters, including procurement, production, and distribution plans. Abolished and functions vested in Secretary of Defense by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. Supp. 171), effective June 30, 1953.

Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division

Established by Administrator as a constructing unit in Federal Works Agency under provisions of Lanham Act, June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U.S.C. 1521). Functions transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority of National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Mutual Security Agency Established and continued by Mutual Security Acts of 1951 and 1952 (65 Stat. 373, 66 Stat. 141; 22 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) to maintain security and promote foreign policy and provide for general welfare of the United States by furnishing military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly nations in interest of international peace and security. Mutual Security Agency and Office of Director for Mutual Security abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, and functions transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (see appendix A), established by same plan.

National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control

Established in Department of Commerce by act of Oct. 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1537; 15 U.S.C. 2204), to advance professional development of fire service personnel and other persons engaged in fire prevention and control activities. Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

National Advisory Board on Economic Policy

See Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, appendix A.

National Advisory Board on

Mobilization Policy Established by EO 10224 of Mar. 15, 1951, to advise the

President with respect to defense mobilization program and to make recommendations and reports to the President upon his request and at such other times as Board deemed appropriate. EO 10224 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Established by act of Mar. 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 930, as amended; 50 U.S.C. 151), to supervise and direct scientific study of problems of flight and to direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics. Terminated by act approved July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 432), and all functions, property, and personnel (other than members of the Committee), funds, and records transferred to National Aeronautics and Space Administration (see text), established by same act.

National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems Established by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286b), as amended, to coordinate policies and operations of representatives of the United States on the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and all other agencies of the Government that engage in foreign financial exchange or monetary transactions. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965. Functions assumed by National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies (see text) established by EO 11269 of Feb. 14, 1966.

National Aeronautics and Space Council Established by act of July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 427; 42 U.S.C. 2471) to advise and assist the President regarding aeronautical and space programs and activities. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973.

National Agricultural Advisory Commission Established by EO 10472 of July 20, 1953, as amended by EO 10937 of May 3, 1961, to review policies and administration of farm programs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Terminated Feb. 4, 1965, upon resignation of members.

National Agricultural Library (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1496 of Mar. 23, 1962, to

disseminate through loans, photocopies, and reference services information contained in Library's volumes, which cover botany, zoology, chemistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, plant pathology, livestock, poultry, entomology, and general agriculture. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration (see text) by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978.

National Archives Council Established by act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122-1124; 44 U.S.C. 300c-300k), to define classes of material to be transferred to National Archives and establish regulations concerning such transfer; to advise Archivist with respect to regulations governing disposition and use of archives and records transferred to his custody. Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 378; 44 U.S.C. 391). Terminated upon establishment of Federal Records Council by act approved Sept. 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583; 44 U.S.C. 394).

National Archives Establishment The Office of Archivist of the United States and the National Archives were created by act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122-1124, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 300-300k). Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U.S.C. 391), together with functions of Division of the Federal Register (see Federal Register, Division of the, appendix A), National Archives Council (see appendix A), National Historical Publications Commission (see appendix A), National Archives Trust Fund Board (see text), Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (see appendix A), and Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (see text). (See National Archives and Records Service, GSA, text.)

National Archives Trust Fund Board See National Archives Establishment, above.

National Bituminous Coal Commission Established under authority of Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 992; 15 U.S.C. 801). Organized on Sept. 21, 1935, to conserve bituminous coal resources of the United States; to stabilize bituminous coal mining industry and to promote interstate commerce; to promulgate a bituminous coal code; and to study and report upon problems confronting bituminous coal industry. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939,

effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior (see appendix A).

National Business Council for Consumer Affairs Staff Established within the Department of Commerce by departmental organization order of Dec. 16, 1971, to provide support functions to the National Business Council for Consumer Affairs. Terminated by departmental order of Dec. 6, 1973, due to lack of funds.

National Capital Housing Authority Established by act approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 930; D.C. Code 5-103-5-116), to assure an adequate supply of proper dwellings for low-income families. The act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 779; D.C. Code 5-103a), provides that the Authority shall be an agency of the District of Columbia Government, effective July 1, 1974.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission By act of Apr. 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374; 40 U.S.C. 71), became successor to National Capital Park Commission created by act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463; 40 U.S.C. 71). Was also successor to Highway Commission of District of Columbia, established by act of Mar. 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 532). Functions transferred to National Capital Planning Commission (see text) by act approved July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781; 40 U.S.C. 71-71a).

National Capital Regional Planning Council Established by act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 785) to adopt and amend general plan for development of the region. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1966, effective Sept. 8, 1966.

National Capital Transportation Agency Established by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 537; 40 U.S.C. 661), to prepare a comprehensive program for improved transportation in the National Capital region. Act of Sept. 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 663; 40 U.S.C. 651 note), authorized Agency to design, engineer, construct, equip, and take necessary action to provide for establishment of a system of rapid rail transit lines. Functions and duties transferred to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority by EO 11373 of Sept. 20, 1967, effective Sept. 30, 1967.

National Cemeteries and Memorials in Europe Supervision transferred from War Department to American Battle

Monuments Commission (see text) by EO 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by EO 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934. (See also EO's 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6228 of July 28, 1933.)

National Cemeteries and Parks Functions of National Cemeteries and Parks of War Department located in continental United States transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (see appendix A) of Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933.

National Center on Education Media and Materials for the Handicapped (HEW) Established by agreement between Secretary of HEW and Ohio State University, pursuant to acts of Aug. 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 102) and Apr. 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 187), to provide a comprehensive program of activities to facilitate use of new technology in education programs for handicapped persons. Act of Nov. 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 795; 20 U.S.C. 1453), deleted authorization for National Center and authorized Secretary of HEW to enter into agreements with appropriate non-Federal organizations to establish and operate centers on education media and materials for the handicapped.

National Center for Education Statistics (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221) to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and other nations. Transferred to Department of education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (see text) by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980.

National Center for Health Services Research (HEW) Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363), to plan, develop, and administer a program of health services research, demonstration, evaluation, and research training. Transferred from Health Resources Administration to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by departmental reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977.

National Center for Health Statistics (HEW) Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363), to collect statistics on the behavior of illness, the determinants of health, including health care, costs and resources, conduct

research in health data systems and statistical methods. Transferred from Health Resources Administration to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by departmental reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977.

National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life Established by act of Nov. 28, 1975 (89 Stat. 935), to develop and carry out national policy for productivity growth in the public and private sectors of the United States.

Authorized appropriations expired Sept. 30, 1978, and functions assumed by National Productivity Council (see text).

National Collection of Fine Arts (Smithsonian) Name changed to National Museum of American Art (see text) by an act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884; 20 U.S.C. 71 note).

National Commission on Neighborhoods Established by act of Apr. 30, 1977 (91 Stat. 56), to investigate decline of city neighborhoods and recommend measures to facilitate neighborhood preservation and revitalization. Terminated May 4, 1979, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works Established by act of Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1873), to study, compile data on, and make recommendations on changes in the copyright law and procedures with respect to the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship. Final report submitted to the President and Congress on July 31, 1978, and terminated on Sept. 29, 1978.

National Commission on the Observance of International Woman's Year, 1975 Established by EO 11832 of Jan. 9, 1975, as amended by EO 11889 of Nov. 25, 1975, to focus attention on the need to encourage appropriate and relevant cooperative activity in the field of women's rights and responsibilities. Continued by act of Dec. 23, 1975 (89 Stat. 1003), and terminated Mar. 31, 1978, pursuant to terms of the act.

National Commission on Supplies and Shortages Established by act of Sept. 30, 1974 (88 Stat. 1168), as amended by act of Aug. 5, 1975 (89 Stat. 399), to facilitate more effective and informed responses to resource and commodity shortages and to report to the President and Congress on needed institutional adjustments for examining and predicting shortages and on existence or possibility

of shortages. Terminated Mar. 31, 1977, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress

Established by act of Aug. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 463; 29 U.S.C. 141 note), to undertake a study of the impact of technological change and automation upon employment and communities and to recommend to the President and Congress appropriate measures to minimize any harmful dislocations, and maximize the economic benefits from technological developments. Submitted final report to the President and Congress Jan. 1, 1966, and was terminated pursuant to act establishing it.

National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers See President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, appendix A.

National Committee on Wood Utilization Established by direction of the President in 1925 to bring about more efficient use of forest products. Abolished by EO 6179-B of June 16, 1933, and records and property transferred to custody of Secretary of Commerce (see text).

National Council on the Arts Established within the Executive Office of the President by act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 905; 20 U.S.C. 781 note) to assist in growth and development of the arts and cultural resources of the United States, encourage private initiative and consult with local, State, and Federal agencies to coordinate existing facilities, both nationally and internationally. Transferred by act of Sept. 29, 1965 (79 Stat. 845; 20 U.S.C. 951 note) to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (see text).

National Council on Indian Opportunity Established by EO 11399 of Mar. 6, 1968, as amended by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 220; 25 U.S.C. prec. 1 note), EO 11551 of Aug. 11, 1970, and EO 11688 of Dec. 1, 1972, to encourage and coordinate the use of Federal programs to benefit the American Indian population, to appraise the impact and progress of such programs, and to suggest ways to improve them to fit the needs and desires of the Indian population. Terminated on Nov. 26, 1974, under the provisions of section 2 of the act.

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development

Established in the Executive Office of the

President by the Marine Resources and Development Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 203; 33 U.S.C. 1101), to provide advice and assistance to the President with regard to a national program to assure that marine science and technology are effectively used in the interests of national security and the general welfare. Terminated Apr. 30, 1971, due to lack of funds.

National Council on Organized Crime

Established by EO 11534 of June 4, 1970, to formulate national strategy for the elimination of organized crime. Terminated by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978, effective Dec. 31, 1978.

National Cultural Center Established as a bureau within the Smithsonian Institution by act approved Sept. 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1698). Name changed to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (see text) by act of Jan. 23, 1964 (78 Stat. 4).

National Defense Mediation Board

Established by EO 8716 of Mar. 19, 1941, to settle labor disputes which threatened to obstruct production or transportation of equipment or materials essential to national defense. Terminated upon creation of National War Labor Board (see appendix A) by EO 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942.

National Defense Research Committee

Established by order of the Council of National Defense, June 27, 1940. Abolished by order of the Council June 28, 1941, and reestablished within Office of Scientific Research and Development by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941, to advise and assist Director in performance of his scientific research duties with special reference to mobilization of scientific personnel and resources of the Nation. Office terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, effective Dec. 31, 1947, and property and records transferred to National Military Establishment (see appendix A).

National Emergency Council

Established by EO 6433-A of Nov. 17, 1933, to coordinate and make more efficient and productive the work of numerous field agencies of the Government. (See also Consumers' Agencies, appendix A.)

Executive Council (see appendix A) consolidated with National Emergency Council by EO 6889-A of Oct. 29, 1934.

National Emergency Council abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and its personnel and

functions (except those relating to Radio Division and Film Service) transferred to Executive Office of the President (see text). (See Office of Government Reports, appendix A.)

National Enforcement Commission

(ESA) Established by General Order 18 of Economic Stabilization Administrator, effective July 30, 1952, to enforce wage or salary regulations promulgated pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (65 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note). Functions transferred to the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Attorney General by EO 10494 of Oct. 14, 1953.

National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (Commerce)

Name changed to United States Fire Administration (see appendix A) by act of Oct. 5, 1978 (92 Stat. 932).

National Forest Reservation

Commission Established by act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962; 16 U.S.C. 513), to consider and pass lands recommended by Secretary of Agriculture for acquisition as national forests by purchase or exchange under establishing act.

Terminated by act of Oct. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 2961) and functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (see text).

National Heart and Lung Institute

Name changed to National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (see text) by act of Apr. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 402; 42 U.S.C. 287).

National Highway Safety Agency

(Commerce) Established by the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731) as an agency of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing standards for improving State and local highway safety programs which are to be carried out with matching Federal grants to the States and communities. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931) transferred the activity to the Department of Transportation. EO 11357 placed the responsibility in the National Highway Safety Bureau (see appendix A) reporting to the Federal Highway Administration.

National Highway Safety Bureau

Name changed to National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (see text) by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1739).

National Historical Publications

Commission Name changed to National Historical Publications and Records Commission (see text) by act of Dec. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 1734).

National Housing Agency Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942 (under authority of First War Powers Act, 1941), to consolidate housing functions relating to Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, U.S. Housing Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, U.S. Housing Authority, Defense Homes Corporation, Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Central Housing Committee, Farm Security Administration with respect to nonfarm housing, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division, Office of Administrator of Federal Works Agency (see appendix A), and War and Navy Departments with respect to housing located off military or naval reservations, posts, or bases. Agency dissolved upon creation of Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

National Housing Council Established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, created the Council within the Housing and Home Finance Agency to promote the effective use of housing functions and activities to facilitate consistency between such functions and activities and the economic and fiscal policies of the Government, and to avoid duplication and overlapping of such activities. Terminated and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

National Industrial Pollution Control Council Staff (Commerce) Established by Departmental Organization Order 35-3 of June 17, 1970, to provide support to the National Industrial Pollution Control Council. Council Staff abolished by Departmental Organization Order of Sept. 10, 1973; Council inactive.

National Industrial Recovery Board Established by EO 6859 of Sept. 27, 1934, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act, to exercise functions formerly conferred by Executive orders upon Administrator for Industrial Recovery. Terminated by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935.

National Institute of Education (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e) to provide leadership in the conduct and support of scientific inquiry

into the educational process, to provide more dependable knowledge about educational quality, and to improve education. Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (see text), by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980.

National Intelligence Authority Established by Presidential directive of Jan. 22, 1946, to plan, develop, and coordinate Federal foreign intelligence activities related to national security. Terminated upon creation of Central Intelligence Agency under National Security Council by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 102, 61 Stat. 497; 50 U.S.C. 403). Personnel, property, and records of Central Intelligence Group transferred to Central Intelligence Agency (see text) and such group terminated.

National Longshoremen's Labor Board EO 6748 of June 26, 1934, created Board in Department of Labor to deal with longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast. Terminated by Proc. 2120 of Mar. 11, 1935.

National Memorial Commission Established by Public Resolution 107, approved Mar. 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1699), to erect a memorial building for National Memorial Association, Inc., in the city of Washington, as tribute to the Negro's contribution to achievements of America. Terminated, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (see appendix A) of Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, amended by EO 6227 of July 27, 1933.

National Military Establishment Established by act approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U.S.C. 171) as an executive department of the Government and designated Department of Defense (see text) by National Security Act Amendment of 1949 (sec. 4, 63 Stat. 579; 5 U.S.C. 171).

National Monument Commission Established by act of Aug. 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029; 16 U.S.C. 431 note), to obtain plans and designs for a useful monument to the Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world the ideals of a democracy as embodied in the five freedoms (speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition) and to submit such plans to Congress for legislative authorization after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the

Commission of Fine Arts. Terms of the act provided for termination 30 days after submission of report. Report submitted in 1957 but audit of business not completed until September 1964.

National Mine Health and Safety Academy Transferred from Department of the Interior to Department of Labor (see text) by an act of July 25, 1979 (93 Stat. 111; 30 U.S.C. 961), effective July 25, 1979.

National Museum of History and Technology (Smithsonian) Name changed to National Museum of American History (see text) by an act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884; 20 U.S.C. 59 note).

National Park Service in the District of Columbia Functions and personnel of National Park Service in connection with assignment of space selection of sites for public buildings, and determination of priority in construction, transferred to Public Buildings Administration (see appendix A) in Federal Works Agency, under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

National Park Trust Fund Board Established by act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477; 16 U.S.C. 19), to accept, hold, and administer gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service. Terminated by act of Dec. 18, 1967 (81 Stat. 656), and functions and assets transferred to the National Park Foundation (see text).

National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in Department of the Interior by section 2 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933. Amended by EO's 6227 of July 27, 1933, 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, and 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934. Name changed to National Park Service (see text) by act approved Mar. 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 362).

National Planning Board (Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works) Established by Administrator of Public Works, July 30, 1933, to advise on preparation of comprehensive program of public works, through development of regional plans, surveys and research, and correlation of effort among Federal, State, and local agencies.

Terminated by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934, which created National Resources Board (see appendix A).

National Production Authority (Commerce) Established in Department of Commerce on Sept. 11, 1950, pursuant to EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, and 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061, 2071 note), to assure that armament requirements for specific production materials and facilities were met on schedule, to promote measures for expansion of productive capacity, for increasing supply of materials and facilities necessary for national defense and for maintaining a strong economy. Abolished and functions merged into Business and Defense Services Administration (see appendix A) by Secretary of Commerce order, dated Oct. 1, 1953.

National Railway Labor Panel Established by EO 9172 of May 22, 1942, from which railroad emergency boards were selected to investigate and report to the President recommendations for settlement of disputes between carriers and employees during war emergency. EO 9172 revoked by EO 9883 of Aug. 11, 1947.

National Recovery Administration Established by the President on June 16, 1933, by authority of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 194) to administer industrial recovery provisions of that title. All provisions of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, delegating powers to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for enforcement of such codes, repealed by Public Resolution 26, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375). The resolution also provided for extension of NRA in skeletonized form until Apr. 1, 1936.

Office of Administrator, National Recovery Administration, was created by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to provide for continuing administration of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act. National Recovery Administration and Office of Administrator terminated by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, which transferred Division of Review, Division of Business Corporation, and Advisory Council of NRA to Department of Commerce, directing Secretary of Commerce to terminate their functions and duties by Apr. 1, 1936. The order also transferred

Consumers' Division of NRA to Department of Labor.

National Recovery Review Board

Established by EO 6632 of Mar. 7, 1934, to report to the President whether any code of fair competition approved under authority of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to promote monopoly or to eliminate small enterprise, and to recommend to the President changes in approved codes which would rectify or eliminate such results. Abolished by EO 6771 of June 30, 1934, having completed functions for which established.

National Resources Board and Advisory Committee

Established by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934, to prepare and present to the President a program for development and use of land, water, and other national resources. Abolished by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935, and duties transferred to National Resources Committee (see paragraph below), effective June 15, 1935.

National Resources Committee

Established by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935. Assumed duties of National Resources Board, together with preparation of plans on subjects referred to it by the President, cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, and record of proposed Federal land purchases and land research projects. Abolished and functions and personnel (except members of Committee) transferred to National Resources Planning Board (see below) in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

National Resources Planning Board

Established public resolution approved June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 813; 5 U.S.C. 133s note, 133t note), National Resources Planning Board was established in Executive Office of the President, by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, which abolished National Resources Committee (see appendix A) and Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce (see appendix A) and transferred all functions, personnel (except members of National Resources Committee), property, and records of the two agencies to new Board. EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, authorized Board to collect, prepare, and make available to the President, with recommendations, such plans, data, and information as may be helpful to planned development and

use of national resources. EO 8455 of June 26, 1940, imposed on Board certain duties in cooperation with Bureau of the Budget for development of the 6-year program of Federal public works. (See U.S. Government Manual, Summer 1943, pp. 57-59, for more complete statement of functions and activities.) Act approved June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 169; 5 U.S.C. 133t note), terminated National Resources Planning Board, effective Aug. 31, 1943, and authorized Director to complete affairs by Jan. 1, 1944.

National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel

Established by National Resources Planning Board pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury dated June 18, 1940. After Aug. 15, 1940, administered jointly by Civil Service Commission and National Resources Planning Board. Roster was transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, its entity preserved by section 6 of order. Transferred to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945.

Roster transferred with Bureau of Employment Security to Federal Security Agency by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), effective July 1, 1948. Transferred back to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and became inactive. An act approved May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 154; 42 U.S.C. 1873(i)), provided for transfer of Roster functions to National Science Foundation. Reactivated in 1950 as National Scientific Register by Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, through National Security Resources Board grant of funds and continued by National Science Foundation funds to December 1952, when Foundation integrated National Scientific Register into its National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel project in Division of Scientific Personnel and Education.

National Screw Thread Commission

Established by act of July 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 912), to ascertain and establish standards for screw threads to be submitted to Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce for their acceptance and approval. Terminated and records, property, facilities, equipment, and supplies transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. On Sept. 14, 1939, an informal Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee was set up consisting of representatives of

Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce.

National Security Resources Board

Established by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 50 U.S.C. 404), as an independent agency. Transferred to Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Reorg. Plan No. 25 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, transferred functions of Board to Chairman and Board became advisory to him. Various Executive orders delegated certain functions to Board and Chairman whose purpose was to advise the President concerning coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization. Functions delegated by Executive order transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization (see appendix A) by EO 10438 of Mar. 13, 1953. Board and offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman abolished and remaining functions transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953.

National Security Training Commission

Established by act of June 19, 1951 (65 Stat. 75), as supplemented by Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598; 50 U.S.C. 925 note), to advise the President and Secretary of Defense with respect to the welfare of persons performing 6 months' active duty for reserve service. Upon its own recommendation the Commission expired June 30, 1957, pursuant to letter of the President on Mar. 25, 1957.

National Selective Service Appeal Board (Selective Service System)

Established by EO 9988 of Aug. 20, 1948, as amended, to determine all claims or questions with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service under Military Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604), as amended. Inactive as of April 11, 1975.

National Traffic Safety Agency

(Commerce) Established by the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718) as an agency of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing, issuing, and enforcing motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment safety standards for both foreign and domestic vehicles sold in the United States. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931) transferred the activity to the Department of Transportation. EO 11357 of June 6,

1967, placed the responsibility in the National Highway Safety Bureau (see appendix A), reporting to the Federal Highway Administration.

National Training School for Boys

Established under authority of act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49; D.C. Code 32-801—32-822), to revise and amend various acts relating to the reform school in the District of Columbia; name of school changed to present one by act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380; D.C. Code 32-801—32-822). Transferred with functions and personnel (including functions of its Board of Trustees, which was terminated), to Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to be administered by Director of Bureau of Prisons under direction of Attorney General.

National Transportation Safety Board

(Transportation) Established within Department of Transportation, by the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 935), approved Oct. 15, 1966, to promote transportation safety by conducting independent accident investigations and by formulating safety improvement recommendations. Abolished by Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2156; 49 U.S.C. 1901), approved Jan. 3, 1975, which also established an independent National Transportation Safety Board (see text).

National Visitor Facilities Advisory

Commission Established by act of Mar. 12, 1968 (82 Stat. 45; 40 U.S.C. 821), to conduct a continuing review of the National Visitor Center and to investigate and study plans and sites to provide additional facilities and services for visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital. Expired on Jan. 5, 1975, under the provisions of section 14 of Federal Advisory Committee Act of Oct. 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 776).

National Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Extension Committee

Established under title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat 638; 12 U.S.C. 1750aa), to facilitate the flow of funds for residential mortgage loans into areas or communities where local capital, or adequate facilities for access to capital were available in short supply. Terminated Oct. 1, 1965, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

National Wage Stabilization Board

Established within Department of Labor by EO 9672 of Dec. 31, 1945, which terminated National War Labor Board

(see appendix A). Functions included stabilization of wages and salaries and settlement of certain labor disputes. Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, effective Feb. 24, 1947, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor and Department of the Treasury.

National War Labor Board Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942, to assume duties of National Defense Mediation Board, established by EO 8716 of Mar. 19, 1941. Empowered to act as final arbiter of wartime labor disputes and to control adjustments of wages and of salaries under \$5,000 a year, with certain exceptions. EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, transferred Board to Department of Labor to be administered as an organizational entity under supervision of Secretary of Labor. Terminated Dec. 31, 1945, by EO 9672, which established the National Wage Stabilization Board (see appendix A).

National Water Commission Established by act of Sept. 26, 1968 (82 Stat. 868; 42 U.S.C. 1962a note) to consider ways of meeting future U.S. water requirements. Commission terminated pursuant to the terms of the act, on Sept. 25, 1973.

National Youth Administration Established within Works Progress Administration by EO 7086 of June 26, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), to provide work training for unemployed youth and part-time employment for needy students. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Act approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539; 15 U.S.C. 728, par. 26), provided for liquidation of National Youth Administration.

Nautical School Functions Functions of Secretary of the Navy with respect to furnishing, maintaining, and repairing vessels for use of State marine or nautical schools, and administering grants of funds for support of such schools, transferred to U.S. Maritime Commission by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred from Maritime Commission to Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Transferred to Administrator of War Shipping Administration (see

appendix A) by EO 9198 of July 11, 1942.

Naval Material Support Establishment Established by Navy Department General Order 5 of July 1, 1963 (28 FR 7037). Replaced by General Order 5 of Apr. 29, 1966 (31 FR 7188), effective May 1, 1966, with Naval Material Command (see text).

Naval Observatory, Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942 and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

New England River Basins Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Nicaró Project Effective July 7, 1959, the Administrator of General Services transferred to the Defense Materials Service responsibility for management of the operation of the Nicaro nickel producing facilities located in Oriente Province, Cuba, from the former Office of Special Assistant to the Administrator (Nicaro Project). On Oct. 26, 1960, the Government of Cuba nationalized by expropriation the Nicaro facilities.

Nutrition Functions (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services)

Transferred to Department of Agriculture by EO 9310 of Mar. 3, 1943, to enable Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to carry out his responsibilities with respect to the Nation's food program. Personnel, property, and records of Nutrition Division, as well as functions, powers, and duties of office in respect to nutrition, were transferred by the order.

Ocean Mining Administration (Interior) Established by Secretarial Order 2971 of Feb. 24, 1975, to provide policy development for promotion and continuation of domestic ocean-mining capability in deep seabeds areas. Abolished by Department Manual Release 2273 of June 13, 1980.

Office of Aging (HEW) Established by Secretary on June 2, 1955, as Special Staff on Aging to conduct review and analysis of program needs, activities, and accomplishments in the field of aging. Terminated Sept. 30, 1965, and functions assumed by the Administration on Aging (see appendix A).

Office for Agricultural War Relations (Agriculture) Division of Farm Products (known as Division of Agriculture), of Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was provided for in

section 2 of the act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 U.S.C. 2). Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (later known as Office for Agricultural War Relations), a planning, advisory, and liaison office set up within Department of Agriculture to represent Nation's farmers in overall defense program, was established at the request of the President by letter of May 5, 1941, which transferred to Secretary of Agriculture functions previously assigned to Division of Agriculture. EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942, transferred all functions concerned with food production to Food Production Administration and all functions concerned with food distribution to Food Distribution Administration, both consolidated into War Food Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Other functions absorbed by other divisions of Department of Agriculture.

Office of Alien Property (Justice) Transferred to Civil Division (Justice) by Attorney General Order 249-61 of Sept. 1, 1961. Abolished by EO 11281 of May 13, 1966, effective June 30, 1966, and foreign funds control functions transferred to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury Department, remaining functions continued by Civil Division, Justice Department (see text).

Office of Alien Property Custodian (OEM) Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942, under specific authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to direct, manage, supervise, control, vest, administer, sell, and otherwise deal with foreign-owned property in interest and benefit of the United States. Terminated by EO 9788 of Oct. 14, 1946, and functions transferred to Department of Justice, effective Oct. 15, 1946. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

Office of Assistant Solicitor General (Justice) Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 307), terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Office of the Bituminous Coal

Consumers' Counsel Established as an independent executive agency by act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U.S.C. 852), renewing provisions of Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U.S.C. 828-851), for 2 years to continue

functions of Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of the Interior (see appendix A). Successive legislation on Apr. 24, 1943, and May 21, 1943 (57 Stat. 68, 57 Stat. 82; 15 U.S.C. 828-851), continued functions to Aug. 24, 1943, at which time Office terminated.

Office of Business Economics

Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 17, 1946, to provide basic economic measures of the national economy, summarized by the gross national product. Renamed Office of Economic Analysis on Jan. 1, 1972, became a part of the Social and Economic Statistics Administration (see appendix A).

Office of Censorship Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941, to censor communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945, effective Nov. 15, 1945.

Office of Civil and Defense

Mobilization Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958, as the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, redesignated as Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization by act of Aug. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861), for purpose of centralizing authority for nonmilitary defense functions in a single agency, consolidating functions of office of Defense Mobilization and Federal Civil Defense Administration. Civil defense functions transferred to Secretary of Defense by EO 10952 of July 20, 1961, and remaining functions redesignated Office of Emergency Planning (see appendix A) by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271 note).

Office of Civilian Defense Established within Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A) by EO 8757 of May 20, 1941, as amended, to assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in furtherance of war programs; to provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments with respect to measures for adequate protection of civilian population in war emergencies; and to facilitate participation by all persons in war programs. Terminated by EO 9562 of June 4, 1945, effective June 30, 1945.

Office of Civilian Manpower

Management (Navy) Name changed to Office of Civilian Personnel (see text)

pursuant to Secretary of the Navy Notice 5430 of Oct. 1, 1976.

Office of Coal Leasing Planning and Coordination (Interior) Established Mar. 22, 1978, by departmental manual release 2075. Abolished Aug. 4, 1981, by departmental manual release 2342.

Office of Coal Research (Interior) Established pursuant to Coal Research Act of July 7, 1960 (74 Stat. 336; 30 U.S.C. 661-668), to develop new and more efficient methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal to ensure abundant supplies of clean energy. Functions transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration (see appendix A) by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, approved Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237).

Office of Consumer Affairs Established by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971, to advise the President on all matters relating to consumer interest. Office and functions transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (see appendix A and text) by EO 11702 of Jan. 25, 1973.

Office of Contract Settlement Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 104), to provide for settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785; 50 U.S.C. 1651). Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, and functions transferred to Department of the Treasury. Functions transferred to General Services Administration (see text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics See Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Office for the Coordination of National Defense Purchases Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved June 27, 1940, to determine most economical and effective methods of purchase of repetitive items common to several agencies and to assign purchase function to agency or agencies best qualified to perform it. Order creating Office revoked Jan. 7, 1941, and records transferred to Executive Office of the President.

Office of the Coordinator of Health,

Welfare, and Related Defense Activities On Nov. 28, 1940, the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, designated Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator of all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting national defense, including those aspects of education under Federal Security Agency (see appendix A). EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941, established within Office for Emergency Management the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, which superseded Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities. (See Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, appendix A.)

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs See Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization See Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, appendix A.

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (Office for Emergency Management) Established by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941, to supersede Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities (see appendix A), set up by Council of National Defense Nov. 28, 1940, to coordinate all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting national defense, including those aspects of education under Federal Security Agency. Terminated by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and functions, duties, powers, personnel, property, records, and funds transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A).

Office of Defense Mobilization Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, to direct, control, and coordinate all mobilization activities of the Government, including production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transport activities. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953, established a new Office of Defense Mobilization which assumed functions of the former ODM, the National Security Resources Board (see appendix A), and critical materials stockpiling functions formerly vested in the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior, and of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Consolidated with Federal Civil Defense

Administration into Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958, and offices of Director and Deputy Director terminated (see also EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, and Office of Emergency Planning, appendix A).

Office of Defense Transportation

Established in Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A) by EO 8989 of Dec. 18, 1941, in order to define further the functions and duties of OEM with respect to state of war and to assure maximum utilization of domestic transportation facilities of the Nation for the successful prosecution of the war. Office assumed duties formerly vested in Transportation Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Terminated by EO 10065 of July 6, 1949, effective July 1, 1949, pursuant to provisions of Second Decontrol Act of 1947, as amended (62 Stat. 342; 50 U.S.C. App. 645).

Office of the Director for Mutual Security See Mutual Security Agency, appendix A.

Office of Drug Abuse Law

Enforcement Established pursuant to EO 11641 of Jan. 28, 1972. Functions transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration (see text) and Office terminated by EO 11727 of July 6, 1973, effective July 1, 1973.

Office of Drug Abuse Policy

Established within Executive Office of the President by act of Mar. 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 242; 21 U.S.C. 1111), to make recommendations to the President with respect to Federal drug abuse functions and to coordinate performance of those functions by Federal departments and agencies. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978.

Office of Economic Adviser to National Emergency Council

Established by EO 6240 of Aug. 3, 1933, in connection with Executive Council, which was later consolidated with National Emergency Council. All records, papers, and property used in preparation of statistical and economic summaries transferred to Central Statistical Board (see appendix A) by EO 7003 of Apr. 8, 1935.

Office of Economic Opportunity

Established within Executive Office of the President by act of Aug. 20, 1964 (78

Stat. 508; 42 U.S.C. 2701), as amended. On July 6, 1973, all OEO programs except three were transferred by administrative action to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; and Housing and Urban Development. The Community Action Program, Economic Development Program, and Legal Services Program were transferred to the Community Services Administration (see appendix A) by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2310; 42 U.S.C. 2941).

Office of Economic Stabilization

Established within Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A) by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, to control inflationary tendencies and vast dislocations which threatened military effort and domestic economic structure. Terminated by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Reestablished within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. Transferred by EO 9762 of July 25, 1946, to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions of Director transferred to Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Office of Economic Warfare See Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

Office of Education Established as an independent agency by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 434; 20 U.S.C. 1); transferred to Department of the Interior in 1869 by act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. 106; 20 U.S.C. 1); subsequently transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. (See also Department of Education, text.)

Those functions, duties, and powers of Federal Security Administrator administered by Office of Education relating to loans to students in technical and professional fields, education, training defense workers, and visual aids for war training were transferred to War Manpower Commission (see appendix A) by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942.

Office for Emergency Management

Established within Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. On Feb. 28, 1941, the President reallocated funds already made

available to Council of National Defense (see appendix A), for administrative and operating expenses of OEM and its constituent agencies. OEM has certain stated functions performed under direction of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management (see appendix A). OEM, primarily a framework within which various civilian war agencies were established, now inactive.

Office of Emergency Planning

Established as successor to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (see appendix A), by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15n). Name changed to Office of Emergency Preparedness (see appendix A) by act of Oct. 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271n).

Office of Emergency Preparedness

Designated by act of Oct. 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271n) to advise and assist the President on policy determination and coordination of emergency preparedness activities. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, and functions transferred to Department of the Treasury, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and General Services Administration (see text), effective July 1, 1973.

Office of Energy Conservation

(Interior) Established on May 7, 1973, by Secretarial Order 2953, to develop programs for energy development, conservation, and efficiency. Functions transferred to the Federal Energy Administration (see appendix A) by the act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Energy Data and Analysis

(Interior) Established on May 7, 1973, by Secretarial Order 2953, to serve as the focal point in the Department of the Interior for coordinating functions related to gathering and analyzing energy data. Functions transferred to Federal Energy Administration (see appendix A) by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Energy Programs

(Commerce) Established by Departmental Organization Order 25-7A, effective Sept. 24, 1975, to carry out industrial energy conservation and utilization programs of Commerce Department. Functions transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7157), effective Oct. 1, 1977, and Office terminated.

Office of Export Control (Board of Economic Warfare) See Administrator of Export Control, appendix A.

Office of Facts and Figures

Established in Office for Emergency Management (see appendix A) by EO 8922 of Oct. 24, 1941, to facilitate dissemination of factual information to American citizens on progress of defense effort and on defense policies and activities. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Office of Field Services (Commerce)

Established by the Secretary on Feb. 1, 1963, by Department Organization Order 40-3, to assist local firms to improve and expand their operations by making available to them the resources and services of the Department.

Terminated by Department Organization Order 40-1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Domestic Commerce (see appendix A).

Office of Fishery Coordination

(Interior) Established by EO 9204 of July 21, 1942, to develop and assure sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to conduct of the war and to coordinate policies, plans, and programs relating to war that affect fishery industries and aquatic food supplies of the United States, its Territories, and possessions. The order designated Secretary of the Interior as Fishery Coordinator. Terminated by EO 9649 of Oct. 29, 1945.

Office of Foreign Commerical Services

(Commerce) Established by the Secretary on Feb. 1, 1963, and operated under Department Organization Order 40-4. Abolished on Sept. 15, 1970, by Department Organization Order 40-2A and functions transferred to the Bureau of International Commerce (see appendix A).

Office of Foreign Direct Investments

Established within the Department of Commerce on Jan. 2, 1968, by Departmental Organization Order 25-3 to carry out the provisions of EO 11387 of Jan. 1, 1968. Controls on foreign investments terminated Jan. 29, 1974.

Office of Foreign Economic

Coordination (State) Established by departmental order of June 24, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations. Abolished by Departmental

order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management.

Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (State) As announced by the White House on Nov. 21, 1942, Office was organized to plan and administer measures for relief and rehabilitation abroad of victims of war, including provision of food, housing, clothing, and medical supplies, in territories occupied by armed forces of the United Nations. Consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established that agency.

Office of the General Sales Manager (Agriculture) Established by Secretary of Agriculture on Feb. 29, 1976, to improve the Department's ability to develop export policy and assist in orderly export marketing of agricultural commodities. Consolidated with Foreign Agricultural Service (see text) by Secretary's Memorandum 2001 of Nov. 29, 1979.

Office of Geography (Interior) Function of standardizing foreign name places was placed in Interior by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 456; 43 U.S.C. 364), conjointly with the Board on Geographic Names. Functions transferred to Department of Defense by memorandum of understanding by the Departments of the Interior and Defense and the Bureau of the Budget on March 9, 1968.

Office of Government Reports Established July 1, 1939, to perform functions of National Emergency Council abolished pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Established as administrative unit of Executive Office of the President by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, to prepare reports concerning programs of Federal agencies, check on accomplishments, and recommend steps to overcome obstacles. Act of June 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 247), authorized annual appropriations for OGR. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Reestablished within Executive Office of the President by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, which transferred to its functions of the Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division of Office of War

Mobilization and Reconversion (see appendix A), and functions transferred from Bureau of Special Services of Office of War Information to Bureau of the Budget (see appendix A) by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Subsequent to enactment of act approved July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 588), functions of OGR were restricted to advertising liaison, motion picture liaison, and operation of library. Terminated June 30, 1948.

Office of Home Economics (Agriculture) See Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, appendix A.

Office of the Housing Expediter Established within Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by letter of the President, dated Dec. 12, 1945, to first Housing Expediter asking him to assume such a role. As defined in EO 9686 of Jan. 26, 1946, functions of Housing Expediter were to carry out an emergency housing program. Housing Expediter was confirmed in position of National Housing Administrator on Feb. 6, 1946.

Office of the Housing Expediter was established by Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 208; 50 U.S.C. App. 1822). EO 9820 of Jan. 11, 1947, segregated functions of Office of Housing Expediter and National Housing Administrator.

EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947, effective Apr. 1, 1947, transferred to OHE all housing functions of Civilian Production Administration. EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947, transferred to OHE all rent control functions of Office of Temporary Controls, effective May 4, 1947.

Office terminated by EO 10276 of July 31, 1951, and functions transferred to Economic Stabilization Agency (see Office of Rent Stabilization, appendix A) and Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A).

Office of Human Development (HEW) Named changed to Office of Human Development Services (see text) and component units transferred to or reorganized under new administrations within the Office by Secretary's reorganization order of July 26, 1977.

Office of Import Programs Established by Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (see appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Office of Industrial Relations (Navy)

Activated Sept. 14, 1945. Superseded June 22, 1966, by Office of Civilian Manpower Management (see appendix A).

Office of Inter-American Affairs An order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President Aug. 16, 1940, established Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. Office was succeeded by Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, created in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8840 of July 30, 1941, to serve as coordination center of cultural and commercial relations with other American Republics. Name changed to Office of Inter-American Affairs by EO 9532 of Mar. 23, 1945. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, transferred information functions to Department of State. Terminated by EO 9710 of Apr. 10, 1946, and functions transferred to Department of State, effective May 20, 1946, where it functioned as Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 7, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Office of Intergovernmental Relations Established by EO 11455 of Feb. 14, 1969, to strengthen Federal, State, and local relations. All functions of the Office transferred to the Domestic Council by EO 11690 of Dec. 14, 1972.

Office of Land Use Coordination (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 725 of July 12, 1937, to assist in coordinating policies and administering Department's land use, water use, and credit activities within the Department, and with State agencies. Abolished Jan. 1, 1944, by General Departmental Circular 21, functions to be administered by a Land Use Coordinator.

Office of Land Use and Water Planning (Interior) Established within Department of the Interior on May 7, 1973, by Secretarial Order No. 2953. Abolished by Secretarial Order No. 2988 of Mar. 11, 1976.

Office of Lend-Lease Administration Established by EO 8926, of Oct. 28, 1941, to replace Division of Defense Aid Reports (see appendix A), established by EO 8751, of May 2, 1941, within Office for Emergency Management to administer act of Mar. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31; 22 U.S.C. 411-19). The act, generally known as the Lend-Lease Act, provided for manufacture, procurement,

lending, leasing, transferring, or selling of defense articles for export to such nation whose defense the President found to be vital to defense of the United States.

Office consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Office of Marine Affairs (Interior) Established by the Secretary on Apr. 30, 1970, replacing the Office of Marine Resources, which had been created by the Secretary on Oct. 22, 1968. Responsible for marine affairs programs including international, deep ocean, continental shelf, marine technology, and associated environmental considerations. Abolished by the Secretary on Dec. 4, 1970.

Office of Minerals Exploration (Interior) Established pursuant to act of Aug. 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641), to provide Federal financial assistance in conducting exploration program for mineral reserves. Functions transferred to Geological Survey (see text) by Secretary's Order 2886 of Feb. 26, 1965, to be effective July 1, 1965.

Office of Minerals Mobilization (Interior) Established by Secretary of the Interior to carry out functions delegated to him pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by EO 10574 of Nov. 5, 1954, and by order of the Office of Defense Mobilization, later Office of Emergency Planning, with respect to strategic and critical metals and minerals and to solid fuels and the distribution of petroleum coke. Succeeded by Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels (see appendix A) on Nov. 2, 1962.

Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis (Interior) Established on May 21, 1976, by combining the Office of Minerals Policy Development and the Office of Research and Development, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262). Was primary minerals policy analysis office for the Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals.

Abolished by Secretarial Order 3070 on Sept. 30, 1981; functions transferred to Bureau of Mines (Interior) (see text).

Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels (Interior) Established by the Secretary on Oct. 26, 1962. Abolished and its powers, functions, and responsibilities reassigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Minerals and Energy Policy) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary—

Mineral Resources, effective Oct. 22, 1971.

Office of Minority Business Enterprise (Commerce) Name changed to Minority Business Development Agency (see text) by Secretarial Order DOO-254A of Nov. 1, 1979.

Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations See National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, appendix A.

Office of Naval Material Established by act of Mar. 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 68; 10 U.S.C. 5111). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188). (See Naval Material Command, text.)

Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Navy) Established by Secretary of the Navy to administer 3 Naval Petroleum Reserves in California and Wyoming and 3 Naval Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado and Utah, as required by law (10 U.S.C. 7421-7438). Administration of and jurisdiction over Reserves transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7156), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection (HUD) Abolished and certain functions transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner (HUD) and to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development (HUD) (see text). Primary enabling legislation, the Self-Help Development Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2119; 42 U.S.C. 8121), repealed by sec. 313(a) of Public Law 97-35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 398), effective Oct. 1, 1981; actual abolishment of office and transfer of functions carried out by Secretarial order.

Office of Oil and Gas (Interior) Established by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior May 6, 1946, in response to a Presidential letter of May 3, 1946, to develop, evaluate, and coordinate information to provide sound bases for Government oil and gas policies. Transferred to the Federal Energy Administration (see appendix A) by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War (Interior) By Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, Secretary of the Interior was designated Petroleum Coordinator

for National Defense, later approved Petroleum Coordinator for War by Presidential letter of Apr. 20, 1942. Authorized to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with production, refining, transporting, and marketing of petroleum, particularly where those functions pertained to defense affairs. EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, abolished Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and transferred functions, records, personnel, property, and funds to Petroleum Administration for War (see appendix A).

Office of Preparedness (General Services Administration) Name changed to Federal Preparedness Agency by Administrator's order of June 26, 1975.

Office of Price Administration Established by EO 8734 of Apr. 11, 1941, combining Price and Consumer Divisions of National Defense Advisory Commission, to avoid inflation by stabilization of prices and rents, prevent speculation, profiteering, hoarding, and manipulation by regulating prices and pricing practices. Name changed to Office of Price Administration by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941, which transferred Civilian Allocation Division to Office of Production Management (see appendix A). Additional legislation delegated other powers to agency, such as rationing of scarce commodities to consumers. Consolidated with other agencies into Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, except Financial Reporting Division, which was transferred to Federal Trade Commission (see text).

Office of Price Stabilization (ESA) Established by General Order 2 of Economic Stabilization Administrator on Jan. 24, 1951. Director of Price Stabilization was provided for in EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, issued pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note). Office served to establish price ceilings to stabilize cost of living and to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

Office of Product Standards Policy

(Commerce) Formerly separate operating unit under the Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation. Transferred to National Bureau of Standards (Commerce) by departmental reorganization order, effective Apr. 27, 1982 (see text).

Office of Production Management

Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941, to formulate and execute in the public interest measures to increase and regulate production of defense materials and provision of emergency plant facilities, and to insure effective coordination of Government activities toward those ends. Office abolished by EO 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, and personnel, records, property, and funds transferred to War Production Board (see appendix A).

Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering See Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Office of Rail Public Counsel

Established by act of Feb. 5, 1976 (90 Stat. 51; 49 U.S.C. 26B) to represent the public interest in safe, efficient, reliable, and economical rail transportation services. Terminated Dec. 1, 1979, due to lack of funding.

Office of Records and Information Management (GSA)

Functions transferred by Administrator's decision from the National Archives and Records Service (GSA) to GSA's Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (see text), effective in GSA regions Jan. 10, 1982; in Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1982.

Office of Regional Economic Development (Commerce)

Established by Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 6, 1966, pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 552; 42 U.S.C. 3121), to assist in the administration of title V of the act, and provide and evaluate information to aid the Assistant Secretary in designating economic development regions; assist the States in establishing regional action planning commissions within designated regions; provide continuing advice, information, and assistance to the regional commissions on the preparation of economic development plans; and maintain a continuous review of the progress and activities of the regional commissions. Abolished by Department Order 5A, Dec. 22, 1966, and functions vested in the Economic Development

Administration (see text).

Office of Rent Stabilization (ESA)

Established by General Order 9 of Economic Stabilization Administrator on July 31, 1951, pursuant to Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 193, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 1881 et seq.), and EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and 10276 of July 31, 1951, to be responsible for effective development and administration of an appropriate program of rent stabilization. Act approved Apr. 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 1884 note), provided for liquidation of Office no later than July 31, 1953. Abolished by EO 10475 of July 31, 1953, and functions transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization (see appendix A).

Office of Revenue Sharing (Treasury)

Established by Secretary of the Treasury to administer general revenue sharing programs authorized in title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 919; 31 U.S.C. 1221), as amended, and title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 999; 42 U.S.C. 6721). Transferred from Office of the Secretary to Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance) by Treasury Department Order 242, Revision 1, of May 17, 1976.

Office of Road Inquiry See Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Office of Rural Areas Development (Agriculture)

Established by Secretary's memorandum in 1961 (revised Sept. 21, 1962), to furnish assistance in the economic improvement of rural areas. Name changed to Rural Community Development Service (see appendix A) by Secretary's Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 24, 1965.

Office of Salary Stabilization (ESA)

See Salary Stabilization Board, appendix A.

Office of Saline Water (Interior)

Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary by act of July 29, 1971 (85 Stat. 159; 42 U.S.C. 1959 et seq.), which authorized research on and development of practical means for economic production, from sea or other saline water, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial uses, and for related studies and research. Merged with Office of Water Resources Research (see appendix A) to form Office of Water Research and Technology (see text) by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Office of Science and Technology Established by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, effective June 8, 1962, to advise and assist the President to ensure that science and technology are used in interest of national security and general welfare. Office abolished and functions transferred to the National Science Foundation (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973.

Office of Scientific Research and Development Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941, to assure adequate provision for research on scientific and medical problems relating to national defense. Terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, and all personnel, property, contracts, records, and funds transferred to National Military Establishment (see appendix A) for liquidation, effective Dec. 31, 1947.

Office of Selective Service Records Established by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (sec. 1, 61 Stat. 31; 50 U.S.C. App. 321), to liquidate Selective Service System (see appendix A) established by Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 50 U.S.C. App. 301–318 note). Transferred to the Selective Service System (see text) by Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604; 50 U.S.C. App. 451).

Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War See Solid Fuels Administration for War, appendix A.

Office of Space and Terrestrial Applications (NASA) and Office of Space Science (NASA) Combined to form Office of Space Science and Applications (NASA), effective Nov. 9, 1981, by Administrator's announcement of Sept. 29, 1981 (see text).

Office of Space Transportation Operations (NASA) and Office of Space Transportation Systems (NASA) Combined to form new Office of Space Transportation Systems (NASA), effective July 1982.

Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations Name changed to Office of the United States Trade Representative (see text) by EO 12188 of Jan. 4, 1980.

Office of Standards Development (NRC) A Commission-created unit within NRC. Office abolished and functions merged with other NRC operating units (see text).

Office of State Technical Services Established by the Secretary of

Commerce, on Nov. 19, 1965, pursuant to the act of Sept. 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 697; 15 U.S.C. 1351), to administer and coordinate the State Technical Services program. Abolished by the Secretary, effective June 30, 1970.

Office of Strategic Services By Military Order of June 13, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (see appendix A), exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred to Office of War Information (see appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, was designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Functions, as modified by EO 9312 of Mar. 9, 1943, were to collect and analyze such strategic information as required by Joint Chiefs of Staff for military operations and planning and conducting special operations not assigned to other Government agencies. EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, provided for termination of Office of Strategic Services, effective Oct. 1, 1945, and for distribution of its functions to Department of State and War Department. The records of the Office of Strategic Services are under the control of the Executive Director or Executive Secretary of the Strategic Services Unit, Box 8286, Southwest Station, Washington, D.C. 20024.

Office of the Supervising Architect On July 4, 1836, legislation was passed authorizing construction of the Treasury Building at Washington, D.C.; on July 6, an architect was appointed by the President. In 1853 a Construction Branch was created within the Treasury Department to handle matters pertaining to construction of Federal buildings under control of the Department. By Sept. 30, 1855, this branch became known as the Bureau of Construction under control of the Supervising Architect. Supervising Architect assumed the function of maintenance of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia and duties in connection with certain Federal buildings within the District of Columbia. EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, created Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury became one of the offices of Public Buildings Branch of the Division. Office of the Supervising Architect was transferred to Federal Works Agency (see appendix A) under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939 when Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Bureau of

Buildings Management of National Park Service, Department of the Interior, so far as latter was concerned with operation of public buildings for other departments or agencies, and U.S. Housing Corporation (see appendix A) were consolidated into Public Buildings Administration (see appendix A) of Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

Office of Surplus Property Established in Procurement Division of the Treasury Department pursuant to EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944, and Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765; 5 U.S.C. App. 1611 note), under general direction of Surplus Property Board established by same legislation, to conduct the organization and procedures of field offices providing for disposal of Government surplus property. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9541 of Apr. 19, 1945, effective May 1, 1945. Terminated by EO 9643 of Oct. 19, 1945, and activities and personnel transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective Nov. 5, 1945, where they were continued under War Assets Corporation (see appendix A).

Office of Technical Services

Designated a constituent unit of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce by Department Order 179, July 23, 1962. Functions transferred to National Bureau of Standards (see text) by Order 90, Jan. 30, 1964.

Office of Telecommunications Policy

Established within Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970, to supervise national communications matters. Abolished and certain functions transferred to the President with all other functions transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978.

Office of Temporary Controls

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, consolidating the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Price Administration, and Civilian Production Administration (see appendix A) into one agency. EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947, transferred from Civilian Production Administration of OTC to Housing Expediter all functions with respect to Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, effective Apr. 1, 1947. Act of Congress approved Mar. 31, 1947 (sec. 3, 61 Stat.

36; 50 U.S.C. App. 983 note), transferred from Office of Price Administration of OTC to Secretary of Agriculture all functions with respect to distribution and price of sugar and sugar products.

EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947, provided for redistribution of remaining functions and for termination of OTC, effective June 1, 1947. Rent control functions transferred to Housing Expediter, effective May 4. Price control over rice transferred to Secretary of Agriculture, effective May 4. Office of Price Administration functions relative to claims and overpayments in connection with subsidies and relative to price adjustments under certain Federal contracts transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective May 4. Civilian Production Administration functions transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective May 1. All other functions transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective June 1, 1947.

Office of Territorial Affairs (Interior)

Established by Secretarial Order 2951 of Feb. 6, 1973, for the promotion of economic, social, and political development of territories of Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Abolished by Departmental Manual Release 2270 of June 6, 1980, and functions transferred to Office of Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs (see text).

Office of Territories Established by the Secretary of the Interior on July 28, 1950. Powers, functions, and responsibilities reassigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management, Department of the Interior (see appendix A) by Secretarial Order 2942, effective July 1, 1971.

Office of Textiles Established by Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (see appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Established to administer the expanded program of State-Federal vocational rehabilitation provided by the act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374; 29 U.S.C. 31 note). Other duties were delegated

pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954 (68 Stat. 652) and of 1965 (79 Stat. 1282); International Health Research Act (74 Stat. 364; 22 U.S.C. 2101 note); and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1691 note). Redesignated Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (see appendix A) on Jan. 28, 1963.

Office of War Information Established within Office of Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, to consolidate into one agency war information functions of the Government—foreign and domestic. The order consolidated Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, Division of Information of Office for Emergency Management, and Foreign Information Service—Outpost, Publications, and Pictorial Branches of Coordinator of Information. Authorized to formulate and carry out, through use of press, radio, motion pictures, and other facilities, information programs designed to provide intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of status and progress of war effort and of war policies, activities, and aims of the Government. Abolished by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Bureau of Special Services (see Office of Government Reports, appendix A) and functions with respect to review of publications of Federal agencies transferred to Bureau of the Budget. Foreign information activities transferred to Department of State (see text).

Office of War Mobilization

Established by EO 9347 of May 27, 1943. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by EO 9488 of Oct. 3, 1944. (See paragraph below.)

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Established pursuant to act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785; 50 U.S.C. App. 1651 note) as successor to Office of War Mobilization, established by EO 9347 of May 27, 1943, to develop unified programs and establish policies for maximum use of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for effective use of national manpower not in Armed Forces and for adjustment of civilian economy, and to formulate reconversion plans to meet problems arising out of transition from war to peace. Consolidated with other agencies

by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, to form Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A). Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division transferred to Office of Government Reports (see appendix A), reestablished by same order. Certain other functions transferred to the President and Secretary of Commerce.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Advisory Board

Established by act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788; 50 U.S.C. App. 1651 note), to advise Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and to make appropriate recommendations. Transferred to Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Office of Water Resources Research (Interior)

Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary by Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329, 80 Stat. 129; 42 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.), as amended, which authorized the development of new technology and more efficient methods for resolving local, State, and nationwide water resource problems, training of water scientists and engineers through on-the-job-participation in research work, and furnishing of information about ongoing and completed research. Merged with Office of Saline Water (see appendix A) to form Office of Water Research and Technology (see text) by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Official Register Section 2 of act of Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1105; 44 U.S.C. 48, 280a) vested function of preparing Official Register in Director of the Census. Function transferred from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to Civil Service Commission by section 10 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933, act of Aug. 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956; 5 U.S.C. 654), which repealed section 2 of act of Mar. 3, 1925, provided that Register be compiled and published each year by Civil Service Commission (see appendix A) and contain list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, the salaries of which are paid from Treasury of the United States, with register showing name, official title, salary, compensation and emoluments, legal residence, and place of employment. Register did not list postmasters or

assistant postmasters, or officers of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps unless assigned as administrative officers.

The act of Aug. 28, 1935, was repealed by the act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 427), and last Official Register published was for the year 1959.

Ohio River Basin Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Oil Import Administration (Interior)

Established by Proc. 3279 of Mar. 10, 1959. On Oct. 22, 1971, the Administration was merged into the Office of Oil and Gas (see appendix A).

Oil Import Appeals Board Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Mar. 13, 1959. On Dec. 23, 1971, the Board was made a part of the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

Oil Pipelines Functions relating to transportation of oil by pipeline, including pipeline valuation and rate setting, assigned to Interstate Commerce Commission by act of Feb. 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379; 49 U.S.C. 1). Functions transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7155), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Operations Advisory Group

Established by EO 11905 of Feb. 18, 1976, to consider and develop a policy recommendation, including any dissents, for the President prior to his decision on each special activity in support of national foreign policy objectives; to conduct periodic review of certain programs; to give approval for specific sensitive intelligence collection operations; and to conduct periodic review of ongoing sensitive intelligence collection operations. Abolished by President's Directive No. 2 of Jan. 20, 1977.

Operations Coordinating Board

Established by EO 10483 of Sept. 2, 1953 (superseded by EO 10700 of Feb. 25, 1957), to assist in effective coordination among certain agencies of certain functions relating to national security and to provide for integrated implementation of national security policies by these agencies. EO 10700 revoked by EO 10920 of Feb. 18, 1961, thus terminating the Board.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission

Established by act of June 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 238, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 17k note), to conduct a nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and

opportunities, through Federal agencies, States, and private groups, and to determine from data compiled, necessary resources and opportunities to meet future requirements. Final report submitted to the President in January 1962 and terminated on Sept. 1, 1962.

Overseas Private Investment

Corporation Transferred to U.S.

International Development Cooperation Agency (see text), as a separate agency within the Agency, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979.

Pacific Northwest River Basins

Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

(Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1613, Supplement 1, of May 8, 1967, to assist in the maintenance of free competitive practices in the marketing of livestock, meat, and poultry, as well as meat and poultry products. Consolidated into Agricultural Marketing Service (see text) by Secretary's Memorandum 1927 of Jan. 15, 1978.

Panama Canal Operation of piers at Atlantic and Pacific terminals transferred to Panama Railroad by EO 7021 of Apr. 19, 1935; operations carried on with funds of Panama Railroad. Panama Canal reestablished as Canal Zone Government (see appendix A) by act approved Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82).

Panama Canal Company Established by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1076), as amended, to maintain and operate the Panama Canal, conduct business operations involving the canal and the civil government of the Canal Zone. Abolished and superseded by the Panama Canal Commission (see text) (93 Stat. 454; 22 U.S.C. 3601).

Panama Railroad Company

Incorporated Apr. 7, 1849, by New York State Legislature. Operated under private control until 1881, when original French Canal Co. acquired most of its stock. Company and its successor, New Panama Canal Co., operated railroad as a common carrier and also as an adjunct in attempts to construct a canal. In 1904 their shares of stock in Panama Railroad Co. passed to ownership of the United States as a part of assets of New Panama Canal Co., purchased under Spooner Act of June 28, 1902 (34 Stat. 481). Remaining shares purchased from private owners in 1905. Pursuant to

requirements of Government Corporation Control Act, approved Dec. 6, 1945, Panama Railroad Co. was reincorporated by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1075; Temp. Sup. 9 to Cum. Sup. 2, Canal Zone Code). Reestablished as Panama Canal Co. by act approved Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82). (See Panama Canal Commission, text.)

By letter of Mar. 29, 1961, the President directed that the Secretary of the Army discontinue by Apr. 20, 1961, the commercial operations of the Company.

Patent Office The Department of State administered provisions of the first patent act, with authority for granting patents vested in a board comprising the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General. The Patent Act of 1793 transferred such authority to the Secretary of State, abolished the board, and substituted for an examination system a registration system which functioned for 43 years. In October 1802 the Patent Office became a bureau in the Department of State, with a Superintendent of Patents in charge. The Office was reorganized in 1836 (5 Stat. 117) under a Commissioner of Patents. On Apr. 1, 1925, the Office was transferred from the Department of Interior, where it had been since 1849, to the Department of Commerce (see text) by EO 4175 of Mar. 17, 1925.

Pay Board See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Peace Corps Established as an agency of the Department of State by EO 10924 of Mar. 1, 1961, and continued in existence under the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612; 22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) pursuant to EO 11041 of Aug. 6, 1962. Functions, powers, and responsibilities transferred to ACTION by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971. Transferred from ACTION to become an independent agency within the executive branch, and all functions relating to the Peace Corps transferred from Director of ACTION to Director of Peace Corps, by Public Law 97-113 of Dec. 29, 1981 (95 Stat. 1540; 22 U.S.C. 2501-1).

Pension Office The act of Mar. 2, 1833 (4 Stat. 668) provided for a Commissioner of Pensions. Continued by act of Mar. 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 779), and other acts as the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions until the act of Mar. 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 5 U.S.C. 481),

established the Department of the Interior and transferred the Office of the new Department where it became a bureau. EO 5398 of July 21, 1930, consolidated the Bureau of Pensions along with other bureaus and agencies to form the Veterans Administration.

Perry's Victory Memorial Commission Created by act approved Mar. 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322) to maintain Perry's victory memorial at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. By act approved June 2, 1936, administration of Memorial was transferred to National Park Service under direction of Secretary of the Interior. By terms of act Commission terminated and its membership reconstituted as an advisory board to Secretary of the Interior in future administration of Memorial.

Pesticides Certain functions relating to pesticides of the Food and Drug Administration (HEW), Department of the Interior, and Agricultural Research Service transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (Interior) Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061) by Secretary's Order 2591 of Oct. 3, 1950, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and continued by Order 2614 of Jan. 25, 1951 pursuant to EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and DPA Delegation 1 of Jan. 24, 1951, to administer program for development and execution of policies and programs for meeting military, Government, industrial, and civilian requirements for petroleum and gas. Abolished Apr. 30, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2755 of Apr. 23, 1954.

Petroleum Administration for War Established by EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, which abolished Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War (see appendix A) and transferred functions to new Administration. Purpose was to coordinate and centralize war policies and activities of the Government relating to petroleum and to provide adequate supplies of petroleum for successful prosecution of the war and other essential purposes. Terminated by EO 9718 of May 3, 1946, effective May 8, 1946.

Petroleum Administrative Board Established by Secretary of the Interior on Sept. 11, 1933, as code authority for

petroleum industry except in labor matters. Terminated Mar. 31, 1936, under EO 7076 of June 15, 1935. Under authority of the act approved Feb. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30), the President on Dec. 1, 1937 (EO 7756), designated and appointed Secretary of the Interior as agent of the President to execute powers and functions vested in the President by the act (except sec. 4) and authorized Secretary of the Interior to establish a Petroleum Conservation Division, to assist in administering act. Records of Petroleum Administrative Board and Petroleum Labor Policy Board housed with Petroleum Conservation Division in Office of Oil and Gas (see appendix A), acting as custodian for Secretary of the Interior.

Petroleum Labor Policy Board On Oct. 10, 1933, Planning and Coordination Committee recommended in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, who was Administrator of Code of Fair Competition for Petroleum Industry, that a bipartisan labor board be established to aid him in supervision and enforcement of labor provisions of petroleum code. Administrator approved the recommendation and established a board of seven members. Acting on recommendation of Solicitor of Department of the Interior, Administrator on Dec. 19, 1933, reorganized Petroleum Labor Policy Board by making it nonpartisan. By order of Mar. 8, 1935, Administrator confirmed creation of this board. Terminated on Mar. 31, 1936, when Petroleum Administrative Board was abolished by EO 7076 of June 15, 1935. (See Petroleum Administrative Board, above.)

Petroleum Reserves Corporation See War Assets Corporation, appendix A.

Philippine Alien Property Administration Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9789 of Oct. 14, 1946, as amended by EO 9818 of Jan. 7, 1947, to execute provisions of Philippine Property Act of 1946, which provided for retention by the U.S. Government of real and personal property in the Philippines owned or later acquired, and for administration of Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, in the Philippines, subsequent to independence, such property to be transferred to the Republic of the Philippines under specific statutory conditions. Administration abolished and functions transferred to

Department of Justice by EO 10254 of June 15, 1951, effective June 29, 1951, issued pursuant to General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 699).

Philippine War Damage Commission

Established by Philippine Rehabilitation Act, approved Apr. 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 128; 50 U.S.C. App. 1751 note), to make compensation for casualties in the Philippines occurring after Dec. 7, 1941, and before Oct. 1, 1945, as a result of World War II. Terminated on Mar. 31, 1951, pursuant to General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 712).

Post Office Department The Postal Service was created when Benjamin Franklin became Postmaster General, July 26, 1775, under the Continental Congress. Temporarily established by the Congress by act of Sept. 22, 1789 (1 Stat. 70). The Post Office Department became an executive department by act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. 283; 39 U.S.C. 301, 302), although the Postmaster General had been a member of the President's Cabinet since 1829.

Subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of the Department and established various positions responsible for specific functions. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, abolished the offices of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General and provided for a Deputy Postmaster General and four Assistant Postmasters General. Reorganized as an independent agency (see United States Postal Service, text) in the executive branch by act of Aug. 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 719; 39 U.S.C. prec. 101 note), effective July 1, 1971.

Postal Savings System Established by act of June 25, 1910 (39 U.S.C. 5203, 5205), to provide facilities for deposit of savings at interest, with the security of the U.S. Government for repayment. Act of Mar. 28, 1966 (80 Stat. 92; 39 U.S.C. 5225-5229) provided for closing of the System.

Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy

Established July 30, 1954, by decision of the President, to evaluate all factors pertaining to continued development of energy supplies, resources and fuels in the United States, to strengthen national defense, provide orderly growth, assure supplies for expanding national economy and any future emergency; and to review factors affecting requirements and supplies of major sources of energy. Abolished by direction of the President,

Mar. 12, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior (see text).

Presidential Clemency Board

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11803 of Sept. 16, 1974, to examine cases of persons applying for Executive clemency. Amended by EO 11837 of Jan. 30, 1975. Submitted final recommendations to the President on Sept. 15, 1975, and thereby terminated pursuant to EO 11878 of Sept. 10, 1975. Remaining administrative duties transferred to Attorney General.

President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse

Established by EO 11076 of Jan. 15, 1963, to make studies and recommend to the President legislation necessary to improve the effectiveness of programs and operations directed toward the prevention of narcotic and nonnarcotic drug abuse and the rehabilitation of habitual drug misusers. Submitted final report Nov. 1, 1963, and terminated pursuant to EO establishing it.

President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space

Established by act of Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 979; 3 U.S.C. 101 note), to study problem of providing adequate space for White House Office and other agencies of Executive Office of the President. Terminated June 30, 1957, pursuant to act of Jan. 25, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization

Established by EO 10432 of Jan. 24, 1953, to advise the President, Assistant to the President, and Director, Bureau of the Budget with respect to changes in organization and activities of executive branch which would promote economy and efficiency in the operations of that branch. Abolished by EO 10917 of Feb. 10, 1961, and functions transferred to Director, Bureau of the Budget, for termination.

President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy

Established by EO 10918 of Feb. 16, 1961, to study and to advise and make recommendations to the President with respect to policies that may be followed by labor, management, or the public which will promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living, and increased productivity. Abolished by EO 11710 of Apr. 4, 1973.

President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization

Established by the President on Apr. 5, 1969, to review the organization of the executive branch of the Government. Having completed assigned agenda, Council terminated on May 7, 1971.

President's Advisory Council on Management Improvement

Established by EO 11509 of Feb. 11, 1970, to provide advice and assistance on Government management problems and to make recommendations for improving efficiency of governmentwide operations. Inactive as of June 30, 1973.

President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Established by EO 10656 of Feb. 6, 1956, to conduct an objective review of foreign intelligence activities of the Government and to periodically report its findings to the President. EO 10656 revoked by EO 10938 of May 4, 1961, terminated the Board.

President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 10207 of Jan. 23, 1951, to make a thorough examination of laws, practices, and procedures concerning protection of the Nation against treason, espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and operation of and need for changes in such laws, practices, and procedures. EO 10207 revoked by EO 10305 of Nov. 14, 1951, terminated the Commission.

President's Commission on the Status of Women

Established by EO 10980 of Dec. 14, 1961, to review progress and make recommendation for constructive action to overcome discrimination in Government and private employment on the basis of sex. Submitted its final report to the President on Oct. 11, 1963. (See EO 11126 of Nov. 1, 1963.)

President's Committee on Consumer Interests

Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964, to consider Federal policies and programs of primary importance to consumers or unmet consumer needs which can be met through Federal action, and to consider means of communicating consumer views to the Federal departments and agencies. Abolished by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971.

President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School

Established by act of July 26, 1956 (70 Stat. 676; 20 U.S.C. 331 note), to study major

problems relating to post-high school education in the United States, to stimulate active and systematic attack on the problems, and to develop proposals in this field. Terminated Dec. 31, 1957. Certain activities continued by Bureau of Higher Education, Office of Education.

President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped Established by EO 10640 of Oct. 10, 1955, continuing the Committee established pursuant to act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), to facilitate development of maximum employment opportunities for physically and mentally handicapped. Superseded by President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped established by EO 10994 of Feb. 14, 1962 (see text).

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Established by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, as amended by EO 11114 of June 22, 1963, to review employment practices of Federal contractors and the Government, and to recommend steps which should be taken and adopt such rules and regulations and issue such orders as necessary to achieve more fully the national policy of nondiscrimination in employment within the executive branch and by Government contractors. Abolished and functions transferred to Department of Labor and U.S. Civil Service Commission (see appendix A) by EO 11246 of Sept. 24, 1965.

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing Established by EO 11063 of Nov. 20, 1962, to supervise and coordinate activities of various departments and agencies in preventing discrimination in housing and related facilities they own or operate. Inactive as of June 30, 1968.

President's Committee on Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service Established by EO 10728 of Sept. 6, 1957, to review operation of program for fund-raising campaigns within executive branch. Abolished by EO 10927 of Mar. 18, 1961, and functions transferred to Chairman of U.S. Civil Service Commission (see appendix A).

President's Committee on Government Contracts The Government Contract Committee, commonly known as President's Committee on Government Contracts, was established by EO 10479 of Aug. 13, 1953, to make more effective the nondiscrimination provision in

Government contracts. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and records and property transferred to President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (see appendix A).

President's Committee on Government Employment Policy Established by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955, to advise the President concerning conformity of department and agency personnel practices with nondiscrimination policy specified by order. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and functions transferred to President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (See appendix A).

President's Committee on the Implementation of the Federal Employee-Management Relations Program Established by EO 10988 of Jan. 17, 1962, to advise the President with respect to any problem arising out of completion of agreements pursuant to recognition of employee organizations and report to the President on proposed standards of conduct for employee organizations and proposed code of fair labor practices in the Federal service. Terminated upon submission of report to the President, June 21, 1963.

President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime The Committee, consisting of the Attorney General as Chairman, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Secretary of Labor, was established by EO 10940 of May 11, 1961, to stimulate coordination among the Federal agencies engaged in promoting the welfare of the younger citizens of the United States and to make more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime. Terminated by EO 11529 of Apr. 24, 1970.

President's Committee on Manpower Established by EO 11152 of Apr. 15, 1964, to assist in carrying out Federal functions under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 23; 42 U.S.C. 2571), as amended. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

President's Committee on Migratory Labor Appointed by letter of the President, Aug. 26, 1954; formally established by EO 10894 of Nov. 15, 1960, to assess needs of migratory workers and stimulate programs toward improving their living and working

conditions. Terminated Jan. 6, 1964, by the Secretary of Labor by letter to the members, with approval of the President.

President's Committee on Science and Technology Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 468; 42 U.S.C. 6633), to survey, examine, and analyze the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978 pursuant to EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978.

President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers Established by the President on Apr. 3, 1956, as the National Committee for Development of Scientists and Engineers, to stimulate nongovernmental efforts to increase quantity and quality of scientists and engineers. Name changed on May 7, 1957. Final report submitted Dec. 17, 1958; expired Dec. 31, 1958.

President's Committee for Traffic Safety Established by letter of the President, Apr. 14, 1954, continued by EO 10858 of Jan. 13, 1960, and amended by EO 10968 of Oct. 10, 1961, to promote State and community application of the Action Program of traffic safety measures. Abolished by EO 11382 of Nov. 28, 1967.

President's Council on Aging Established by EO 11022 of May 14, 1962, to maintain a continuing review and coordination of Federal activities on aging. Inactive.

President's Council on Equal Opportunity Established by EO 11197 of Feb. 5, 1965, to assist Federal departments and agencies to coordinate civil rights programs and activities, and to recommend to the President policies, programs, actions, and changes in law as will promote the purposes of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964 and other Federal laws relating to civil rights. Abolished by EO 11247 of Sept. 24, 1965, and functions transferred to the Attorney General.

President's Council on Physical Fitness Established by EO 11074 of Jan. 8, 1963, and name changed to President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports by EO 11398 of Mar. 4, 1968.

President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966, as amended by EO 11359A and 11402 of June 29, 1967, and Mar. 29, 1968, respectively, to review plans and programs of the

Federal agencies for or affecting outdoor recreation and natural beauty and make recommendations to the President on matters of policy in these fields. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

President's Council on Youth Fitness Established by EO 10673 of July 16, 1956, as amended, to support existing programs and recommended additional programs which would enhance the fitness of American youth. Name changed to President's Council on Physical Fitness (see appendix A) by EO 11074 of Jan. 8, 1963.

President's Council on Youth Opportunity Established by EO 11330 of Mar. 5, 1967, to coordinate youth opportunity programs of employment, education, recreation, and health services. Inactive as of June 30, 1971.

President's Economic Policy Board Established by EO 11808 of Sept. 30, 1974, as amended, to oversee the formulation, coordination, and implementation of all economic policy. Terminated by EO 11975 of Mar. 7, 1977.

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board Established by EO 11460 of Mar. 20, 1969, to advise the President concerning activities comprising the overall national intelligence effort. Abolished by EO 11984 of May 4, 1977.

President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, to provide general guidance and direction to the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska (see appendix A). Superseded by the Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic Development by EO 11386 of Dec. 28, 1967.

President's Science Advisory Committee Established by the President on Apr. 20, 1951, and reconstituted on Nov. 22, 1957, to advise the President in matters relating to science and technology. Terminated with Office of Science and Technology (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1973.

President's Special Committee on Disarmament Problems Established by the President on Aug. 5, 1955, to assist the Special Assistant to the President to reach a sound disarmament agreement. Dissolved in February 1958.

President's War Relief Control Board Established by EO 9205 of July 25, 1942,

to succeed the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies established by Presidential letter on Mar. 13, 1941, to control all solicitations, sales of merchandise or services, collections, receipts, and distribution of funds and contributions for charities for foreign and domestic relief from war created needs. Terminated by EO 9723 of May 14, 1946, effective May 15, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State (see text).

Price Commission See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Price Decontrol Board Established by Price Control Extension Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 669; 50 U.S.C. App. 901a note) to review appeals from decontrol petitions in accordance with authority contained in sections 1A (e), (g), and (h) of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 901 et seq. note). Price Control Act of 1946 extended effective period of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to June 30, 1947.

Priorities Board Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved Oct. 18, 1940, and by EO 8572 of Oct. 21, 1940, to establish policies governing operation of priorities system. Terminated by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941, which revoked EO 8572.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration Under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and of EO's 7194 of Sept. 26, 1935, 7202 of Sept. 28, 1935, and 7649 of June 29, 1937, functioned from Sept. 26, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1940. Studied prison systems and prison employment problems in some 30 States and made reports to the President and State authorities. Cooperated in reorganization of a number of these State prison systems. Terminated due to lack of funding.

Processing Tax (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) Function of collecting taxes from processors of agricultural products for payment of rental and assistance payments to farmers cooperating in crop control programs was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 6, 1936. Payment of such rental and assistance payments to cooperating farmers under Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act (48 Stat. 1275), Bankhead Cotton Act (48 Stat. 598), and Potato Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 750) was discontinued by repeal of

these laws through passage of act approved Feb. 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1106). The sum of \$296,185,000 was appropriated in act approved Feb. 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1109), to continue meeting obligations and commitments theretofore contracted.

Processing Tax Board of Review (Treasury) Established in Treasury Department pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1652; 7 U.S.C. 623, 644-659), with jurisdiction to review allowance of disallowance of Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a claim for refund of an amount paid by or collected from any claimant as processing tax under Agricultural Adjustment Act and to determine amount of refund due any claimant with respect to such claim. Abolished by section 510 of Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 967; 26 U.S.C. 7441) and records transferred to Tax Court of the United States (see appendix A).

Proclamations and Executive Orders Function of editing and distributing proclamations and Executive orders transferred from Department of State to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives (see GSA, text) by EO 7298 of Feb. 18, 1936, effective Mar. 12, 1936.

Proclamations and Treaties Duty of Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in newspapers in District of Columbia, provided for in act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 321), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Procurement and Assignment Service (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established by approval of the President on Oct. 30, 1941. Transferred from Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to War Manpower Commission by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, which terminated War Manpower Commission.

Procurement Division See Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A.

Production and Marketing Administration (Agriculture)

Established by Secretary of Agriculture's memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945 (under authority of section 22 of title 5 of U.S. Code, EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and related Executive orders), to have responsibility for programs relating to adjustment, price support, foreign supply,

foreign purchase, stabilization of sugar production and marketing, International Wheat Agreement, school lunch, marketing research, marketing services, marketing regulation, transportation, and warehousing. Assigned responsibility for programs delegated to the Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, relating to defense functions with respect to food, farm equipment, and fertilizer.

Department reorganization under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4 of Nov. 2, 1953, transferred functions to other units of the Department.

Property Management and Disposal Service (GSA)

Established by Administrator on July 29, 1966, to manage the bulk of the Nation's emergency defense supplies, and utilization and disposal of most Government excess surplus property. Abolished on July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to the Federal Supply Service, Public Buildings Service, and the Office of Stockpile Disposal (see text).

Prosecution or Defense of Cases for or Against the United States

Any case referred to Department of Justice for prosecution or defense in the courts, including prosecution or defense of claims and demands by or against the Government, function of decision whether and in what manner to prosecute, defend, compromise, or to appeal, or to abandon prosecution or defense, and functions of supervising work of U.S. attorneys and marshals and clerks in connection therewith, previously exercised by any agency or officer, ordered by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Department of Justice (see text), effective Mar. 2, 1934. Deferred as to legal work of Veterans Administration in connection with defense of suits until Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933. Deferred to Oct. 10, 1933, as to function of Office of General Counsel of Bureau of Internal Revenue, by EO 6244 of Aug. 8, 1933.

Public Buildings Administration

Established as part of Federal Works Agency under provisions of section 303 of Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to design, construct, manage, protect, and control buildings, both federally owned and leased, which provided housing accommodations for activities of the Government not conducted upon military or special service reservations. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5

U.S.C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (see Public Buildings Service, GSA, text).

Public Building Branch of the Procurement Division (Treasury)

Organized in Procurement Division by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, with responsibility for administrative, technical, and clerical functions incident to design and construction of Federal buildings. Consolidated with Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service to form Public Buildings Administration (see paragraph above) in Federal Works Agency, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Building Commission

Established pursuant to act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 328; 40 U.S.C. 1 note), to investigate and report on public buildings needed in the District of Columbia and to have control and allotment of space in public buildings owned or leased by the United States in the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior (see text), by section 2 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Amended by EO 6227 of July 27, 1933. Functions, employees, and records transferred to Public Buildings Administration (see appendix A) of Federal Works Agency under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

Established by act of Feb. 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 983; 40 U.S.C. 2 note), by consolidation of Public Buildings and Grounds under Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, and Office of Superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (name changed to National Park Service), Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933. (See National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, appendix A.)

Public Contracts Division (Labor)

Established to administer the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35-45). Consolidated with Wage and Hour Division by order of the Secretary on Aug. 21, 1942. Absorbed by the Wage and Hour Division (see text) by order of the Secretary in May 1971.

Public Health Service Originated by

act of Congress approved July 16, 1798. Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Housing Administration (PHA) Established as a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and PHA terminated.

Public Land Law Review Commission Established by act of Sept. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 982; 43 U.S.C. 1391), as amended, to make a review of the public land laws and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Terminated Dec. 31, 1970, pursuant to law creating it.

Public Roads Administration See Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Public Works Administration (Federal Works Agency) See Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, appendix A.

Public Works Advance Planning Functions of General Services Administrator under act of Oct. 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 841; 40 U.S.C. 451), title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791; 50 U.S.C. App. 1671 note), and title II of act of Oct. 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125; 42 U.S.C. 1521), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 17 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation Established by EO 6470 of Nov. 29, 1933, as an agency of the public works program in connection with low-cost housing and slum clearance; incorporated under laws of State of Delaware. Without ever having functioned, it was abolished and liquidated as of Aug. 14, 1935, by filing of a certificate of surrender of corporate rights before payment of any part of the capital stock.

Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation Incorporated Jan. 3, 1934, under laws of Delaware by direction of Administrator of Public Works to enable Federal Government to construct projects under public works program and lease them to State or local public agencies, with or without right of purchase. Terminated with filed certificate of dissolution with secretary of

state of Delaware on Jan. 2, 1935.

Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission Established by act approved Dec. 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), to extend relief to people of Puerto Rico affected by the great hurricane. No loans made after June 30, 1934, and Commission abolished June 3, 1935, by Public Resolution 22 (49 Stat. 320). Functions, employees, and records transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. Public Resolutions 59 and 60 (49 Stat. 926, 928), Aug. 27, 1955, authorized compositions and adjustments to be made in loans. Subsequent to June 30, 1946, collection work was performed in Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (see appendix A). Following termination of that agency, remaining collection functions were transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (see text) pursuant to act of July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525).

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (Interior) Established by EO 7057 of May 28, 1935, to administer projects for providing relief and increasing employment in Puerto Rico, with emphasis on rehabilitation of the island's agricultural economy. Terminated Feb. 15, 1955, pursuant to act of Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584).

Radio Division Established by National Emergency Council on July 1, 1938, to act as liaison between broadcasting companies and all Federal agencies and officials. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (see appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1940, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

Railroad and Airline Wage Board Established by General Order 7 of Sept. 27, 1951, as revised, of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, pursuant to section 403 of Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061), to determine substantive policies necessary to carry out wage and salary stabilization program with respect to employees subject to Railway Labor Act, as amended. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

Reconciliation Service (Selective Service System) Pursuant to EO 11804

of Sept. 16, 1974, the Director of Selective Service established a program of reconciliation service for Vietnam-era draft evaders and military deserters wanting to participate in the President's clemency program established by Proclamation 4313 of Sept. 16, 1974. The Service program was completed and terminated Apr. 2, 1980.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Established as a corporate body by Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), formally organized and operations begun Feb. 2, 1932. Purposes of Corporation were to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, to encourage small business, to help in maintaining economic stability of the country, and to assist in promoting maximum employment and production.

RFC was grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to an act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act approved June 30, 1947 (Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and all functions assumed by RFC.

Board of Directors of RFC, established by RFC Act approved Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), was abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1951, effective May 1, 1951, and functions transferred to Administrator and Loan Policy Board, established by same plan, effective Apr. 30, 1951.

Act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U.S.C. 603 note), provided for RFC succession until June 30, 1954, and for termination of its lending powers on Sept. 28, 1953. Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1954, assigned to appropriate agencies for liquidation certain functions of RFC, effective July 1, 1954. (See also EO 10539 of June 22, 1954.)

Reorg. Plan No. I of 1957, effective June 30, 1957, abolished RFC and transferred its remaining functions to Housing and Home Finance Agency (see appendix A), General Services Administration, Small Business Administration, and Department of the Treasury.

Recorder of General Land Office (Interior) Office of Recorder of the General Land Office, created by act of

July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111), was abolished by section 4 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, functions of Recorder to be exercised by officers or employees of General Land Office. (See Bureau of Land Management, text.)

Regional Action Planning Commissions (Commerce) Authorized by title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3181 et seq.), to promote and manage development of multi-State regions designated by the Secretary of Commerce upon a finding of economic and social need. Federal role abolished through repeal of this legislation by sec. 1821 of Public Law 97-35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 766), effective Oct. 1, 1981. At the time of this repeal there were eight commissions affected: Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Old West Ozarks, Pacific Northwest, Southwest Border, Southwest Border Region, and Upper Great Lakes.

Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals (State) Provided for by act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631; 22 U.S.C. 601-616), amended by act of Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1244; 22 U.S.C. 611). Duties performed by Office of Arms and Munitions Control. Functions transferred to Division of Controls and later to Division of Foreign Activity Correlation. Pursuant to First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838; 50 U.S.C. App. 601-622), functions transferred to Department of Justice (see text) by EO 9176 of May 29, 1942.

Rehabilitation Services Administration (HEW) Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980.

Renegotiation Board Established by act of Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7; 50 U.S.C. App. 1211), to eliminate, through informal and nonadversary proceedings, excessive profits on defense and space contracts and related subcontracts. Terminated Mar. 31, 1979, pursuant to act of Oct. 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 1043).

Rent Advisory Board See Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Research and Development Board Established within Department of Defense by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 5 U.S.C. 171i), as amended, to prepare a complete and integrated program of research and development for military purposes.

Abolished and functions vested in Secretary of Defense by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953.

Resettlement Administration

Established by EO 7027 of Apr. 30, 1935, to administer projects for resettlement of low-income families. By EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936, all powers and duties vested in Resettlement Administration were transferred to Secretary of Agriculture, effective Jan. 1, 1937. All funds, personnel, property, and equipment transferred by same order to Department of Agriculture. Name changed to Farm Security Administration (see appendix A) on Sept. 1, 1937, by order of Secretary.

Retraining and Reemployment

Administration Established by EO 9427 of Feb. 24, 1944, and by title III of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 788; 50 U.S.C. 1661 note), to have general supervision and direction of activities of all existing executive agencies (except Veterans Administration and Administrator of Veterans Affairs) relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work. Transferred from Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. Section 603 of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 provided for termination of the Administration on June 30, 1947.

River basin commissions Established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.) to serve as the principal agencies for Federal, State, and local planning and development of water and related land resources. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981. Following is a list of the commissions, the Executive orders which established them, and the effective dates of termination:

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, established by EO 11331, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Great Lakes Basin Commission, established by EO 11345, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

New England River Basins Commission, established by EO 11371, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Ohio River Basin Commission, established by EO 11578, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Missouri River Basin Commission,

established by EO 11658, terminated Sept. 30, 1981; and the

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, established by EO 11659, terminated Dec. 31, 1981.

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission Established by act of Mar. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 885) to acquire certain lands to prevent pollution and obstruction of Rock Creek and to connect Potomac Park with Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (see appendix A), Department of the Interior, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933.

Rubber Development Corporation (Reconstruction Finance Corporation)

Established announced by Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 20, 1943, to take over the Government's program for development and procurement of natural rubber. The Corporation, organized under laws of Delaware, was a wholly owned subsidiary of RFC. Assumed all activities of Rubber Reserve Company relating to development of foreign rubber sources and procurement of rubber therefrom. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers, and duties to Office of Economic Warfare, established by same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, establishing that agency. Returned to RFC by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945. Certificate of Incorporation expired on June 30, 1947.

Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission Established by act approved Aug. 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 408; 50 U.S.C. App. 1941 note), to dispose of Government-owned rubber producing facilities. Functions, personnel, and records transferred to Federal Facilities Corporation (see appendix A) by EO 10678 of Sept. 20, 1956, effective Sept. 24, 1956.

Rubber Reserve Company Established on June 28, 1940, under section 5d of RFC Act, to purchase through Rubber Development Corporation (see above) all crude rubber imported into the United States, to produce various types of synthetic rubber, and to warehouse and distribute rubber and synthetic rubber which it purchased or produced. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071

of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1935 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Rural Community Development Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 25, 1965, to supersede the Office of Rural Areas Development. Abolished Feb. 2, 1970, by Secretary's Memorandum 1670 of Jan. 30, 1970, and functions transferred to other agencies within the department (see text).

Rural Development Committee Established by EO 11122 of Oct. 16, 1963, to assist in the coordination of executive agencies with respect to rural development. Superseded by EO 11307 of Sept. 30, 1966, and functions assumed by the Secretary of Agriculture (see text).

Rural Development Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretarial order in 1973 to coordinate a nationwide rural development program utilizing the services of Federal departments and agencies in support of State and local rural development programs. Functions transferred to Office of Rural Development Coordination and Planning in Farmers Home Administration (see text) by Secretarial order in 1978.

Rural Electrification Administration Established by EO 7037 of May 11, 1935. Functions, property, and personnel transferred by EO 7458 of Sept. 26, 1936, effective Oct. 16, 1936, to a new Rural Electrification Administration that was established by Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363; 7 U.S.C. 901-902). Transferred to Department of Agriculture (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Rural Rehabilitation Division (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) Established in April 1934, by authority of Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to give aid to destitute farm families. Functions transferred to Resettlement Administration (see appendix A), effective June 30, 1935, by order of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, dated June 19, 1935.

St. Elizabeths Hospital Established by act of Mar. 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682; 24 U.S.C. 161-165), as the Government

Hospital for the Insane. Became St. Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 U.S.C. 165).

Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions redelegated to National Institute of Mental Health (see text) by Secretary's reorganization order of Aug. 9, 1967.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation Established by the act of May 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 92; 33 U.S.C. 981). Executive Order 10771 of June 20, 1958, provided that the Secretary of Commerce have direction and supervision of the general policies of the Corporation, and that the Department of Commerce assist the Corporation in encouraging the development of traffic and maximum utilization of the Seaway. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note) placed the Corporation in the Department of Transportation (see text), subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary.

Salary Stabilization Board (ESA) Established May 10, 1951, by General Order 8 of Economic Stabilization Administrator, to be responsible for salary stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 2101-2110). Stabilization program administered by Office of Salary Stabilization. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note, 2166).

School Assistance Functions on Federal Reservations or in Defense Areas Functions under act of Sept. 10, 1949 (63 Stat. 697; 20 U.S.C. 236-244, 251 et seq.), transferred from General Services Administrator to Federal Security Administrator (see Federal Security Agency, appendix A) by Reorg. No. 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Seaman Insurance Benefits and Disability Payments Certain functions with respect to insurance benefits and disability payments to seamen of World War II service-connected injuries, death, or disability transferred from Department

of Commerce to Department of Labor (see text) by act approved Sept. 8, 1959 (73 Stat. 469).

Second Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C. Authorized by EO 6638 of Mar. 9, 1934. Abolished by EO 7365 of May 7, 1936. Records of the Bank were ordered to be transferred to and preserved by Export-Import Bank of Washington (see appendix A), effective June 30, 1936.

Seed Loan Office (Agriculture) Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933. (See Crop Production Loan Office, appendix A.)

Selective Service System Established by Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 50 U.S.C. App. 301–318 note) to put into effect plan for selective service as adopted by Congress in section 5(b) of National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 763, 10 U.S.C. 34; now covered in 70A Stat. 161, 10 U.S.C. 3032), providing for plans for national defense and use of military and naval forces for that purpose, and for mobilization of manpower of the Nation and material resources in an emergency.

Originally a separate component of the Government responsible directly to the President, Selective Service was placed under jurisdiction of War Manpower Commission by EO 9279 of Dec. 5, 1942, and became known as Bureau of Selective Service. By virtue of EO 9410 of Dec. 23, 1943, effective Dec. 5, 1943, the Service was made a separate agency directly responsible to the President under the name Selective Service System. Transferred for liquidation of Office of Selective Service Records (see appendix A) by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 31; 50 U.S.C. App. 321 et seq.). (See also Selective Service System, text.)

Service Corps of Retired Executives (ACTION) Established within ACTION by Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 404; 42 U.S.C. 5032), approved Oct. 1, 1973, to provide an opportunity for retired businessmen and professionals to assist persons already in, or seeking to enter, business enterprises and to carry out management and financial counseling activities. Program transferred to Small Business

Administration (see text) by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975, effective July 15, 1975.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee (Labor) Originally organized by

National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940. In August 1942 established by War Production Board to aid in stabilization of basic wage rates and certain working conditions in shipbuilding industry. EO 9656 of Nov. 15, 1945, transferred Committee to Department of Labor (see text) from Civilian Production Administration, successor agency to War Production Board (see appendix A). Terminated June 30, 1947.

Silk Textile Work Assignment Board The President, in EO 6875 of Oct. 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Silk Textile Industry which provided that Textile Labor Relations Board appoint a Silk Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work assignments. Terminated June 15, 1935.

Small Defense Plants Administration Established by section 714 of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (65 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2163a), to encourage small business concerns to make the greatest possible contribution toward defense production. Terminated July 31, 1953, pursuant to section 11 of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953 (67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2163a, 2166). Pursuant to act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U.S.C. 647), functions relating to liquidation transferred to Small Business Administration (see text) by EO 10504 of Dec. 1, 1953, effective Nov. 30, 1953.

Smaller War Plants Corporation Established by act approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351; 50 U.S.C. 1104 note), to ensure that small business concerns be most efficiently and effectively utilized in production of articles, equipment, supplies, and material for both war and essential civilian purposes. EO 9665 of Dec. 27, 1945, transferred functions to Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Department of Commerce, effective Jan. 28, 1946. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (see text) for liquidation by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1957, effective July 1, 1957.

Social and Economic Statistics Administration (Commerce) Established on Jan. 1, 1972, by Secretary of Commerce. Terminated by Department of Commerce Organization Order 10–2, effective Aug. 4, 1975 (40

FR 42765). Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census (see text) restored as primary operating units of Department of Commerce Organization Orders 35-1A and 2A, effective Aug. 4, 1975.

Social and Rehabilitation Service (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer Federal programs which provide support to States, local communities, organizations, and individuals in providing social, income maintenance, medical, family, and child welfare services. Abolished by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262) and its constituent units—Medical Services Administration, Assistance Payments Administration, Office of Child Support Enforcement, and Public Services Administration (see appendix A)—transferred.

Social Security Board Established under provisions of Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620; 42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and became part of Federal Security Agency (see appendix A) in accordance with Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Responsibilities included general determination of policies and specific action in administering a system of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, providing for grants by Federal Government to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to needy blind; supervising State administration of unemployment compensation. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to Federal Security Administrator. (See Social Security Administration, text.)

Soil Erosion Investigation and Soil Erosion Nurseries (Agriculture) Soil erosion investigations previously conducted by Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and soil erosion nurseries of Bureau of Plant Industry transferred to Soil Erosion Service (see paragraph below) by order of Secretary Mar. 27, 1935.

Soil Erosion Service (Interior) Administrator of Public Works authorized by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 201; 16 U.S.C. 590e), to establish program for prevention of soil or coastal erosion. On Aug. 25, 1933, allotment was made to Department of the Interior for soil conservation work, and, following this,

Soil Erosion Service was established as a bureau. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by administrative order of Mar. 25, 1935, signed by Secretary of the Interior. Became Soil Conservation Service (see text) by order of Secretary of Agriculture, Apr. 27, 1935, pursuant to provisions of Soil Erosion Act (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590 a-c).

Soil Fertility and Soil Microbiology Work (Agriculture) Transferred from Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to Bureau of Plant Industry (see Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A) by authority of 1936 Agricultural Appropriation Act (49 Stat. 258).

Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations Functions of Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on lands under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior transferred from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Solicitor for Department of Commerce Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Commerce (see text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Solicitor for Department of Labor Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Labor by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Solicitor of the Treasury Position established when certain functions of the Solicitor of the Treasury were transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Solicitor of the Treasury transferred from Department of Justice to Treasury Department by same section, effective Aug. 10, 1933. Office of Solicitor of the Treasury abolished by section 512 of Revenue Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 758; 31 U.S.C. 195), and functions transferred to General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934.

Solid Fuels Administration for War Established in Department of the Interior by EO 9332 of Apr. 19, 1943. Absorbed Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War originally established as Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for National Defense pursuant to Presidential letter of Nov. 5, 1941, later changed by Presidential letter of May 25, 1942. Centralized Government policies and activities pertaining to bituminous and anthracite coals and certain other solid fuels, and

acted as liaison between solid fuels industries and Government agencies on fuel questions under its jurisdiction. Terminated by EO 9847 of May 6, 1947, effective June 30, 1947.

Southeastern Power Administration

Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 825s) pertaining to transmission and disposition of surplus power and energy generated at reservoir projects in Southeastern States constructed and operated by Army Department. Transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Southwestern Power Administration

Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 825s) pertaining to sale and disposition of electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects in Southwestern States constructed and operated by Army Department. Transferred to Department of Energy (see text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11599 of June 17, 1971, and act of Mar. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 65; 21 U.S.C. 801). Responsible for overall planning and policy and established objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions. Terminated June 30, 1975, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade

Established by EO 6651 of Mar. 23, 1934, to coordinate information and statistics on foreign trade collected by any department or agency of the Government. Terminated upon expiration of National Recovery Administration (see appendix A).

Special Industrial Recovery Board

Established by EO 6173 of June 16, 1933, to effectuate policy set forth in title I of National Industrial Recovery Act. Membership, functions, records, and duties absorbed by National Emergency Council (see appendix A) under terms of EO 6513 of Dec. 18, 1933.

Special Mexican Claims Commission

Established by act of Apr. 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 149), to hear and determine claims against the Republic of Mexico.

Terminated by EO 7909 of June 15, 1938, having completed its work.

Statistical Policy Coordination Committee

Established by sec. 8 of EO 12013 of Oct. 7, 1977, to advise the President on Federal statistical services. Abolished by EO 12318 of Aug. 21, 1981.

Statistical Reporting Service

(Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1446, Supplement 1, of Apr. 3, 1961, to prepare estimates and reports of production, supply, price, and other items necessary for the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (see text) by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Statutes, States Duty of Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the States, as provided for in act of Sept. 28, 1789 (R.S. 206), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Statutes at Large and Other Matters

(State) Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, transferred from Department of State to Administrator of General Services (see National Archives, GSA, text) all functions concerning publication of U.S. Statutes at Large, acts, and joint resolutions in pamphlet form known as "slip law," and amendments to the Constitution; electoral votes for President and Vice President; and Territorial papers.

Subversive Activities Control Board

Established by the act of Sept. 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 987; 5 U.S.C. 781 et seq.), to prevent a Communist conspiracy in the United States. Terminated June 30, 1973, due to lack of appropriations.

Sugar Division (Agriculture)

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, created pursuant to provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601), was authorized by Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 903; 7 U.S.C. 1100), to determine annual sugar requirements of consumers in the United States and to fix marketing or import quotas for various sugar-producing areas, domestic and foreign, supplying this market. Sugar Division became independent division of Agriculture as a result of Secretary's Memorandum 783, effective Oct. 16, 1938, as amended. Placed under

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, where it functioned as Sugar Agency. Functions transferred to Food Distribution Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Functions absorbed by Production and Marketing Administration (see appendix A) pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945.

Sugar Rationing Administration (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1190 of Mar. 31, 1947, under authority of Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 35; 50 U.S.C. App. 981-985), for purpose of regulating distribution and price of sugar and sugar products (functions formerly administered by Office of Price Administration). Terminated Mar. 31, 1948, when authority expired.

Supervisor of Exhibits (Interior) Established by Department of the Interior to perform duties in connection with design, preparation, and installation of exhibits. Abolished in 1941 due to lack of appropriations.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941 (which abolished Priorities Board of Office of Production Management), to assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in supply and allocation of materials and commodities among various phases of defense program and competing civilian demands. Abolished by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, and functions and powers transferred to War Production Board (see appendix A).

Surplus Marketing Administration Established by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating administrative functions and responsibilities in connection with market expansion and marketing agreements programs previously vested in Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and former Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidated with other agencies (including Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) into Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Surplus Property Administration See Surplus War Property Administration, below.

Surplus Property Board See Surplus War Property Administration, below.

Surplus Property Office (Interior) Established within Division of Territories and Island Possessions under Regulation 1 of Surplus Property Board, Apr. 2, 1945, to carry out surplus property disposition in territorial areas. Transferred to War Assets Administration (see appendix A) by EO 9828 of Feb. 21, 1947, effective Feb. 23, 1947.

Surplus War Property Administration Established within Office of War Mobilization by EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944, to supervise and direct handling and disposition of surplus war property. Administration terminated upon establishment of Surplus Property Board by Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 768; 50 U.S.C. 1614 note). Act of Sept. 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533; 50 U.S.C. App. 1614a note), established within Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Surplus Property Administration, under a Surplus Property Administrator, and abolished Surplus Property Board. EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, merged domestic functions of Surplus Property Administration into War Assets Corporation (see War Assets Administration, appendix A), under Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Foreign functions were transferred to Department of State. Transfers made permanent by part V of Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

Task Force on Questionable Corporate Payments Abroad Established by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 31, 1976, to examine policy aspects of recent disclosure of questionable payments to foreign agents and officials by U.S. companies in conjunction with their overseas business operations. Terminated pursuant to the terms of the memorandum on Dec. 31, 1976.

Tax Court of the United States Name changed to United States Tax Court (see text) by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

Technical Cooperation Administration (State) Transferred from State Department to Mutual Security Agency by EO 10458 of June 1, 1953, then to Foreign Operations Administration (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Telecommunications Advisor to the

President Provided for within Executive Office of the President by EO 10297 of Oct. 9, 1951, to assist and advise the President concerning telecommunications policies and programs. EO 10297 revoked and functions transferred to Director of Office of Defense Mobilization (see appendix A) by EO 10460 of June 16, 1953.

Telephone and Telegraph Regulation Regulatory authority over telephone and telegraph communication transferred from Interstate Commerce Commission to Federal Communications Commission (see text) by Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 47 U.S.C. 151–152).

Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue Established by EO 11210 of Mar. 25, 1956, and amended by EO 11347 of Apr. 20, 1967, for the development of a program for carrying out the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue. Inactive as of Nov. 15, 1969, due to lack of funding.

Territorial Papers, Transfer of Functions See U.S. Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Textile National Industrial Relations Board Established by administrative order of June 28, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934, which created Textile Labor Relations Board in connection with Department of Labor. Textile Labor Relations Board terminated July 1, 1937, and functions absorbed by United States Conciliation Service, Department of Labor (see appendix A).

The RFC Mortgage Company Organized under laws of Maryland on Mar. 14, 1935, pursuant to section 5c of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, added by act approved Jan. 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1; 15 U.S.C. 606i), to aid in maintenance of market for sound mortgages on urban income-producing properties when credit was not otherwise available at reasonable rates and terms, and in maintenance of a market for mortgages insured under titles I, II, and VI of National Housing Act, as amended, and for home loans guaranteed or insured under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9041 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C.

1801).

All assets and liabilities, together with all documents, account books, and records transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A) by act approved June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 207; 15 U.S.C. 604 note).

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission Established by joint resolution of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 383), to prepare plans and a program for signaling in 1958 the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Terminated Oct. 27, 1959, pursuant to law creating it.

Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee Established by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, to make recommendations to the President on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program. Abolished by EO 11846 of Mar. 27, 1975, and records transferred to Trade Policy Committee (see below).

Trade Policy Committee Established by EO 10741 of Nov. 25, 1957, to make recommendations to the President on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, and functions to be completed or transferred as the United States Trade Representative shall direct.

Training Functions (United States Maritime Commission) Those functions of Maritime Commission pertaining to establishing, developing, and operating U.S. Maritime Service and cadet officer training program, together with other duties, functions and equipment in connection therewith, transferred to Commandant of the Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. EO 9198 of July 11, 1942, further transferred these functions to Administrator of War Shipping Administration (see appendix A).

Transportation and Communications Service (GSA) Established by GSA Administrator on Oct. 19, 1961, to procure and promote economical use of transportation, motor equipment, public utilities, and communication services in executive agencies. Abolished by Administrator's order, effective July 15, 1972. The motor equipment, transportation, and public utilities responsibilities assigned to Federal Supply Service; the telecommunications function assigned to Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (see text).

Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, abolished office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and transferred functions, rights, powers, and duties to Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Established by section 205 of joint resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1063), to receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer same as trust funds for benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104(a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U.S.C. 391). Abolished by act of Mar. 5, 1958 (72 Stat. 34), and Library to be operated by General Services Administration (see text).

Typhus Commission, United States of America Established in War Department by EO 9285 of Dec. 24, 1942, to formulate and effectuate a program for the study and control of typhus fever, both within and outside the United States, when it became a threat to the military population. Abolished June 30, 1946, by EO 9680 of Jan. 17, 1946.

United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange Established by act of Jan. 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 10; 22 U.S.C. 1466), to formulate and recommend policies and programs concerning international educational exchange services. Abolished by act of Sept. 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 538; 22 U.S.C. 1466) and superseded by United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

United States Board on Geographical Names Established by EO 6680 of Apr. 17, 1934. Abolished by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 457; 43 U.S.C. 364e), and duties assumed by Board on Geographic Names (see Department of the Interior, text).

United States Board of Mediation Board of Mediation was provided for by act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577; 45 U.S.C. 153). Abolished by act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1193; 45 U.S.C. 154), and superseded by National Mediation Board (see text), July 21, 1934.

United States Civil Service Commission Established by act of Jan. 16, 1883, to administer a merit system of Federal employment by recruiting, examining, training, and promoting

qualified people. Redesignated as Merit Systems Protection Board (see text) and functions transferred to the Board and Office of Personnel Management (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12107 of Dec. 28, 1978.

United States Coast Guard Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Navy Department by EO 8929 of Nov. 1, 1941. Returned to Treasury Department by EO 9666 of Dec. 28, 1945, effective Jan. 1, 1946. Transferred to Department of Transportation (see text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

U.S. Commercial Company Established Mar. 27, 1942, as a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Activities included operation of certain special export-import projects for the Army, Department of State, and other sponsoring agencies in connection with liberated and occupied areas. Also engaged in program involving economic development of certain Pacific Islands for Navy Department. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred Company to Office of Economic Warfare, which, by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, was consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A). EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, returned its functions to the RFC, where it had succession until June 30, 1948.

United States Conciliation Service (Labor) Established pursuant to section 8 of act creating Department of Labor, approved Mar. 4, 1913 (29 U.S.C. 51), to bring about peaceful settlements of industrial disputes arising in various sections of the country between employers and employees. Functions transferred to Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (see text), established by act of June 23, 1947 (sec. 202, 61 Stat. 153; 29 U.S.C. 172).

United States Customs Court Name changed to United States Court of International Trade (see text) by an act of Oct. 10, 1980 (94 Stat. 1727; 28 U.S.C. 1581).

United States Disarmament Administration (State) Established to formulate disarmament and arms control policies consistent with national security, and to negotiate international agreements in this field. Section 47(a) of Arms Control and Disarmament Act, approved Sept. 16, 1961 (75 Stat. 638; 50 U.S.C.

1547), transferred its records, property, personnel, and funds to U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (see text).

United States Employees' Compensation Commission

Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742; 5 U.S.C. 751 et seq.), to administer provisions of act which provided for workmen's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while on duty. Further legislation increased scope of Commission to cover private employment within jurisdiction of the Government. Commission abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to Federal Security Administrator (see Federal Security Agency, appendix A).

United States Employment Service
Government participation in placement of workers originated with creation in 1907 of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in Department of Commerce and Labor; Employment Service established as a unit in Department of Labor in 1918 by departmental order; existing Service abolished and created as a bureau with same name by act approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113; 29 U.S.C. 49). Functions consolidated with unemployment compensation functions of Social Security Board in Bureau of Employment Security and transferred to Federal Security Agency as provided in Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and Office of Director abolished.

EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, transferred U.S. Employment Service from Social Security Board to War Manpower Commission and became part of Bureau of Placement.

Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, to be administered as an organizational entity. Transferred to Federal Security Agency, effective July 1, 1948, by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), to function as part of Bureau of Employment Security in Social Security Administration. Bureau of Employment Security (see appendix A), including U.S. Employment Service, transferred to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by reorganization of the Manpower Administration, effective Mar. 17, 1969, and functions assigned to U.S. Training

and Employment Service (see appendix A).

United States Film Service Established by National Emergency Council in September 1938 to acquaint Federal and State agencies, educational institutions, and interested civil organizations and groups with availability of silent and sound motion pictures produced by various Government agencies.

Transferred, effective July 1, 1939, to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (see appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to be administered under direction of Federal Security Administrator. Terminated June 30, 1940.

United States Fire Administration

Established in Department of Commerce as National Fire Prevention and Control Administration by act of Oct. 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1535; 15 U.S.C. 2201), to reduce loss of life and property through better fire prevention and control with a program coordinated to support and reinforce State and local government activities. Name changed to United States Fire Administration by act of Oct. 5, 1978 (92 Stat. 932). Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

United States Geographic Board

Established by Executive order of Sept. 4, 1890. Abolished, and duties transferred to U.S. Board on Geographical Names (see appendix A), a division of Department of the Interior, by EO 6680 of Apr. 17, 1935, effective June 17, 1934.

United States Housing Authority

Established as a body corporate in Department of the Interior by U.S. Housing Act, approved Sept. 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888; 42 U.S.C. 1401-1430), and amended June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 820; 42 U.S.C. 1410, 1420), to assist States in remedying unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and acute shortages of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families. Defense housing powers were given the USHA June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 681; 42 U.S.C. 1501). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Works Agency under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Office of the Administrator abolished by

Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to Public Housing Commissioner, Public Housing Administration (see appendix A) in Housing and Home Finance Agency.

United States Housing Corporation
Incorporated July 10, 1918, under laws of New York. Charged with liquidation of Government's housing undertaking incident to mobilization for World War I. Transferred from Department of Labor to Department of the Treasury by EO 7641 of June 22, 1937, to be under supervision of Director of Procurement. Transferred from Treasury Department to Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency by EO 8186 of June 29, 1939. Functions transferred (for liquidation) to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Terminated Sept. 8, 1952, by Secretary, Home Loan Bank Board.

United States Information Agency
Established by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, to conduct overseas information and cultural programs in order to promote greater understanding of the United States, its government, people, customs, traditions, and foreign and domestic policies. Abolished and functions transferred to International Communication Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978.

United States Information Service
Established in March 1934, as division of National Emergency Council, to function as a central clearinghouse for information on all phases of governmental activity. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred and consolidated, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, into Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned as Division of Public Inquiries within the Bureau of Special Services. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, transferred Bureau of Special Services to Bureau of the Budget where it functioned as Government Information Service. Upon reestablishment of Office of Government Reports (see appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, the Service again became a unit of this office.

United States Marine Corps Memorial Commission
Established by act of Aug. 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 724) to consider and formulate plans for erection of site in Grand Park, Chicago, Ill., of a memorial to members of U.S. Marine Corps who died for their country. Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98).

United States Maritime Commission
Established by act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 111), to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of a merchant marine for national defense and development of foreign and domestic commerce. Was successor agency to U.S. Shipping Board and U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, and functions transferred to Department of Commerce. (See Federal Maritime Board, appendix A, and Maritime Administration, text.)

United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship
Established through the exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico, dated Nov. 30 and Dec. 3, 1966. Responsible for borderland development programs and for improvement of the friendship of the two countries through a new working relationship. Terminated Nov. 5, 1969.

United States Public Health Service
See Public Health Service, appendix A.

United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico
Established by act of Feb. 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 17; 48 U.S.C. 731 note), as amended, to study all factors which may have a bearing on the present and future relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. Terminated by terms of the act.

United States Railroad Administration
See Director General of Railroads, appendix A.

U.S. Science Exhibit—Century 21 Exposition
Established by Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 20, 1960, by authority of Department Order 167, to present the U.S. Government participation at the Century 21 Exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1961 and 1962. Abolished by revocation of the order on June 5, 1963.

United States Shipping Board
Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Composed of five commissioners, to encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and naval

reserve and a merchant marine to meet requirements of commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, and to regulate carriers by water engaged in foreign and interstate commerce of the United States. Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 989), set number of commissioners at seven. Abolished, and functions, including those over and in respect to U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Separation of employees deferred until Sept. 30, 1933, by EO 6245 of Aug. 9, 1933. Functions of former U.S. Shipping Board assumed by U.S. Maritime Commission (see appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, pursuant to Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101-1111).

United States Shipping Board Bureau EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, abolished U.S. Shipping Board and transferred functions to Department of Commerce, where they were administered through U.S. Shipping Board Bureau. Functions of former Board assumed by U.S. Maritime Commission (see appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101-1111).

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation See following paragraph.

United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation Established Apr. 16, 1971, as U.S. Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for acquisition, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in commerce of the United States, under authority of Shipping Act, approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Name changed by act approved Feb. 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1083). Terminated and all records, books, papers, and corporate property taken over by U.S. Maritime Commission (see appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101-1111).

U.S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins and Intervening Areas The Commission, commonly known as U.S. Study Commission—Texas, was established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1058, as amended), to formulate a comprehensive and coordinated plan for

conservation, utilization, and development of land and water resources of specified river basin areas in State of Texas. Terminated June 30, 1962.

U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins and Intervening Areas The Commission, commonly known as the U.S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basins, was established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1090), to formulate plans for the conservation, utilization, and development of land and water resources of specified river basin areas in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Terminated Dec. 23, 1962.

United States Tariff Commission Name changed to United States International Trade Commission (see text) by section 171 of Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009; 19 U.S.C. 2231).

United States Training and Employment Service (USTES) Established within the Manpower Administration on Mar. 17, 1969. Abolished by Secretary's letter of Dec. 6, 1971, and functions assigned to the Office of Employment Development Programs and the reestablished United States Employment Service (see Department of Labor text).

United States Travel Service (Commerce) Headed by the Assistant Secretary for Tourism. Replaced by the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (Commerce), headed by the Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism (see text); Public Law 97-63 of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1014; 22 U.S.C. 2124).

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission See River basin commissions, appendix A.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration (HUD) Established pursuant to Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended. Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective June 30, 1968, transferred most of the responsibilities to Department of Transportation (see text) and established joint responsibility by HUD and DOT for the administration of section 6 (research, development, and demonstrations), section 9 (technical studies), and section 11 (academic research and training).

In November 1969, Under Secretaries of HUD and DOT further agreed that DOT should be focal point for all urban

mass transportation grant administration.

Urban Renewal Administration

Established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Housing and Urban Development (see text) by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (78 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and URA terminated.

Utilization and Disposal Service

Established on July 1, 1961, by the Administrator of General Services who transferred to it functions formerly assigned to Federal Supply Service and Public Buildings Service pertaining to utilization of excess and disposal of surplus real and related property. Rehabilitation of in-use and excess personal property functions were transferred to the Service on Apr. 15, 1962. On July 29, 1966, functions transferred to Property Management and Disposal Service (see appendix A).

Veterans Administration Legal Work

Legal work in defense of suits against the United States arising under section 19 of World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, transferred to Department of Justice (see text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933.

Veterans Education Appeals Board

Established by act of July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12 note), to review upon application of educational institutions, determinations of Administrator of Veterans Affairs regarding proper payment of tuition, fees, and other charges for education and training furnished veterans under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284; 38 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), as amended. Terminated by act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 474; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12A), effective Oct. 28, 1957.

Veterans Placement Service Board

Established by title IV of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 293; 38 U.S.C. 695), to cooperate with and assist U.S. Employment Service in providing an effective job counseling and employment service for veterans. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor.

Veterans Tuition Appeals Board

Established by act approved Aug. 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 654), to review complaints of educational institutions

regarding rates of payments for tuition, fees, or other charges fixed by Administrator of Veterans Affairs for courses offered veterans by such institutions. Functions assumed by Veterans Education Appeals Board established by act approved July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12A, Part VIII).

Virgin Islands Corporation Established in 1934 as the Virgin Islands Company. Reincorporated as a Government corporation by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 350; 48 U.S.C. 1407), as amended, to promote the economic development of the Virgin Islands. Terminated its program on June 30, 1965, and dissolved July 1, 1966.

Virgin Islands Public Works Public works programs under act approved Dec. 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), transferred from General Services Administrator to Secretary of the Interior (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Administration (HEW) Formerly Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and redesignated on Jan. 28, 1963. Became a component of the newly created Social and Rehabilitation Service (see appendix A) as the Rehabilitation Services Administration by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967.

Volunteers in Service to America

(VISTA) Established by act of Nov. 8, 1966 (80 Stat. 1472; 42 U.S.C. 2991-2994e), to provide volunteers to work in domestic poverty areas to help the poor break the poverty cycle. Service administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and functions transferred to ACTION (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971.

Wage Adjustment Board Established May 29, 1942, by Secretary of Labor by direction of the President on May 14, 1942, to accomplish purpose of act of Mar. 3, 1931, as amended by act of Aug. 30, 1935 (46 Stat. 1494, 49 Stat. 1011; 40 U.S.C. 276a), and of section 1(a) of the act of Jan. 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 901, as amended), and to investigate and act upon adjustment of wage rates, under Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, in building and construction industry. Disbanded upon termination of National Wage Stabilization Board (see appendix A).

Wage Payments in Contracts for

Public Construction Section 2 of act of June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 948; 40 U.S.C. 276c), requires Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior jointly to make reasonable regulations for contractors or subcontractors on any building or work financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States. Functions transferred to Secretary of Labor (see text) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Wage and price stability program See Council on Wage and Price Stability, appendix A.

Wage Stabilization Board (ESA) Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, amended by EO 10233 of Apr. 21, 1951, to administer wage stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950, EO 10161, and General Order 3 of Economic Stabilization Administrator; also labor dispute functions defined in EO 10233. Board reconstituted by EO 10377 of July 25, 1952. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note, 2166).

Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, Va. (NASA) Formerly a separate field installation of NASA. Now a component of the Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) (see text). Change effective Sept. 3, 1981.

War Assets Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, effective Mar. 25, 1946, to administer domestic surplus disposal functions of War Assets Corporation and former Surplus Property Administration Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, provided that functions as originally established be transferred to Surplus Property Administration created by act of Sept. 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533, ch. 368), this agency thereafter to be known as War Assets Administration. Abolished June 30, 1949, and functions transferred for liquidation to General Services Administration (see text) by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 738; 40 U.S.C. 471).

War Assets Corporation On June 30, 1943, the RFC established Petroleum Reserves Corporation, pursuant to section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to buy or otherwise acquire reserves of crude petroleum from

sources outside the United States. EO 9360 of July 15, 1943, transferred Petroleum Reserves Corporation to Office of Economic Warfare, which, by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, was consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, transferred its functions back to the RFC, which amended its charter on Nov. 9, 1945, to change its name to War Assets Corporation. Effective as of the close of business, Jan. 15, 1946, War Assets Corporation was designated by Surplus Property Administrator as disposal agency for all types of property for which the RFC was formerly disposal agency. EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, transferred domestic surplus property functions of War Assets Corporation to War Assets Administration (see appendix A) established by same order, effective Mar. 25, 1946. In this connection, the President directed that the RFC Board of Directors take necessary steps to dissolve War Assets Corporation as soon after Mar. 25, 1946, as practicable.

War Claims Commission Established by War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. App. 2001–2013), to provide for settlement of certain claims arising out of World War II. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (see Department of Justice, text).

War Commodities Division (State) Established by Departmental Order of Aug. 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to procurement abroad of materials needed for war effort or relief. Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which War Commodities Division was a part, abolished by Departmental Order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management.

War Contracts Price Adjustment Board Established by act of Feb. 25, 1944 (sec. 701 (d)(1), 58 Stat. 85; 50 U.S.C. App. 1191 note), to have authority over renegotiations under act for fiscal years ended after June 30, 1943. Abolished by act approved Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7), and functions transferred to Renegotiation Board (see appendix A), established by same act, and General

Services Administrator.

War Damage Corporation Established as War Insurance Corporation on Dec. 13, 1941, pursuant to act approved June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 249), to provide, in consideration of premiums paid to Corporation, insurance and reinsurance against loss of or damage to property resulting from enemy attack. Provided without payment of premiums or insurance reasonable protection against loss or damage of property as a result of enemy attack occurring after Dec. 6, 1941, and before July 1, 1942. Charter filed Mar. 31, 1942, and name changed to War Damage Corporation pursuant to act approved Mar. 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 175). Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act of June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and all functions were assumed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A). Powers of War Damage Corporation, except for purposes of liquidation, terminated as of Jan. 22, 1947.

War Department Established by act approved Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49 U.S.C. 81), succeeding a similar department which was established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It was the second executive department to be provided by the statutes of the first Congress under the Constitution. Pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U.S.C. 171), the three military departments (Army, Navy including naval aviation, and the U.S. Marine Corps, and the Air Force) were reorganized under the National Military Establishment (see appendix A).

War Finance Corporation Established by act of Apr. 5, 1918 (40 Stat. 506), to give financial support to industries whose operations were necessary or contributory to prosecution of the war and to banking institutions that aided in financing such industries, and for certain other purposes. All functions, property, and obligations transferred to Secretary of the Treasury for completion of its affairs not later than Dec. 31, 1939, by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

War Food Administration EO 9280 of

Dec. 5, 1942, established within Department of Agriculture a Food Distribution Administration and a Food Production Administration by consolidating various agencies as follows: Under Food Distribution Administration were grouped the Agricultural Marketing Administration, Sugar Agency, distribution functions of Office for Agricultural War Relations, regulatory work of Bureau of Animal Industry, food units of War Production Board; under Food Production Administration were grouped the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and food production activities of War Production Board, Office of Agricultural War Relations, and the Division of Farm Management and Costs of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, consolidated Food Production Administration, Food distribution Administration, commodity Credit Corporation, and Extension Service of Department of Agriculture to be under direction and supervision of an Administrator, directly responsible to the President. EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943, changed name to War Food Administration. Its functions were to determine military and civilian food requirements, allocate the Nation's farm production resources as needed, assign priorities, make allocations of food for all uses, and ensure efficient and proper distribution of food supply. Terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, effective June 30, 1945, and functions, duties, and powers transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (see text). Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

War Insurance Corporation See War Damage Corporation, appendix A.

War Manpower Commission

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, to assure the most effective mobilization and utilization of the Nation's manpower for war. Terminated by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, and functions, except Procurement and Assignment Service (see appendix A), transferred to Department of Labor (see text).

War Production Board Established within Office for Emergency

Management by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, amplified by EO's 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, and 9125 of Apr. 7, 1942, to exercise general direction over war procurement and production program. EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945, provided for termination of War Production Board and establishment of a successor agency, Civilian Production Administration (see appendix A), effective at the close of business Nov. 3, 1945. (See *also* Office of Production Management, and Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, appendix A.)

War Refugee Board Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 9417 of Jan. 22, 1944, to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and release of victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance. Terminated by EO 9614 of Sept. 14, 1945.

War Relocation Authority Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9102 of Mar. 18, 1942, to provide for relocation, maintenance, supervision, and placement in public and private employment of persons whose removal from areas designated by military commands (under authority of EO 9066 of Feb. 19, 1942) was necessary in interest of national security. Transferred to Department of the Interior by EO 9423 of Feb. 16, 1944, to be administered as an organizational entity by Secretary of the Interior. On June 8, 1944, the President directed the Authority to administer an emergency refugee shelter for civilian refugees evacuated from the European theater of war. Terminated by EO 9742 of June 25, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

War Resources Board Established in August 1939, as a civilian advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board on policies pertaining to mobilization of economic resources of the country in event of a war emergency. Terminated by the President on Nov. 24, 1939, its work completed.

War Resources Council (Interior) Established by Administrative Order 1636 of Jan. 14, 1942, to replace Defense Resources Committee established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to formulate a definite war program for Department of the Interior so that it could make

maximum contribution to the war effort. The Council no longer functions.

War Shipping Administration

Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9054 on Feb. 7, 1942, issued under First War Powers Act (55 Stat. 838, ch. 593; 50 U.S.C. App. 601 et seq.), to control operation, purchase, charter, requisition, maintenance, insurance, and use of all ocean vessels under control of the United States except combat vessels, Army and Navy transports, and vessels engaged in coastwise, intercoastal, and inland transportation under control of Office of Defense Transportation; and to collaborate with Federal departments and agencies concerned to ensure most effective use of U.S. shipping in the prosecution of the war. (See *also* Training Functions, U.S. Maritime Commission, appendix A.) Terminated and functions transferred, effective Sept. 1, 1946, to U.S. Maritime Commission (see appendix A) by act approved July 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 501; 50 U.S.C. App. 1291 note).

Warren Commission See Commission to Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy (see appendix A).

Water Pollution Control Functions

Functions under act approved June 30, 1948 (62 Stat. 1155; 33 U.S.C. 466), transferred from General Services Administrator to Federal Security Administrator (see Federal Security Agency, appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Water and Power Resources Service (Interior) Name changed back to Bureau of Reclamation (see appendix A and text) by Secretarial Order 3064, May 18, 1981.

Watergate Special Prosecution Force

(Justice) Established by Attorney General order, effective May 25, 1973, to investigate and prosecute offenses against the United States arising out of the unauthorized entry into Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate complex, all offenses arising out of the 1972 Presidential election, allegations involving the President, members of the White House staff, or Presidential appointees, and any other matters assigned by the Attorney General with the consent of the Special Prosecutor. Terminated by Attorney General order, effective June 20, 1977.

Weather Bureau Established within the Department of Agriculture by act of Oct.

1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 U.S.C. 311). Transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions transferred to Environmental Science Services Administration (see appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Welfare Administration (HEW)

Established by Secretary's reorganization of Jan. 28, 1963. Components consisted of Bureau of Family Services, Children's Bureau, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, and the Cuban Refugee Staff. These functions reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service (see appendix A) by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967.

White House Conference on

Handicapped Individuals Established by act approved Dec. 7, 1974, to develop recommendations and stimulate a national assessment of and solutions to problems facing handicapped individuals. Terminated Dec. 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

(WAAC) Authorized by act approved May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278, repealed in part and superseded by act of July 1, 1943), to enlist and train women volunteers for military service with the Army to replace and release for combat service enlisted men performing noncombatant duties. Succeeded by Women's Army Corps (WAC) (see Women's Army Corps, below).

Women's Army Corps Established by act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371; 50 U.S.C. 1551 note), as a component of U.S. Army to succeed Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (see paragraph above). Abolished by Secretary of Defense on Apr. 24, 1978, pursuant to provisions of 10 U.S.C. 125A, to reflect continuing integration of women into army activities.

Women's Business Enterprise Division (SBA) Changed to Office of Women's Business Enterprise (SBA) by the

Administrator's reorganization, effective Aug. 19, 1981 (see text).

Women's Reserve (U.S. Coast Guard)

Established by act approved Nov. 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020; 14 U.S.C. 762), for the purpose of training and qualifying women for in-shore duty within the United States, thereby releasing male officers and enlisted men for sea duty.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial

Commission Established by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), to consider and formulate plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the District of Columbia or its immediate environs. Terminated upon submittal of final report to the President and Congress on Sept. 29, 1966. (See Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, text.)

Wool Textile Work Assignment Board

Established by EO 6877 of Oct. 16, 1934, to administer paragraph 2 of section 3 of Code of Fair Competition for Wool Industry. Terminated June 15, 1935, having completed its work.

Work Projects Administration (Federal Work Agency) See Works Progress Administration, below.

Works Progress Administration

Established by EO 7034 of May 6, 1935, under authority of emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and continued by subsequent yearly Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, to operate a program of useful public works projects, and to aid employable needy persons by providing work on such projects. Name changed to Work Projects Administration by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, which provided for consolidation of Works Progress Administration into Federal Works Agency. Transferred by the President to Federal Works Administrator, Dec. 4, 1942.

APPENDIX B: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABMC	American Battle Monuments Commission	APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ACDA	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
ACP	Agriculture Conservation Program	ARS	Advanced Record System Agricultural Research Service
ACUS	Administrative Conference of the United States	ASCS	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
ACYF	Administration for Children, Youth, and Families	BCHS	Bureau of Community Health Services
ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
ADB	Asian Development Bank	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
ADD	Administration on Developmental Disabilities	BIB	Board for International Broadcasting
ADP	Automatic data processing	BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
ADTS	Automated Data and Telecommunications Service	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
AEDS	Atomic Energy Detection System	BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
AFIS	American Forces Information Service	BSC	Business Service Centers
AFR	Air Force Reserve	CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute	CALS	Current Awareness Literature Service
AFSC	Armed Forces Staff College	CBO	Congressional Budget Office
AGRICOLA	Agricultural OnLine Access	CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
AID	Agency for International Development	CCEA	Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs
ALJ	Administrative Law Judge	CCR	Commission on Civil Rights
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service	CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
Amtrak	National Railroad Passenger Corporation	CDC	Centers for Disease Control
ANA	Administration for Native Americans	CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
AOA	Administration on Aging	CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
		CETA	Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
		CFA	Commission of Fine Arts

CFC	Cooperative Finance Corporation	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	DOD	Department of Defense
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools
CG	Commanding General	DOE	Department of Energy
CHAMPVA	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration	DOT	Department of Transportation
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
CIC	Consumer Information Centers	EDA	Economic Development Administration
CID's	Commercial Item Descriptions	EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations	EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
COMARC	Cooperative Machine Readable Cataloging program	EIA	Energy Information Administration
Comcen's	Federal Communications Centers	EO	Executive order
Conrail	Consolidated Rail Corporation	EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
COTP's	Captains of the Port	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission	EPIC	Energy Conservation Program Guide for Industry and Commerce
CRS	Community Relations Service	ERA	Economic Regulatory Administration
CSRS	Cooperative State Research Service	ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act
DA	Department of the Army	ESA	Employment Standards Administration
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	ESF	Economic Support Fund
DAVA	Defense Audiovisual Agency	ETA	Employment and Training Administration
DCA	Defense Communications Agency	Eximbank	Export-Import Bank of the United States
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
DCS	Defense Communications System	FAIR	Fair Access to Insurance Requirements
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center	FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
DIS	Defense Investigative Service	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency	FCA	Farm Credit Administration
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency	FCC	Federal Communications Commission
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency	FCIA	Foreign Credit Insurance Association
DMS	Defense Mapping School	FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

FCS	Foreign Commercial Service	FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	FRC's	Federal Regional Councils
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FRS	Federal Reserve System
FDPC	Federal Data Processing Centers	FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FEB's	Federal Executive Boards	FSLIC	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation
FEC	Federal Election Commission	FSS	Federal Supply Service
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FSTS	Federal Secure Telephone Service
FFB	Federal Financing Bank	FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FGB	Foster Grandparent Program	FTS	Federal Telecommunications System
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service	FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FHA	Federal Housing Administration	GAO	General Accounting Office
FHLBB	Federal Home Loan Bank Board	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration	GNP	Gross national product
FIC	Federal Information Centers	GPO	Government Printing Office
FIP	Forestry Incentive Program	GSA	General Services Administration
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration
FLRA	Federal Labor Relations Authority	HDS	Office of Human Development Services
FLITE	Federal Legal Information Through Electronics	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
FMC	Federal Maritime Commission	HNIS	Human Nutrition Information Service
FMCS	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	HRA	Health Resources Administration
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration	HSA	Health Services Administration
FNMA ¹	Federal National Mortgage Association	HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act		Inter-American Development Bank
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
FPM	Federal Personnel Manual	IAF	Inter-American Foundation
FPRS	Federal Property Resources Service	ICAF	Industrial College of the Armed Forces
		ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
		ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission

¹ Referred to as "Fannie Mae."

ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications Systems
IDA	International Development Association	MSB-COD	Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development program
	Institute for Defense Analyses	MSC	Military Sealift Command
IDCA	United States International Development Cooperation Agency	MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
IFC	International Finance Corporation	MSPB	Merit Systems Protection Board
IMF	International Monetary Fund	MSSD	Model Secondary School for the Deaf
INF	Intermediate nuclear forces	MTB	Materials Transportation Bureau
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service	MTN	Multilateral trade negotiations
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	NARS	National Archives and Records Service
IRA	Individual Retirement Account	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ISSN	International standard serial numbers	NBS	National Bureau of Standards
ITA	International Trade Administration	NCA	National Command Authorities
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	NCCB	National Consumer Cooperative Bank
IYCP	Individual Yield Coverage Plan	NCDC	New Community Development Corporation
JAG	Judge Advocate General	NCI	National Cancer Institute
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff	NCIC	National Cartographic Information Center
JFMIP	Joint Financial Management Improvement Program	NCJRS	National Criminal Justice Reference Service
LC	Library of Congress	NCPC	National Capital Planning Commission
LMSA	Labor-Management Services Administration	NCSL	National Center for Service Learning
LSC	Legal Services Corporation	NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
MA	Maritime Administration	NDU	National Defense University
MAC	Military Airlift Command	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
MARC	Machine readable cataloging	NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
MBDA	Minority Business Development Agency	NIC	National Institute of Corrections
MBFR	Mutual and balanced force reduction	NIE	National Institute of Education
MBOC's	Minority Business Opportunity Committees	NIH	National Institutes of Health
MDB's	Multilateral development banks	NIJ	National Institute of Justice
MEECN	Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network		

NIS	Naval Investigative Service	OFR	Office of the Federal Register
NLM	National Library of Medicine	OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board	OJARS	Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics
NMB	National Mediation Board	OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
NMCS	National Military Command System	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	OPD	Office of Policy Development
NOS	National Ocean Survey	OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	ORDP	Office of Rural Development Policy
NSA	National Security Agency	OPM	Office of Personnel Management
NSC	National Security Council	ORR	Office of Refugee Relief
NSF	National Science Foundation	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NSTL	National Space Technology Laboratories	OSHRC	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
NTID	National Technical Institute for the Deaf	OT	Office of Transportation
NTIS	National Technical Information Service	OTA	Office of Technology Assessment
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board	OTAA	Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance
NWC	National War College	OWBE	Office of Women's Business Enterprise
OA	Office of Administration	OWRT	Office of Water Research and Technology
OAS	Organization of American States	PACE	Professional and Administrative Career Examination
OCA	Office of Consumer Advisor	PADC	Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
OCET	Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
OCHAMPUS	Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services	PASS	Procurement Automated Source System
OCS	Office of Community Services	PBGC	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
	Officer Candidate School	PBS	Public Buildings Service
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement	PCC	Panama Canal Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	PHA's	Public Housing Agencies
OES	Office of Employment Security	PHS	Public Health Service
OFCC	Office of Federal Contract Compliance	PRC	Postal Rate Commission
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy		

PRSO's	Professional Standards Review Organizations	SRS	Statistical Reporting Service
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office	SSA	Social Security Administration
RCWP	Rural Clean Water Program	SSI	Supplemental Security Income program
REA	Rural Electrification Administration	SSS	Selective Service System
RETRF	Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund	START	Strategic arms reduction talks
RFE	Radio Free Europe	Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
RIT	Rochester Institute of Technology	TAC	Tactical Air Command
RL	Radio Liberty	TCE	Tax Counseling for the Elderly program
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board	TDP	Trade and Development Program
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration	TEA	Treasury enforcement agent
RSVP	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	TPUS	Transportation and Public Utilities Service
RTB	Rural Telephone Bank	TRIMIS	Tri-Service Medical Information System
SAC	Strategic Air Command	TSC	Transportation Systems Center
SADBU	Small and disadvantaged business utilization	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	UCPP	Urban Crime Prevention Program
SBA	Small Business Administration	UDAG	Urban Development Action Grant
SBIC's	Small Business Investment Companies	UIS	Unemployment Insurance Service
SCP	Senior Companion Program	UMTA	Urban Mass Transportation Administration
SCS	Soil Conservation Service	UN	United Nations
SCSEP	Senior Community Service Employment Program	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SEAN	Scientific Event Alert Network	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now United Nations Children's Fund)
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission	UNICOR	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.
SGLI	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance	UPU	Universal Postal Union
SIL	Smithsonian Institution Libraries	USA	United States Army
SITES	Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
SLS	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	USAF	United States Air Force
SPC	South Pacific Commission	U.S.C.	United States Code
SRIM	Standing order microfiche service	USCG	United States Coast Guard
		USCS	United States Commercial Service

USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
USES	United States Employment Service	VITA	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program
USFA	United States Fire Administration	VMLI	Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance
USICA	United States International Communication Agency	VOA	Voice of America
USITC	United States International Trade Commission	VVLP	Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program
USMB	United States Metric Board	WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
USMC	United States Marine Corps	WHO	World Health Organization
USN	United States Navy	WHS	Washington Headquarters Service
USPS	United States Postal Service	WIC	Special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children
USRA	United States Railway Association	WIN	Work Incentive Program
USTTA	United States Travel and Tourism Administration	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
VA	Veterans Administration	WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
VES	Veterans Employment Service	YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
VGLI	Veterans Group Life Insurance	YVA	Young Volunteers in ACTION

APPENDIX C: Organization Charts

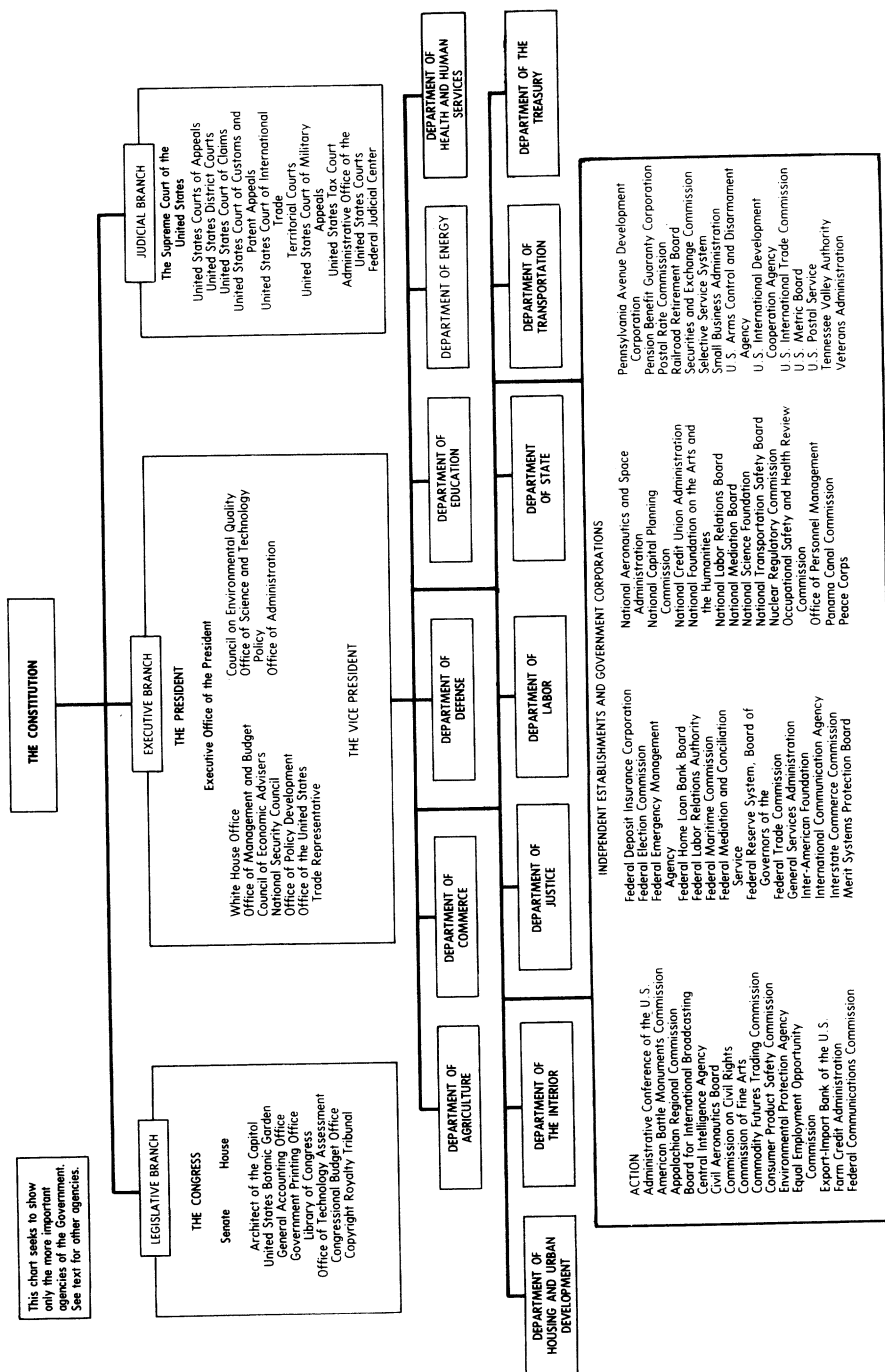
NOTE: This section contains the organization charts which in the past appeared as part of the agency description.

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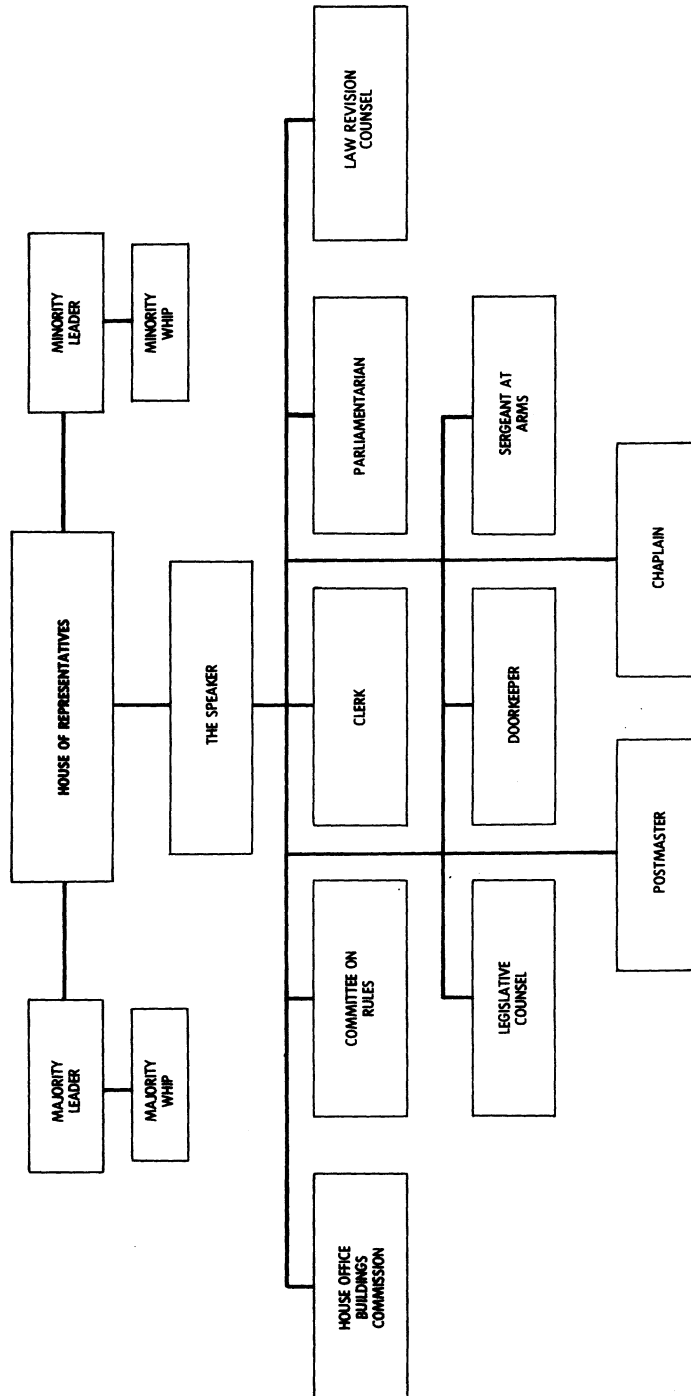
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Interstate Commerce Commission/ 824
Merit Systems Protection Board/ 825
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Office of Personnel Management/ 830
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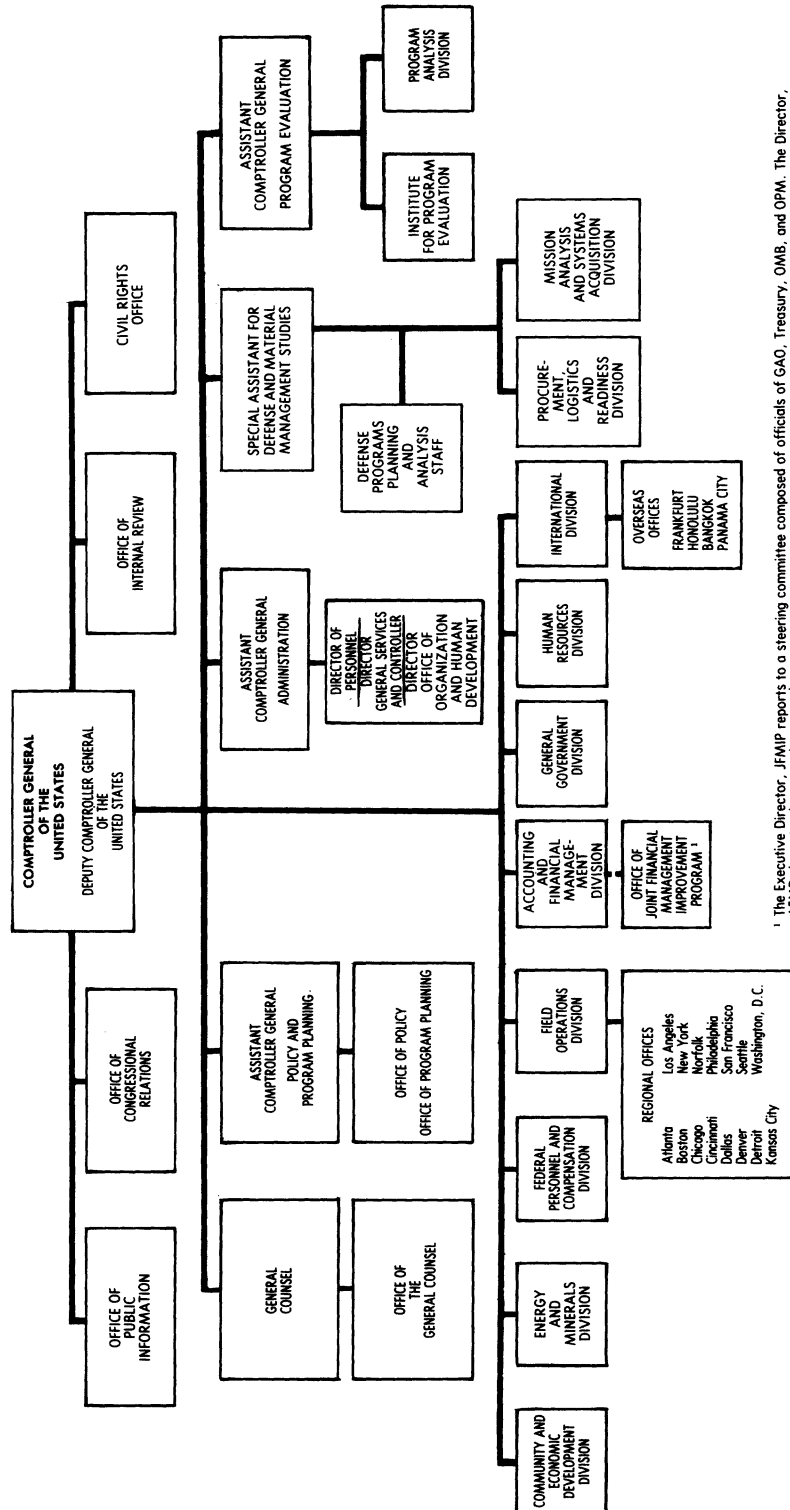
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

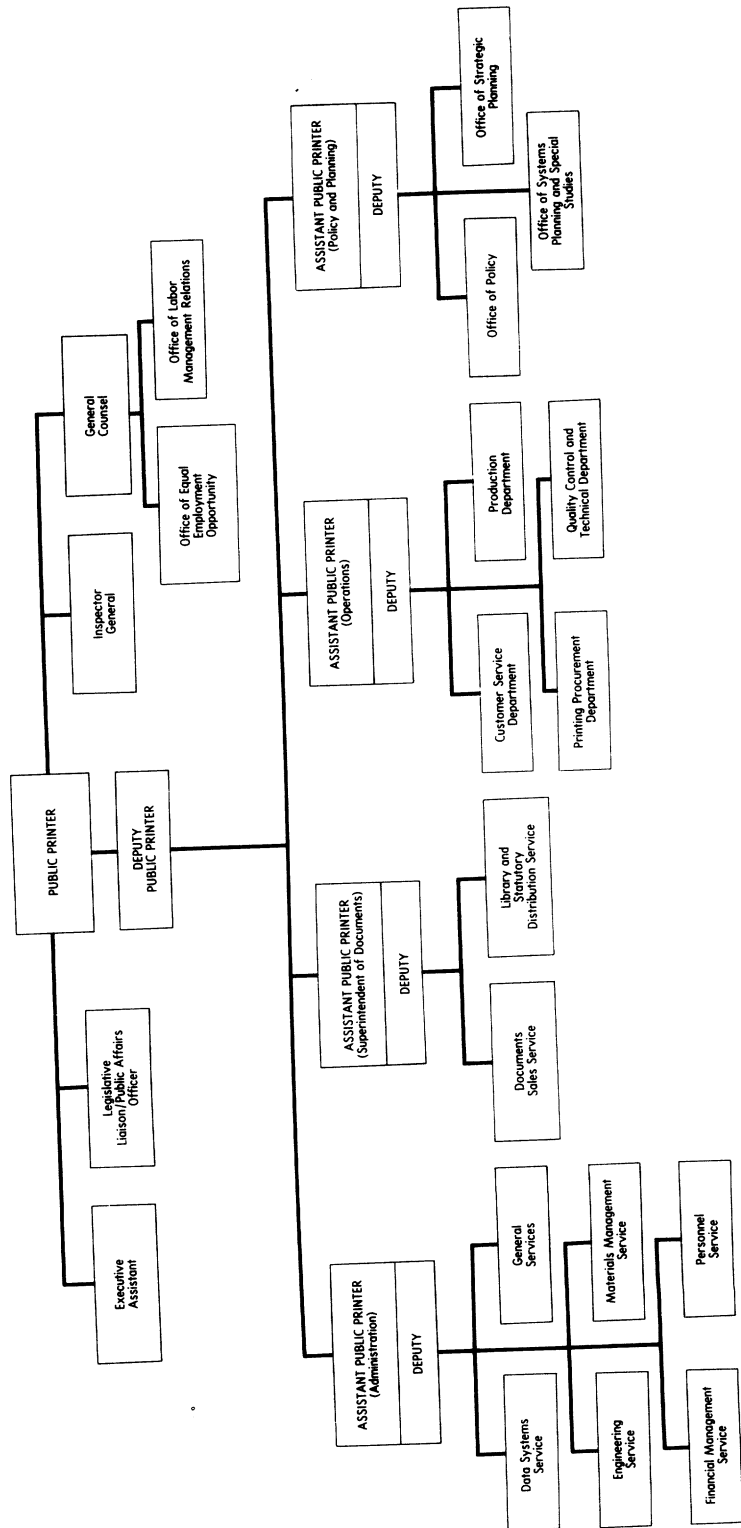


GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

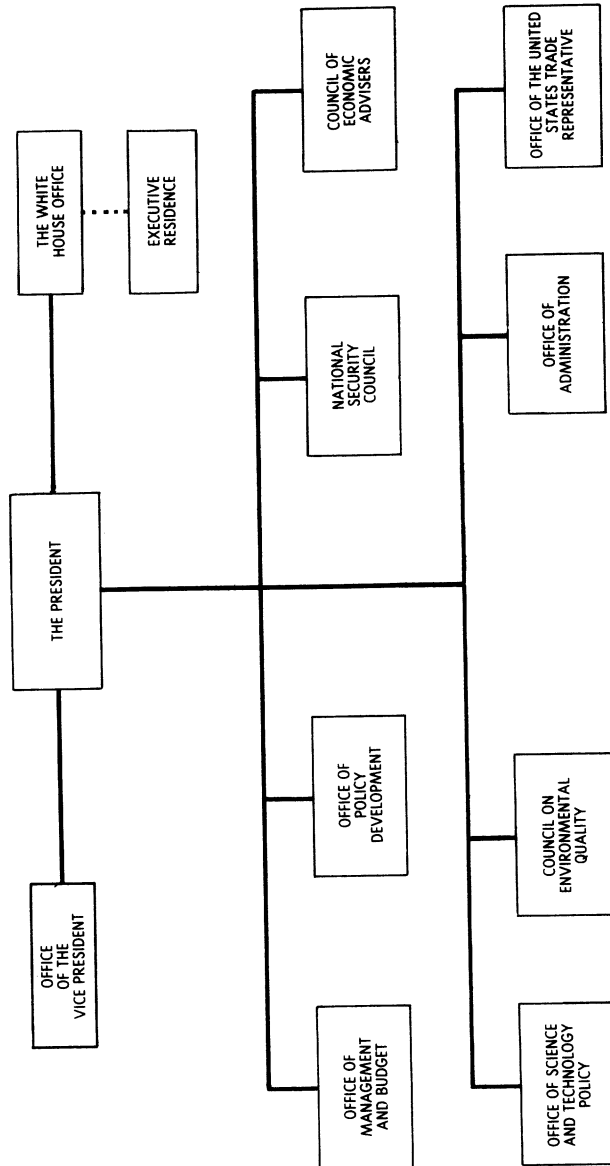


¹ The Executive Director, JFVIP reports to a steering committee composed of officials of GAO, Treasury, OMB, and OPM. The Director, AFMD, is a steering committee member.

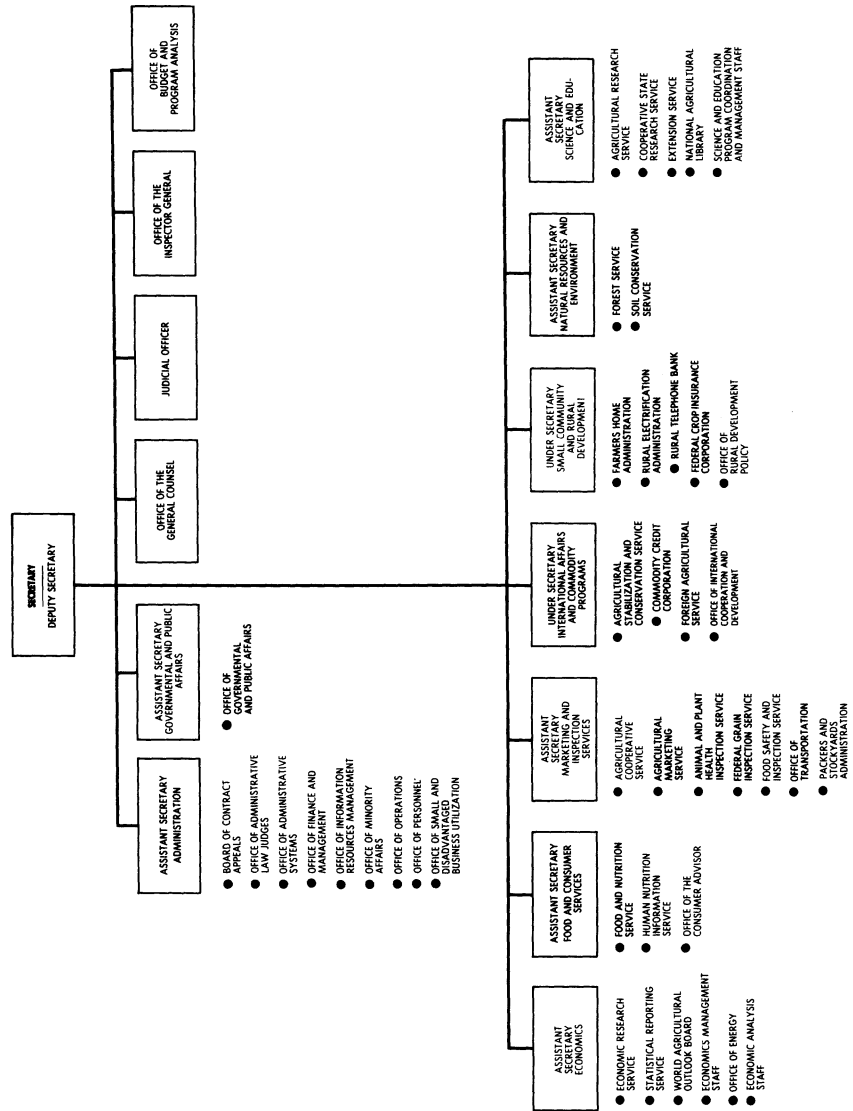
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

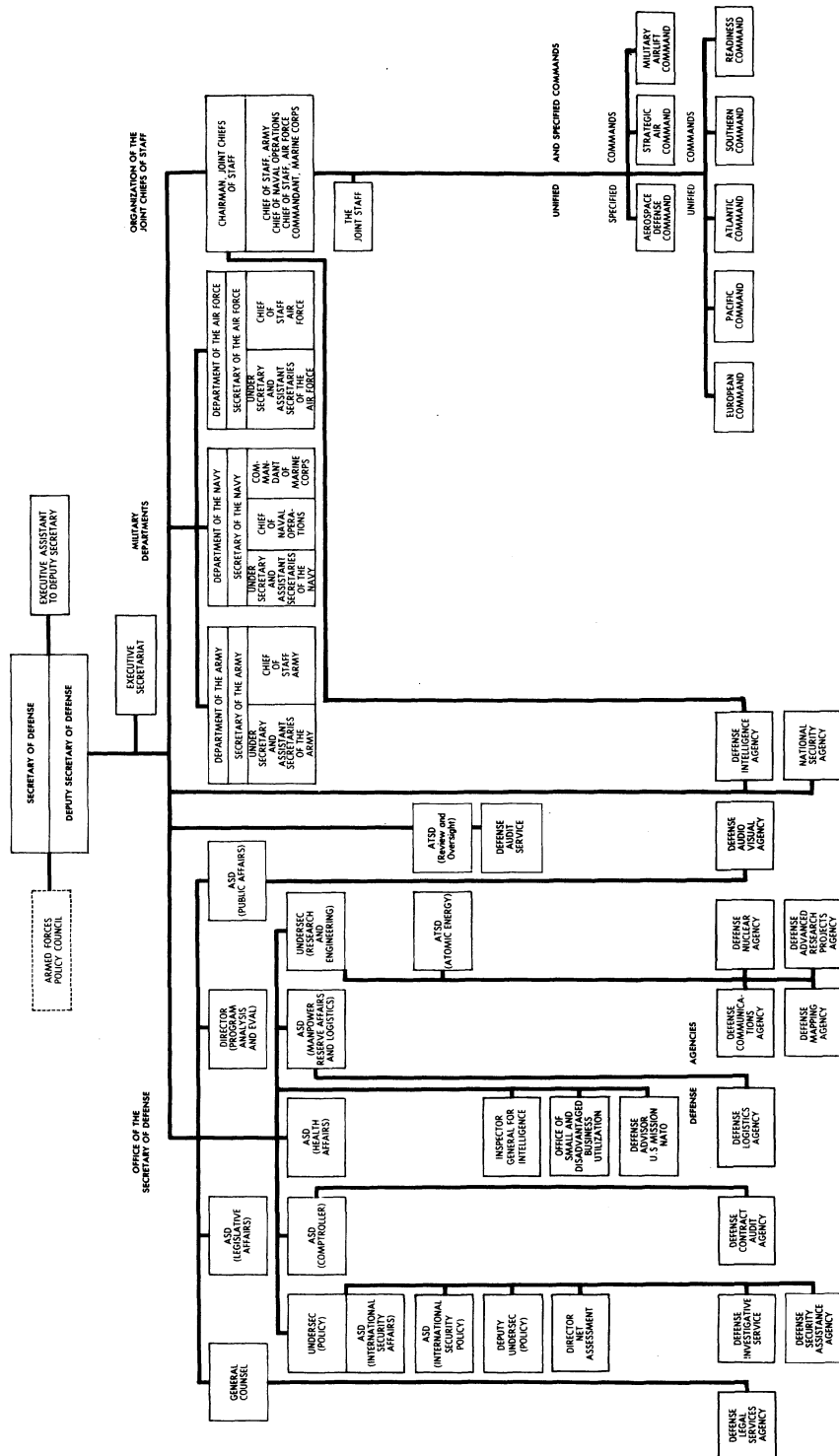


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

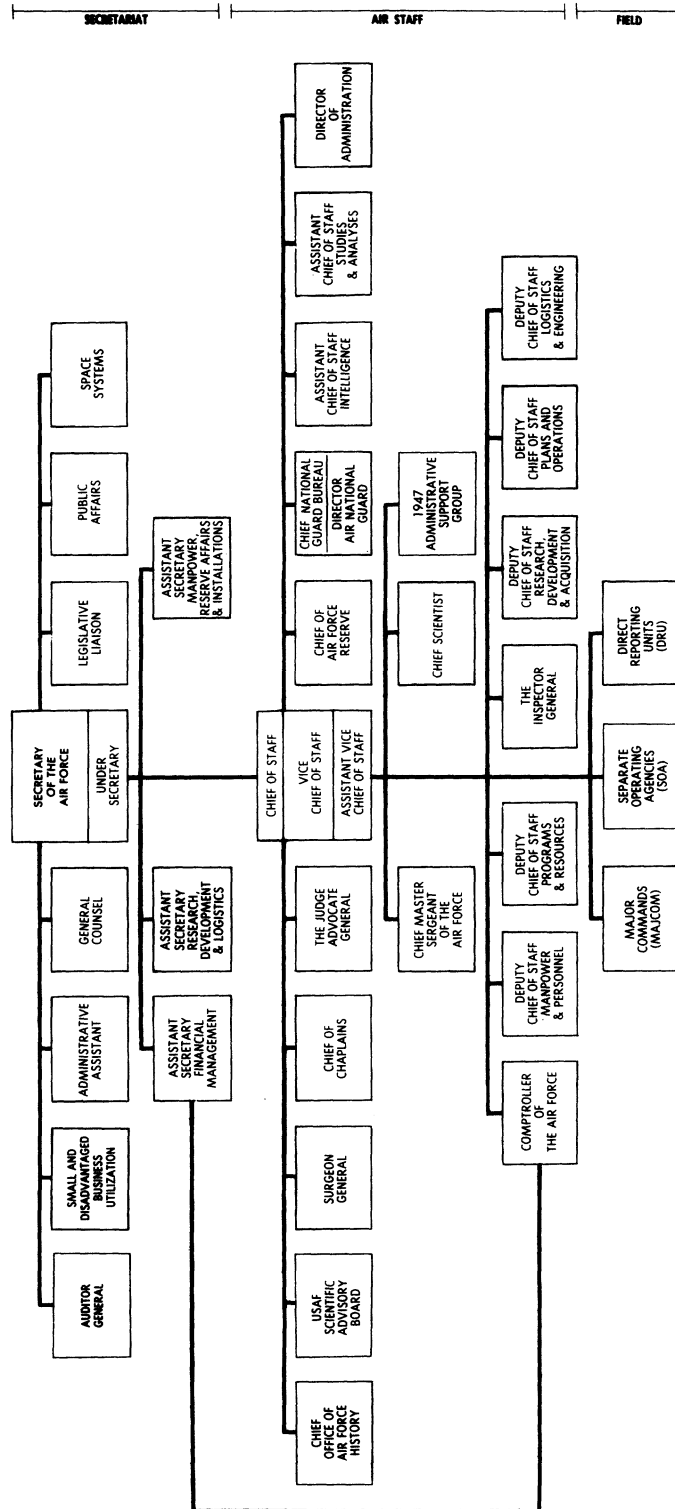


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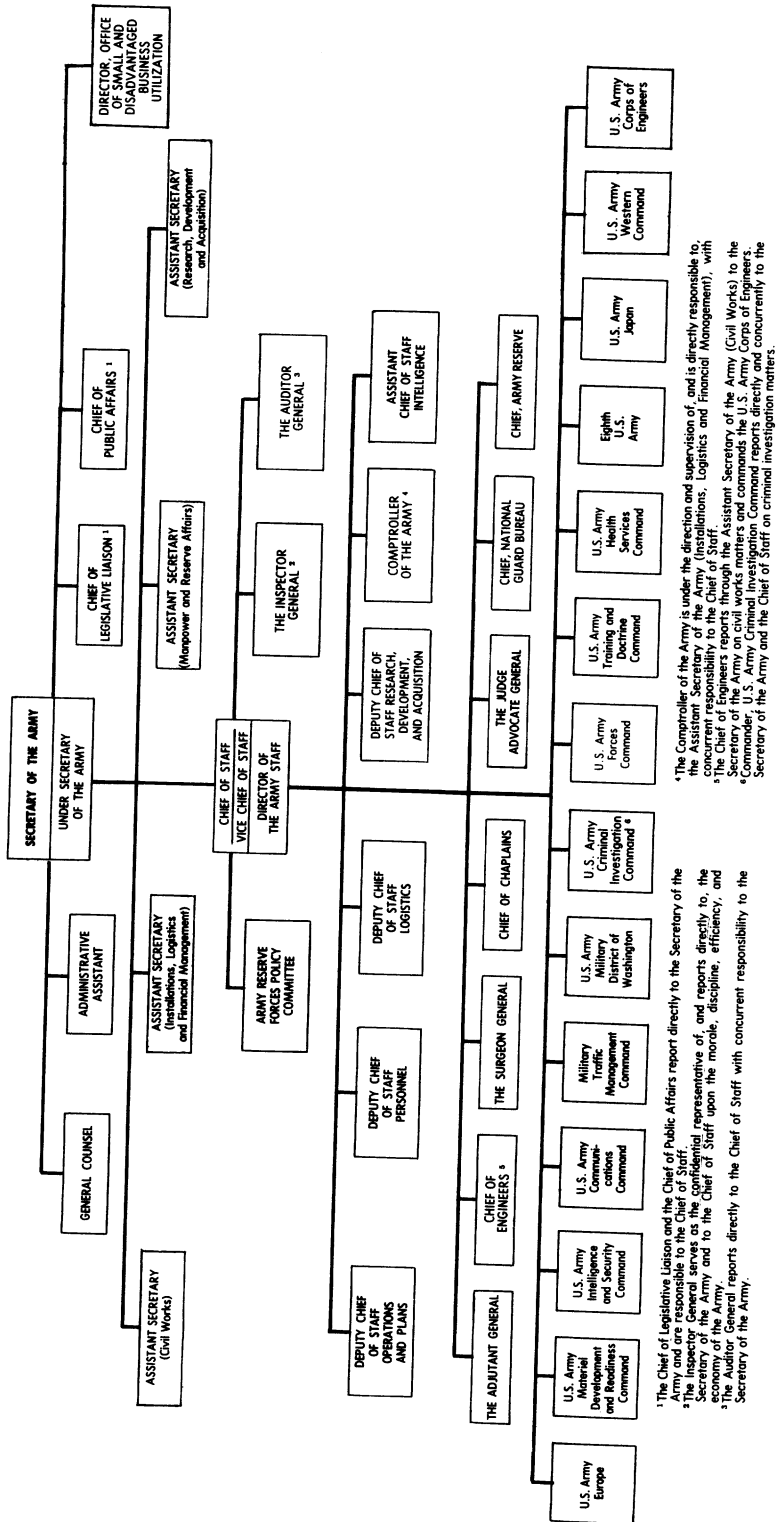
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



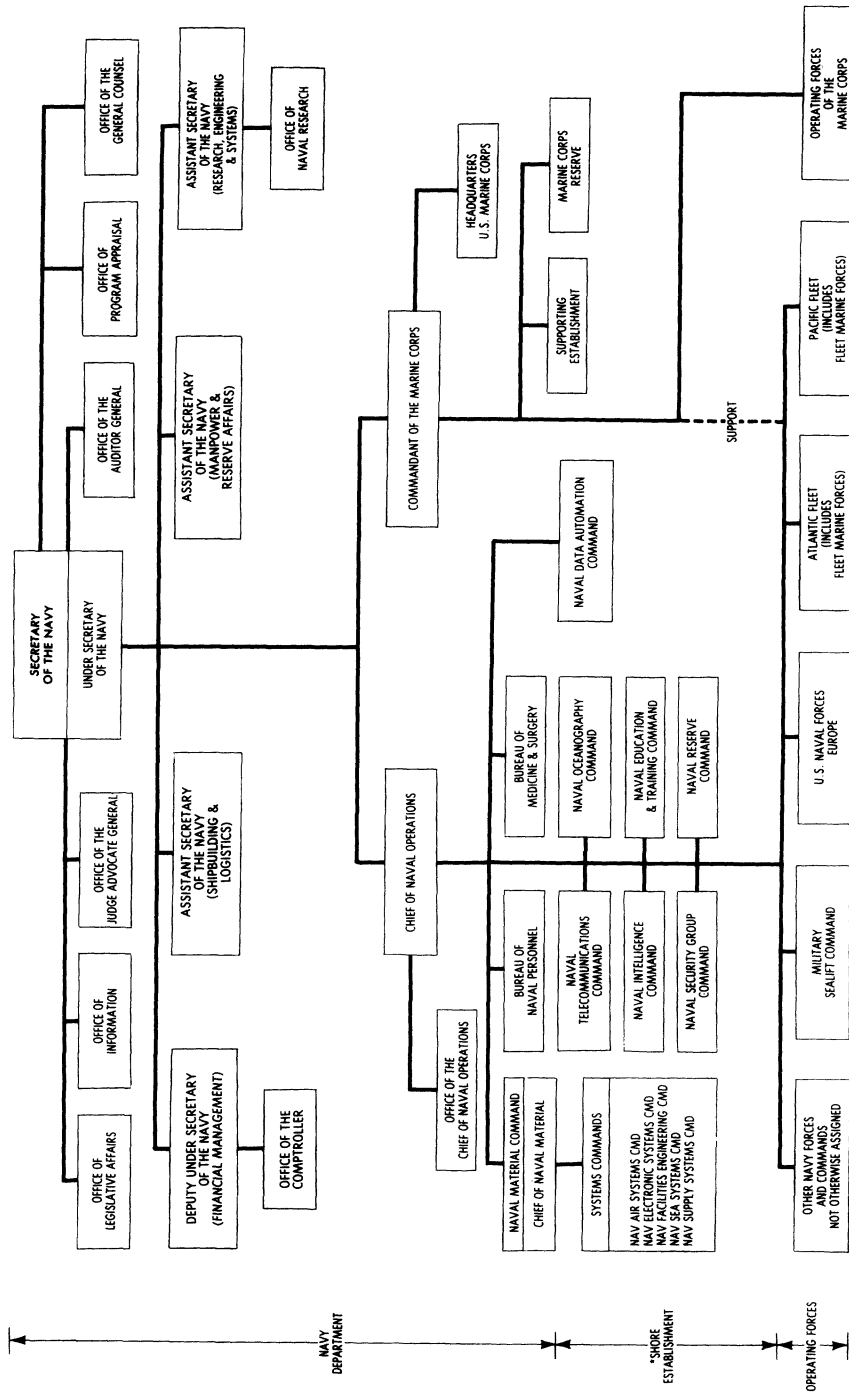
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



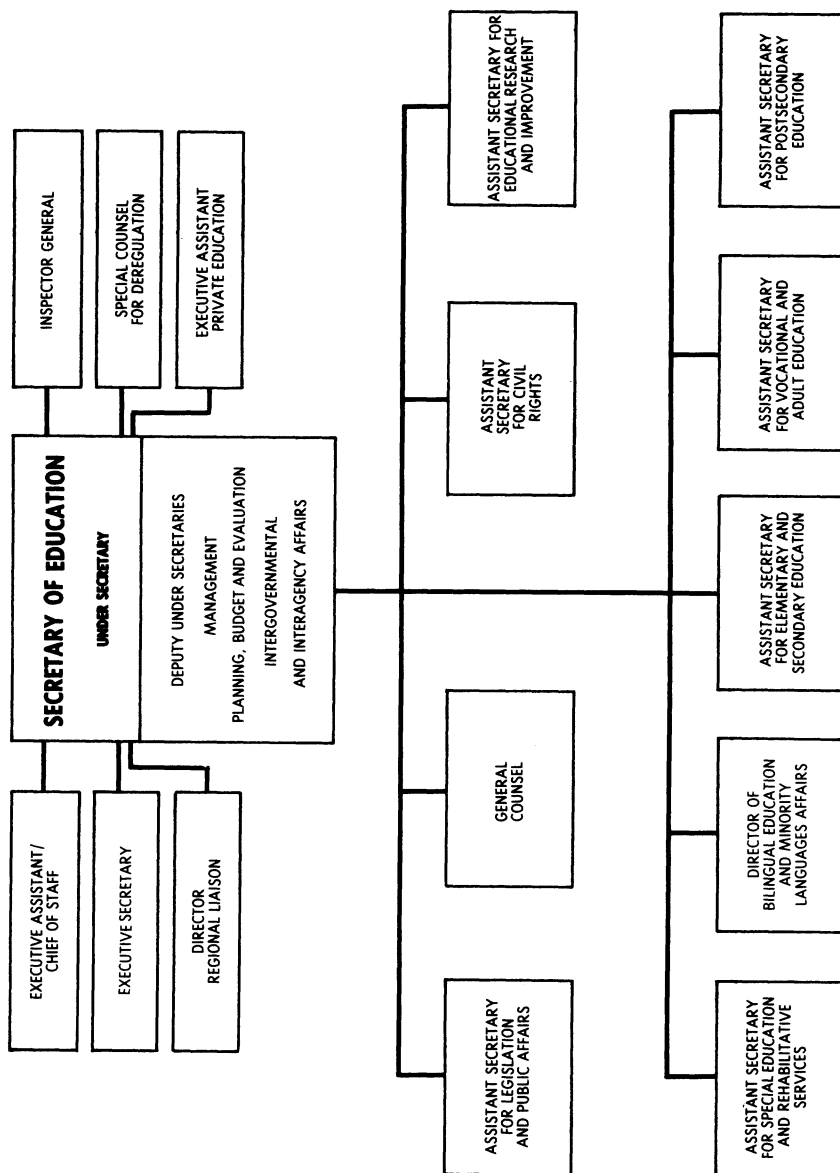
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



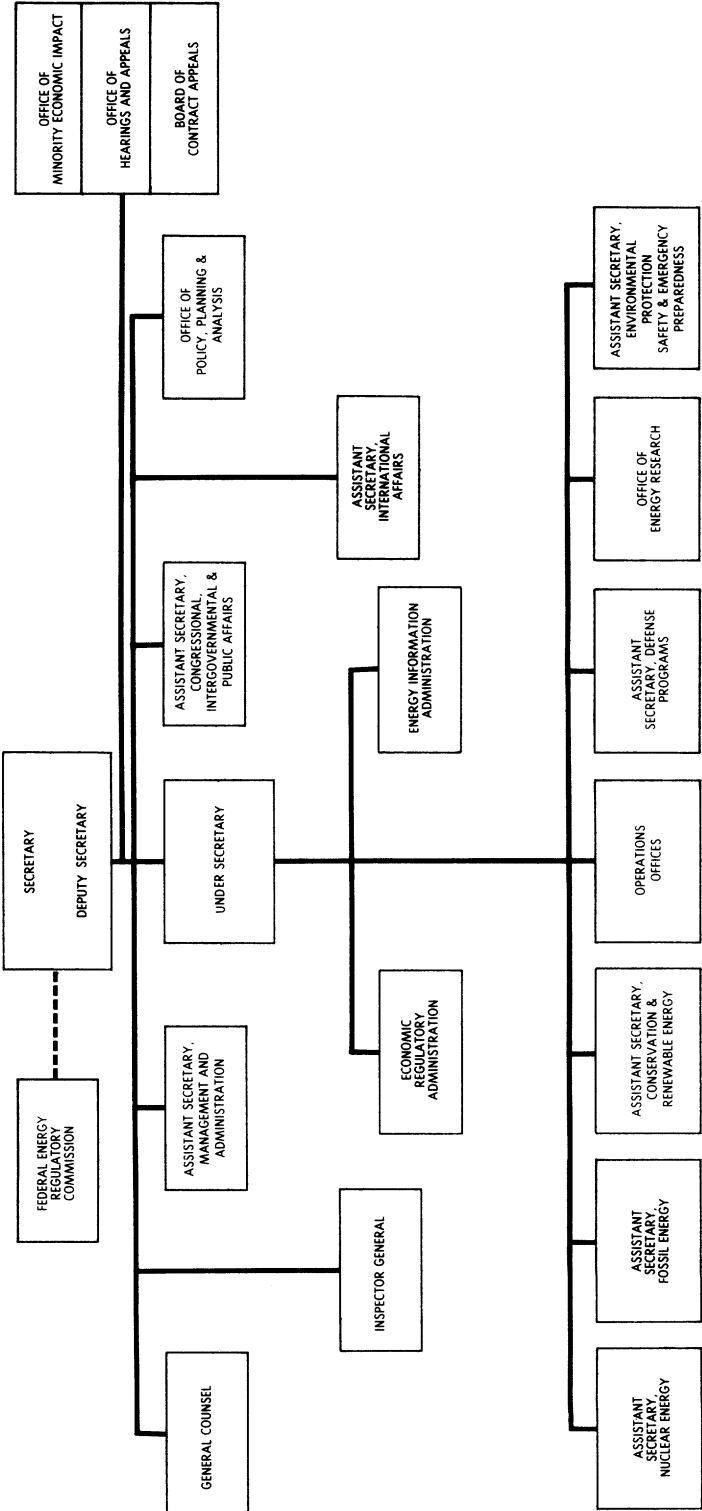
ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



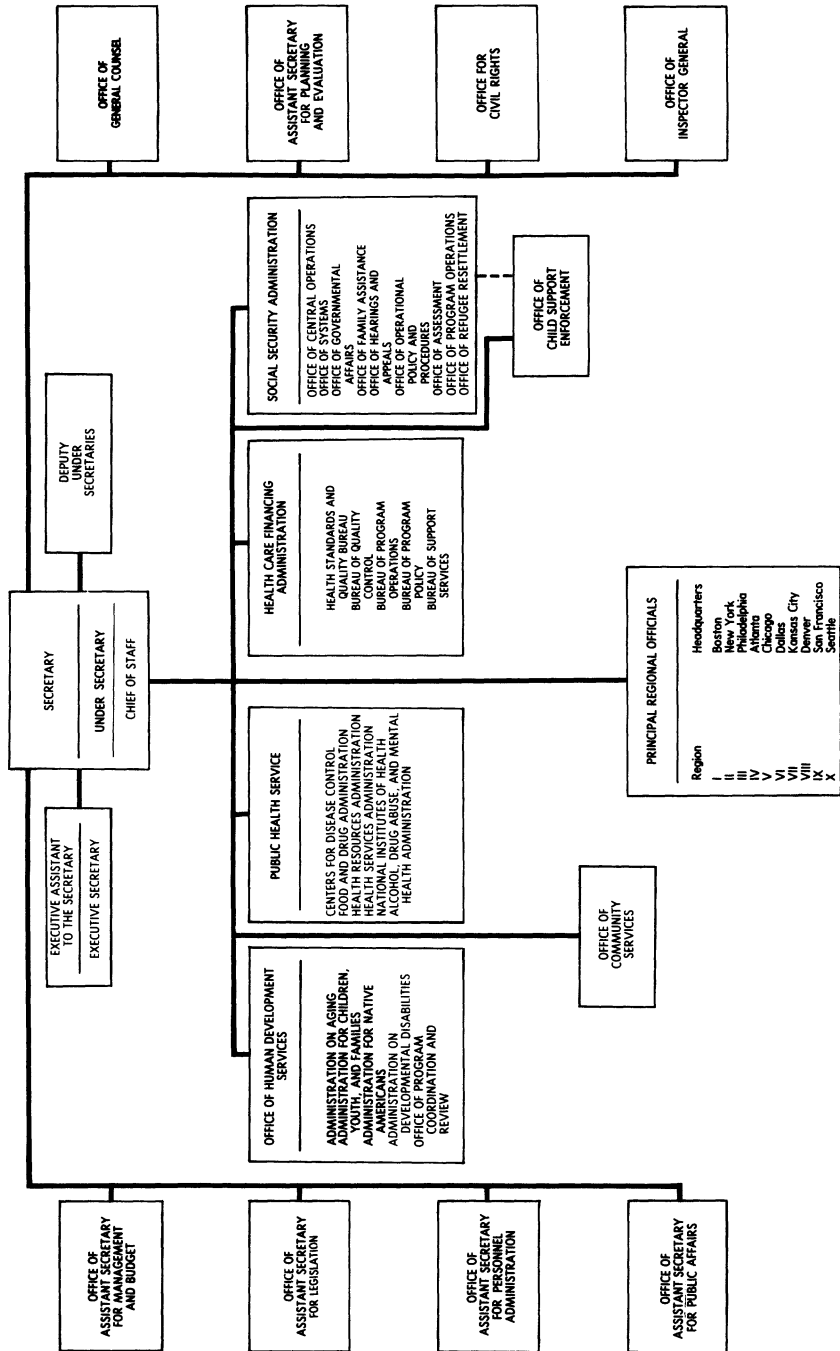
* Also includes other designated shore activities, not shown on the chart, which are under the command or supervision of the organizations depicted.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

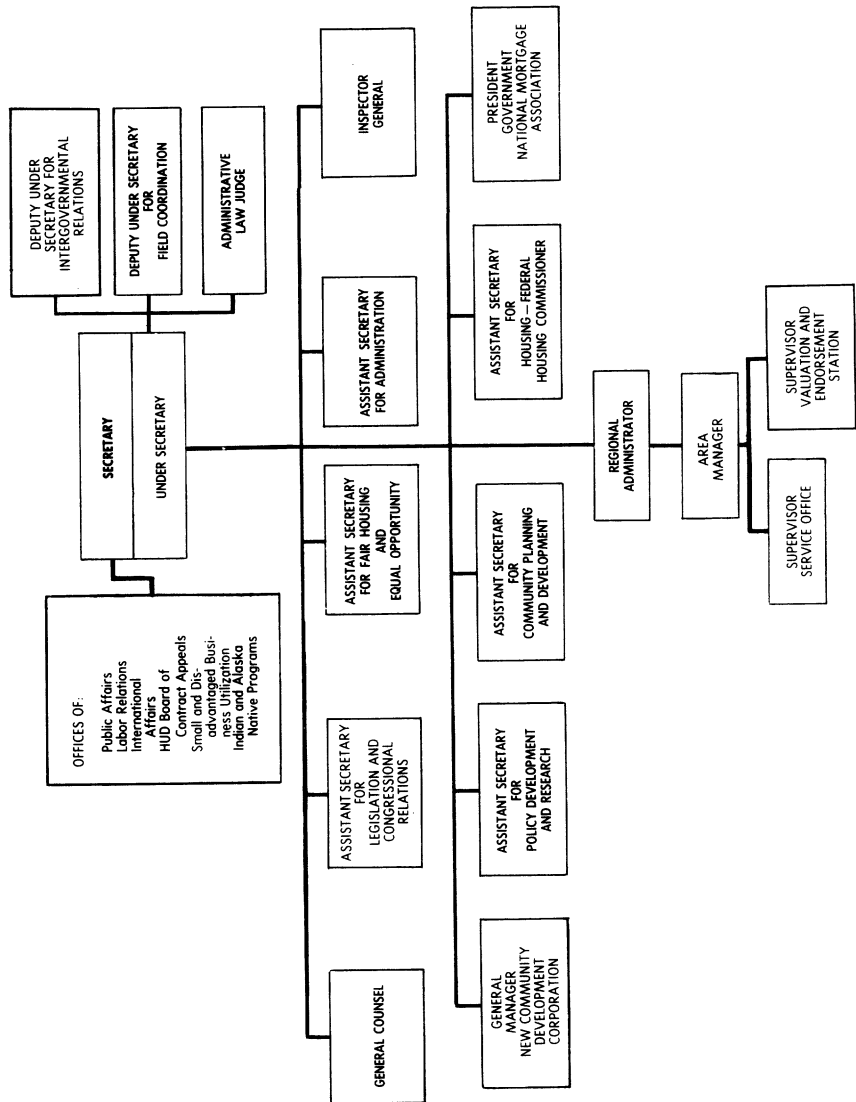
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



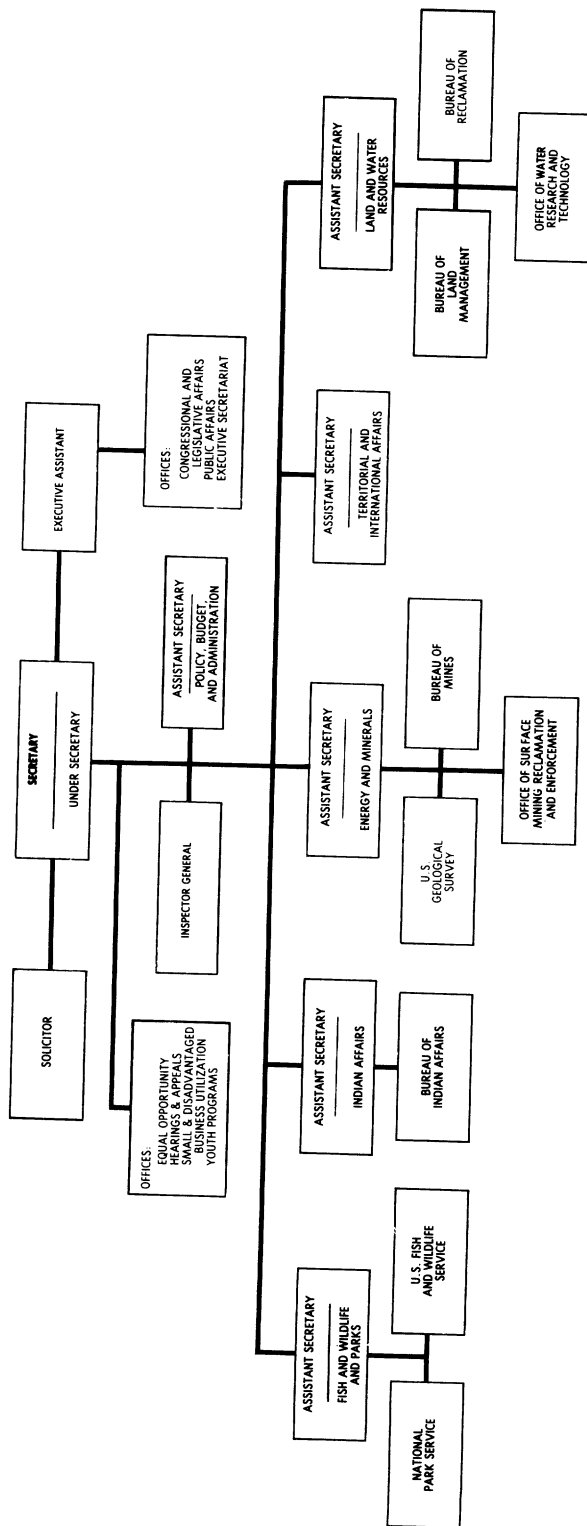
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



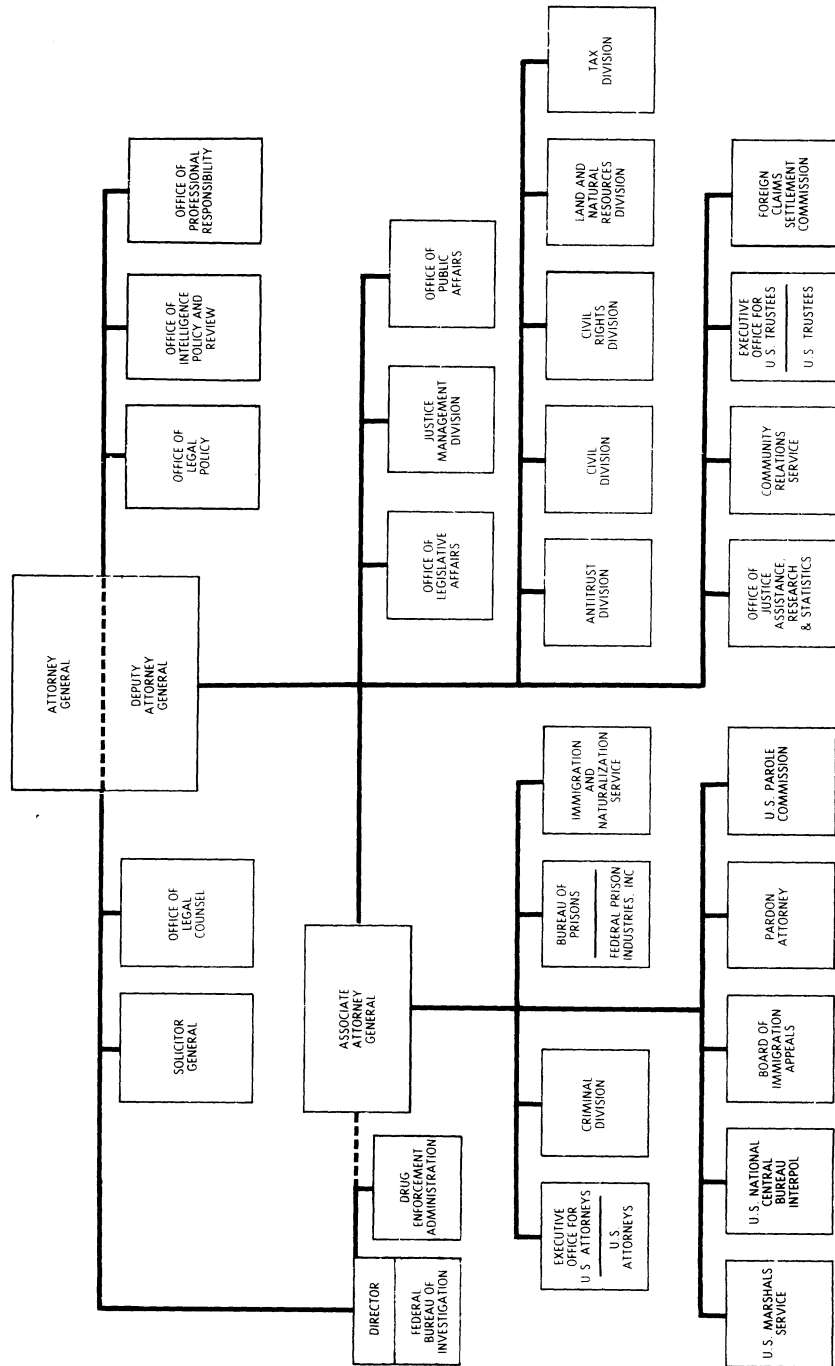
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



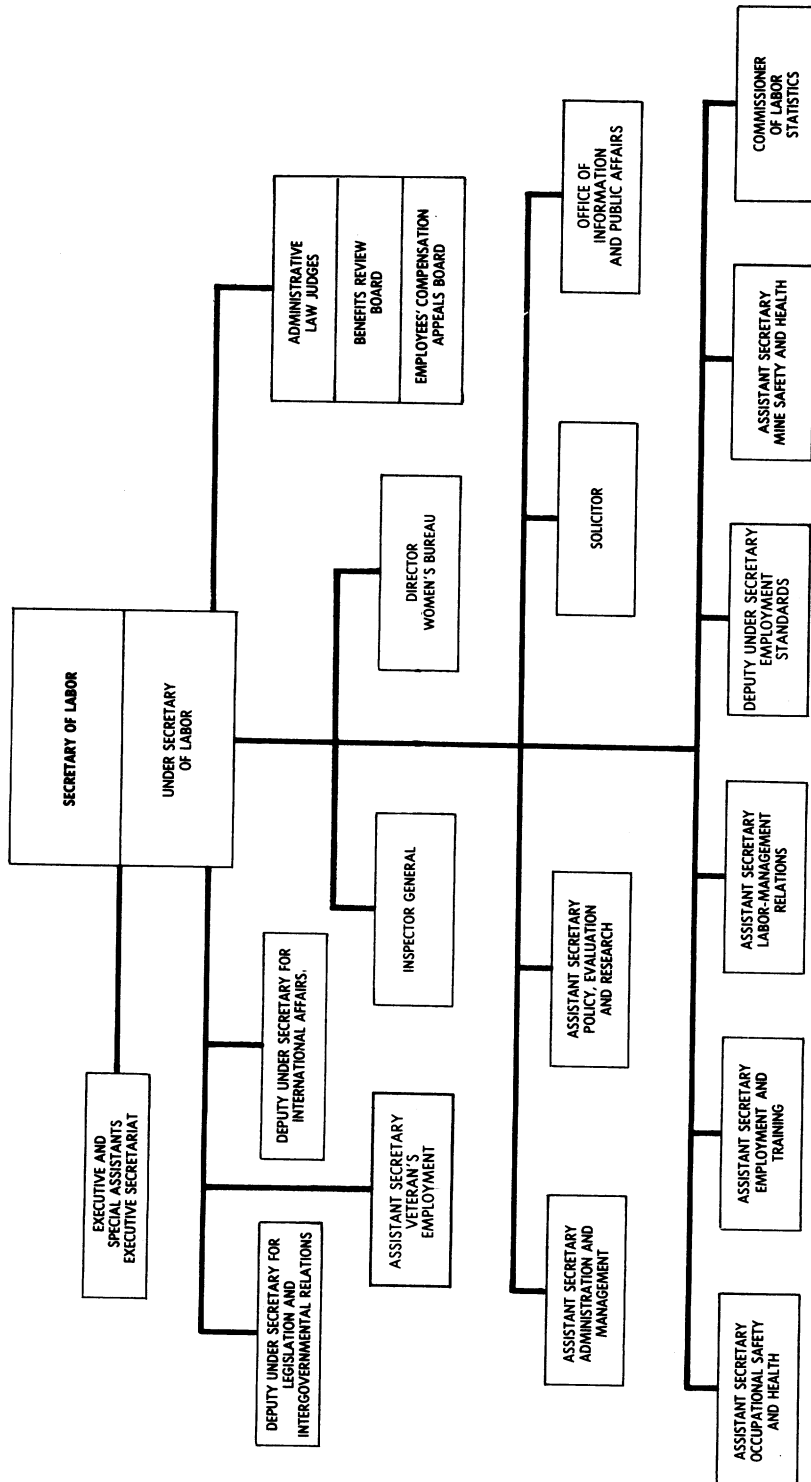
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

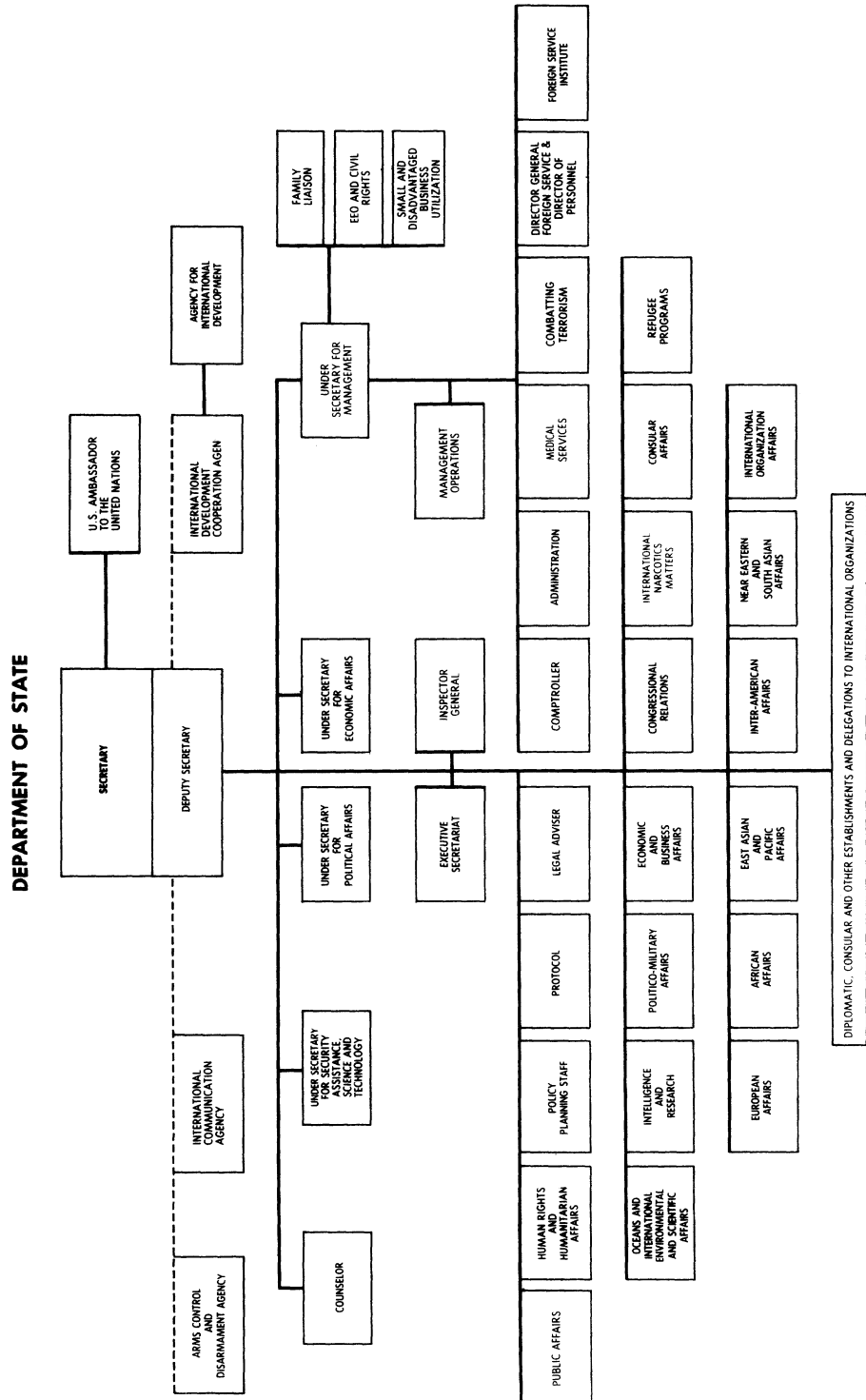


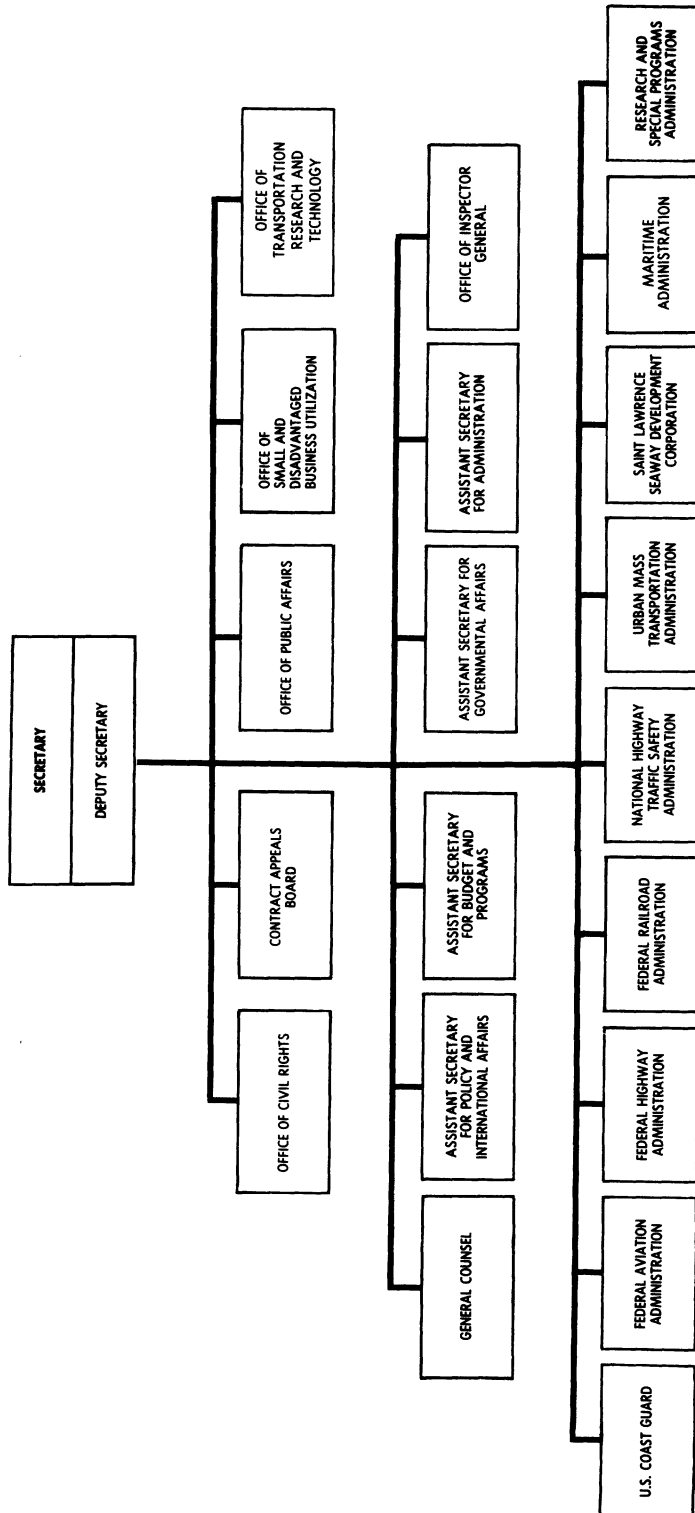
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



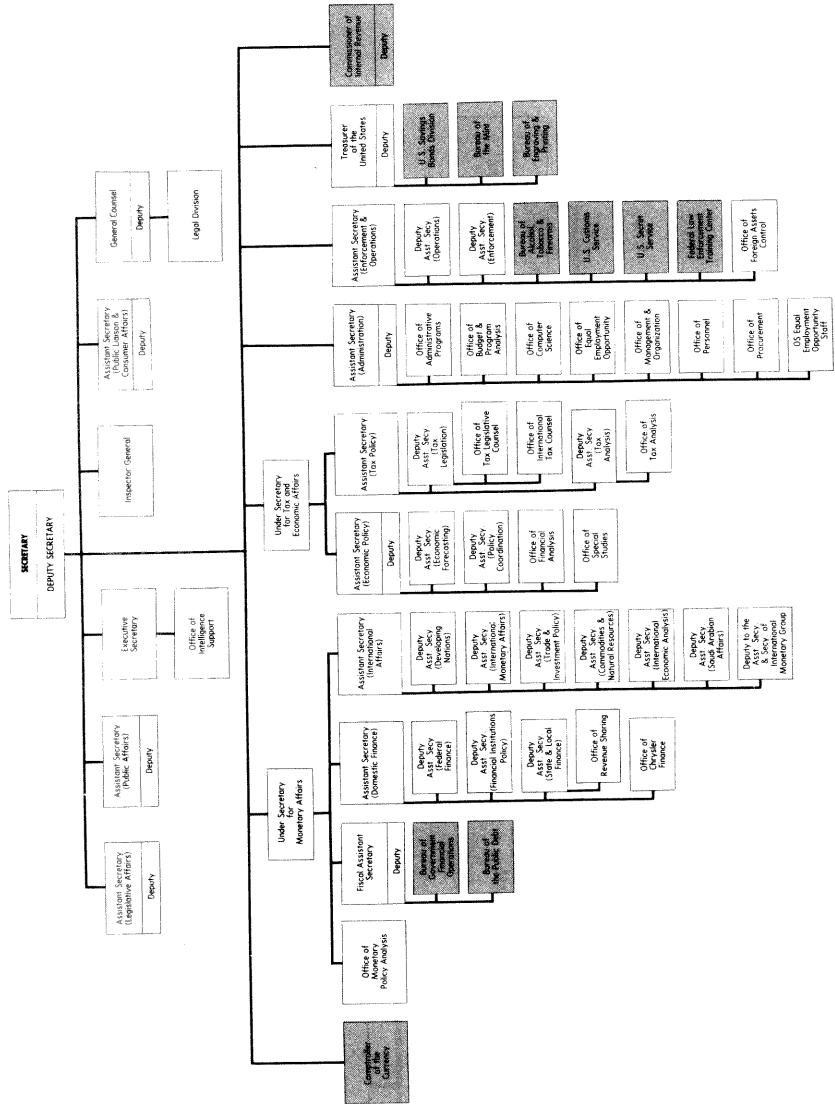
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR





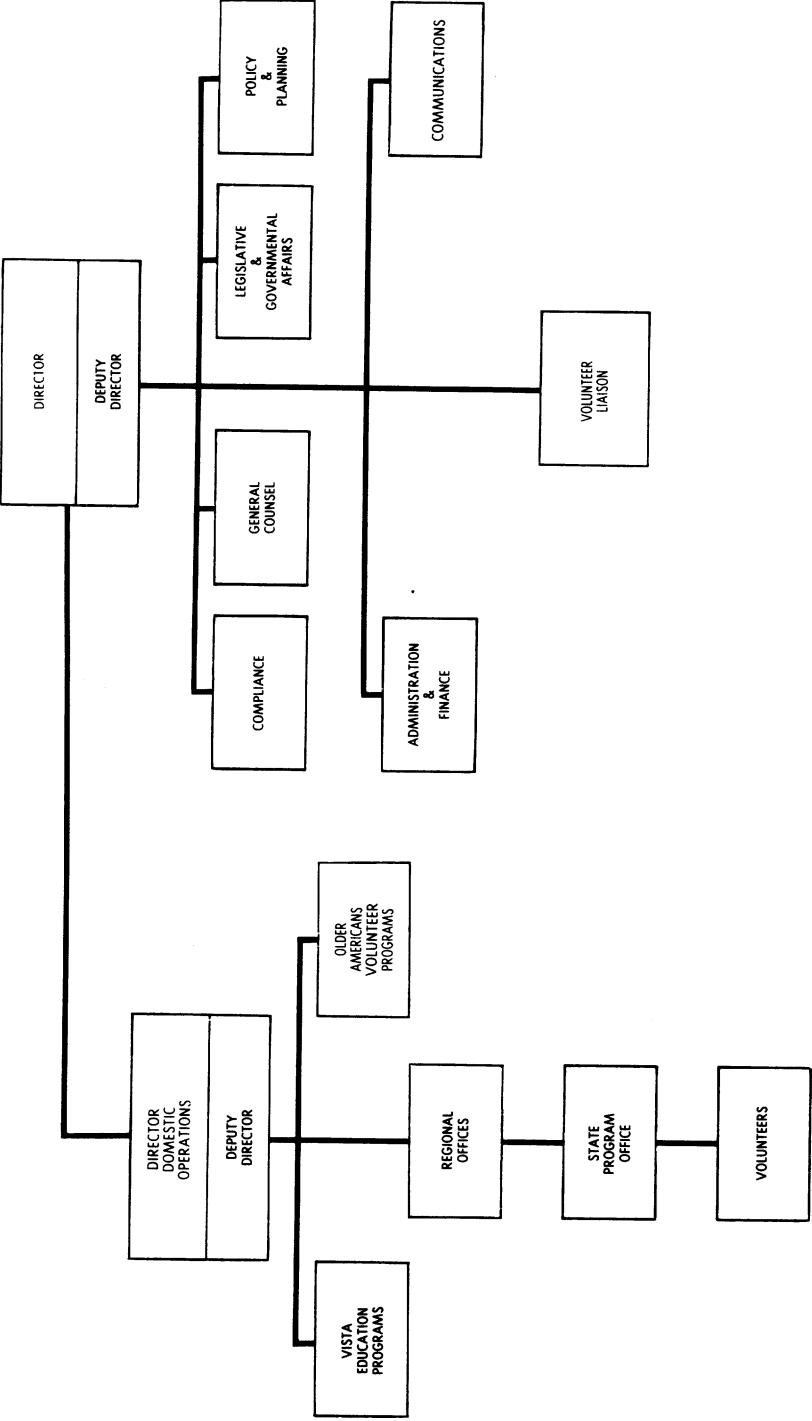
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



Shaded areas indicate bureaus

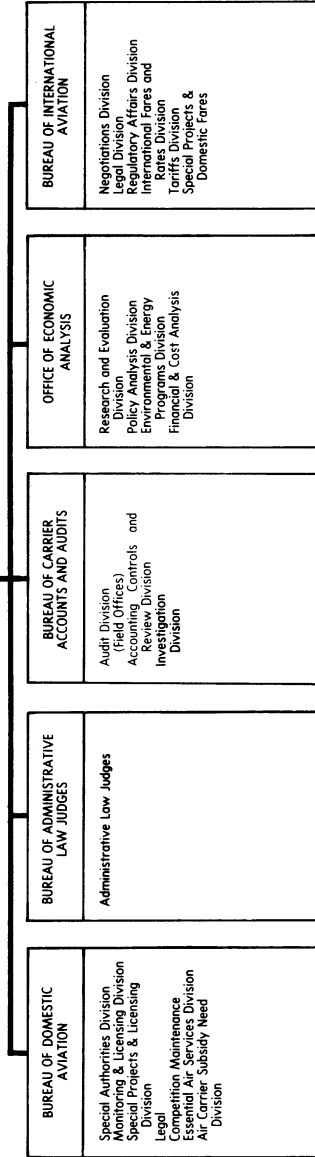
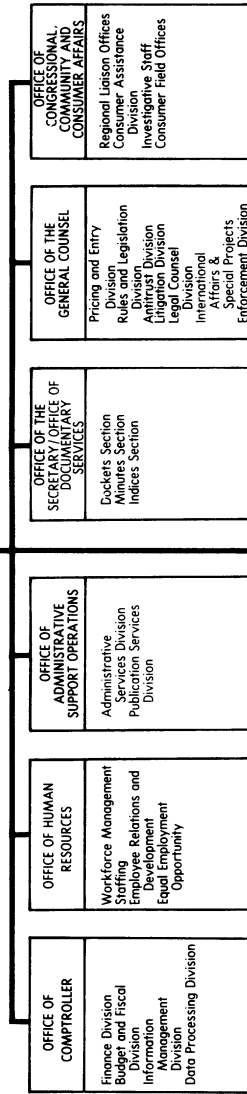
ACTION



CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

MEMBER	MEMBER	CHAIRMAN	MEMBER	MEMBER
--------	--------	----------	--------	--------

MANAGING DIRECTOR
Alaska Field Office Executive Secretariat Management Systems Office Public Affairs Office



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY OFFICES

- OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
- ADMINISTRATOR
- DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
- CHIEF OF STAFF
- OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
- OFFICE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES
- OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
- OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
- OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
- OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
- OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
- OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY AND LEGISLATION

- OFFICE OF LEGISLATION
- OFFICE OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS
- OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND EVALUATION

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY AND ENFORCEMENT

- OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE
- OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES

- GENERAL COUNSEL
- OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT COUNSEL

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AIR, NOISE AND RADIATION

- OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
- OFFICE OF MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS CONTROL
- OFFICE OF NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
- OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

- OFFICE OF PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCE ENFORCEMENT
- OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
- OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER

- OFFICE OF WATER ENFORCEMENT
- OFFICE OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
- OFFICE OF WATER PROGRAM OPERATIONS
- OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- OFFICE OF WASTE ENFORCEMENT
- OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE
- OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

- OFFICE OF PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION
- OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
- OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

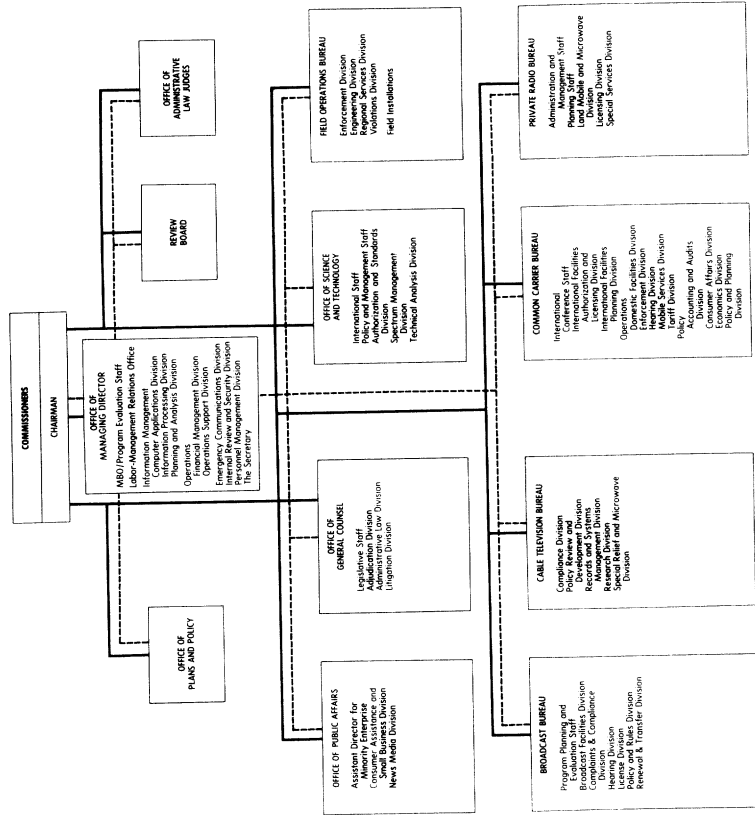
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ASSURANCE
- OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND TECHNOLOGY
- OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EFFECTS RESEARCH
- OFFICE OF HEALTH RESEARCH

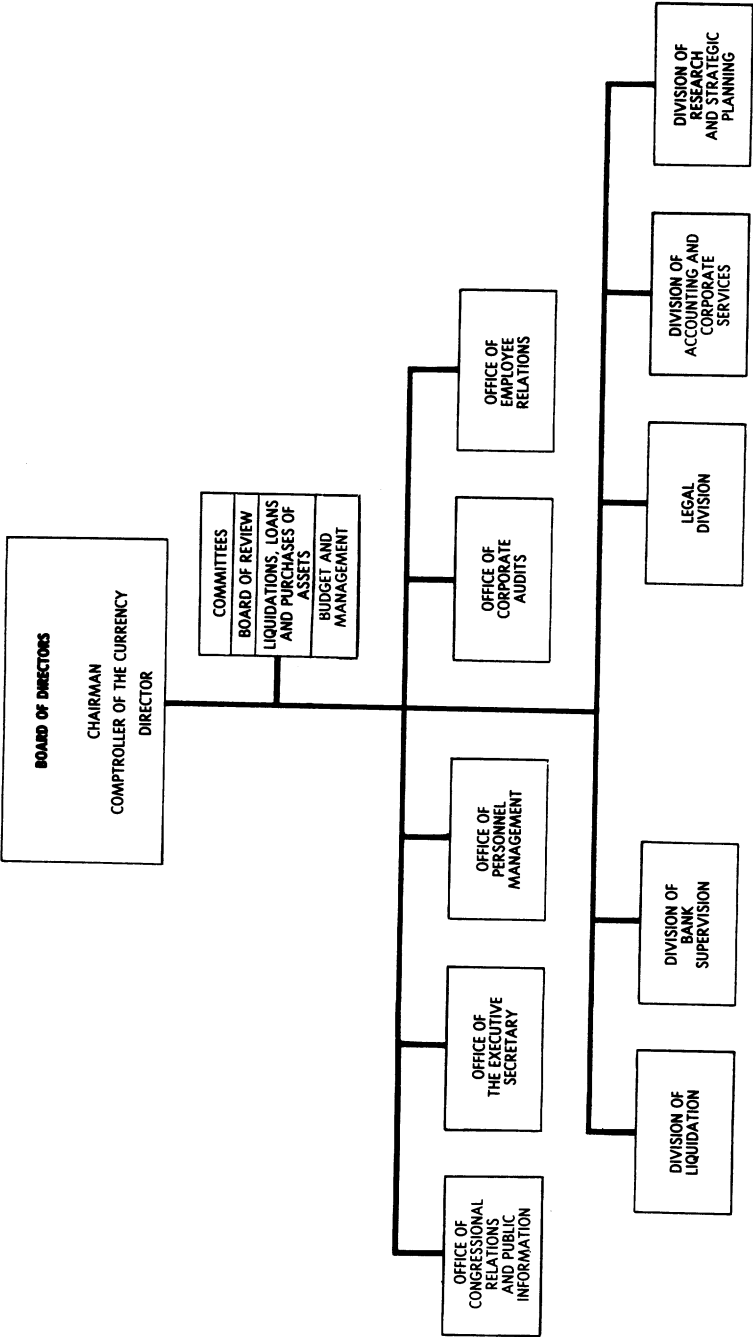
REGIONAL OFFICES

- REGION I BOSTON
- REGION II NEW YORK
- REGION III PHILADELPHIA
- REGION IV ATLANTA
- REGION V CHICAGO
- REGION VI DALLAS
- REGION VII KANSAS CITY
- REGION VIII DENVER
- REGION IX SAN FRANCISCO
- REGION X SEATTLE

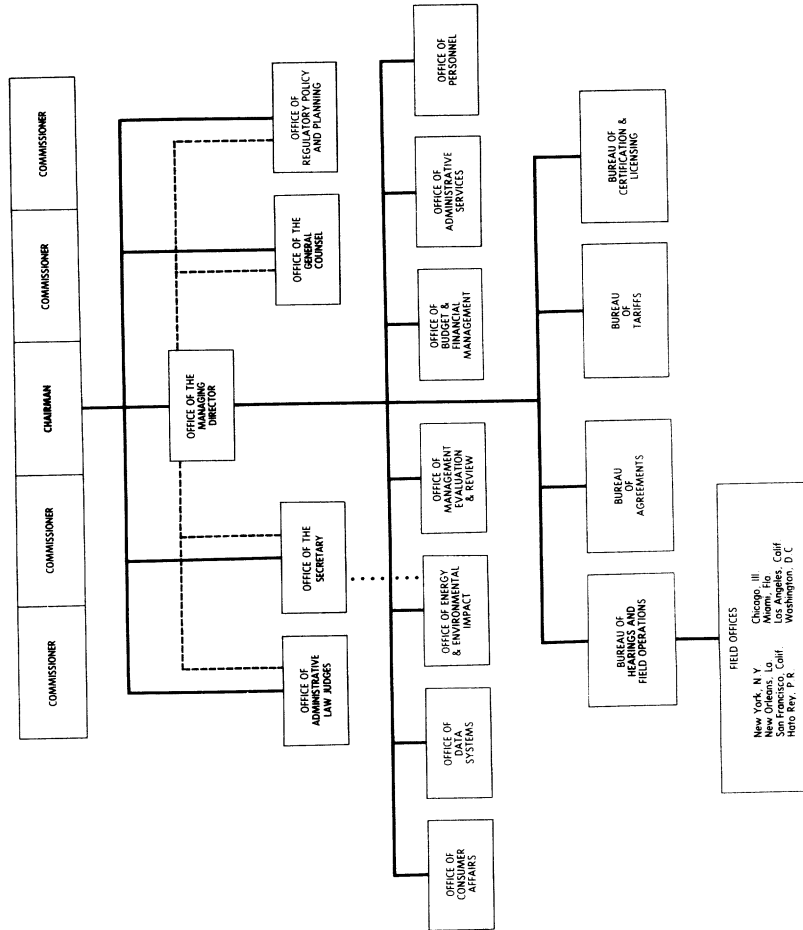
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

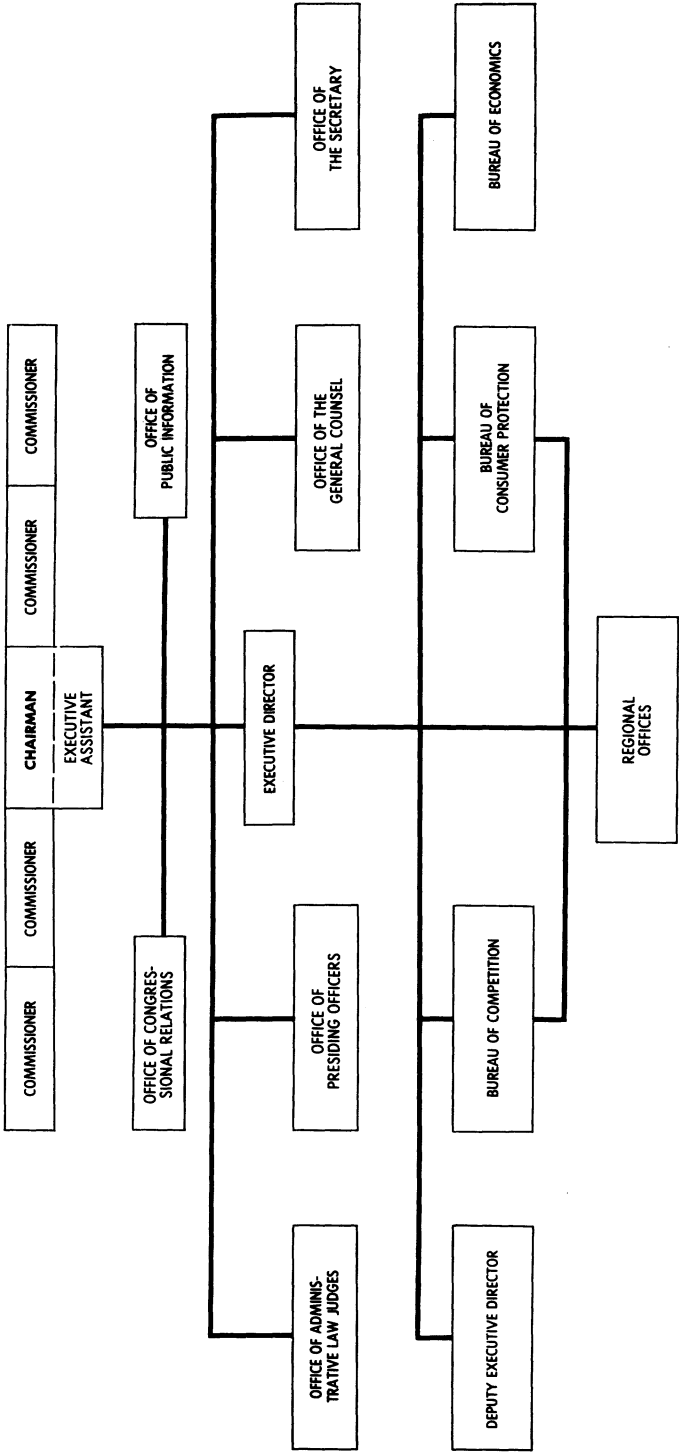


FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

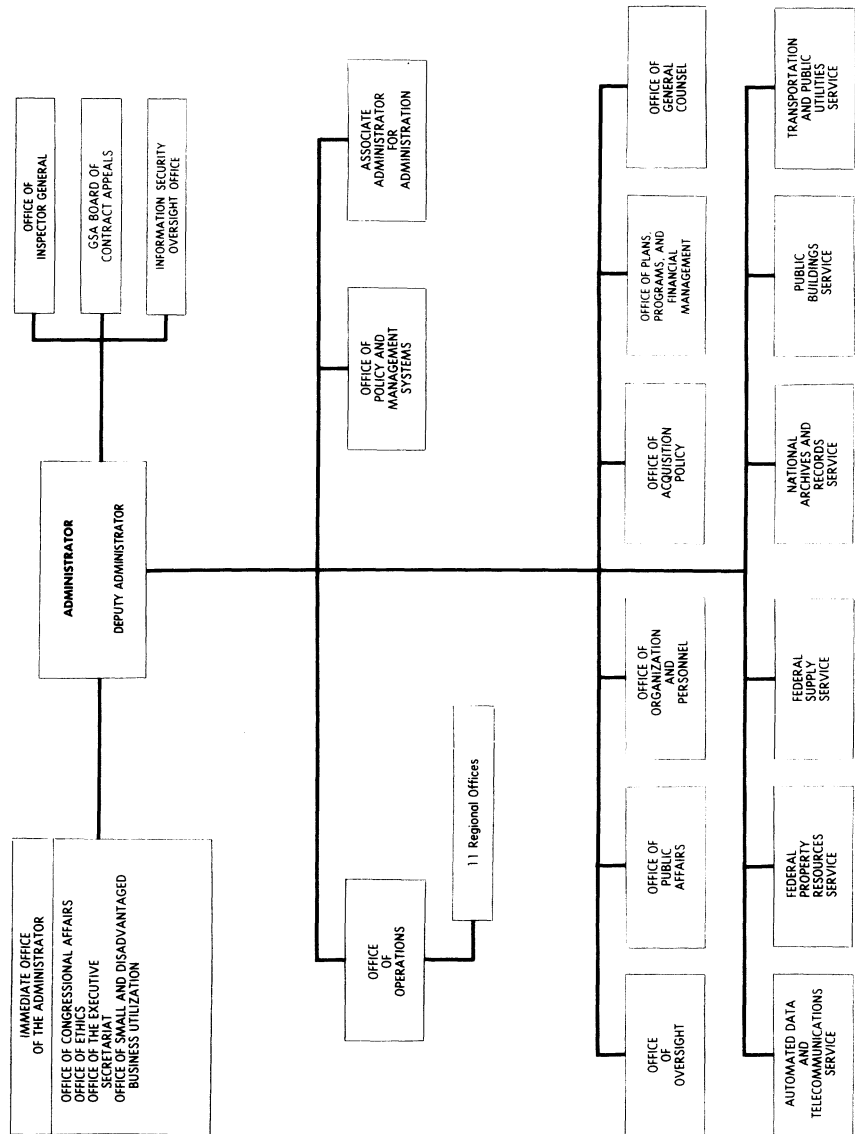


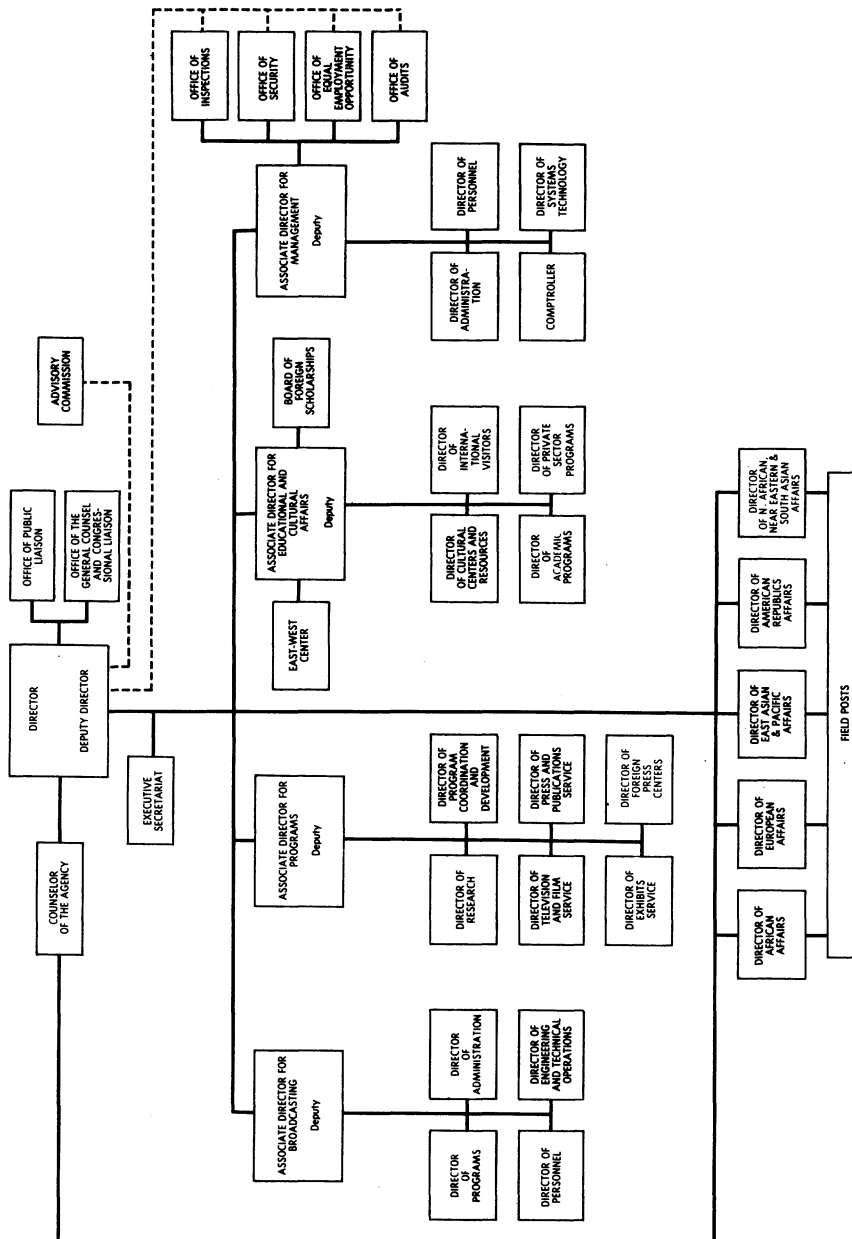
..... Procedural Guidance
 ----- Administrative Management

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

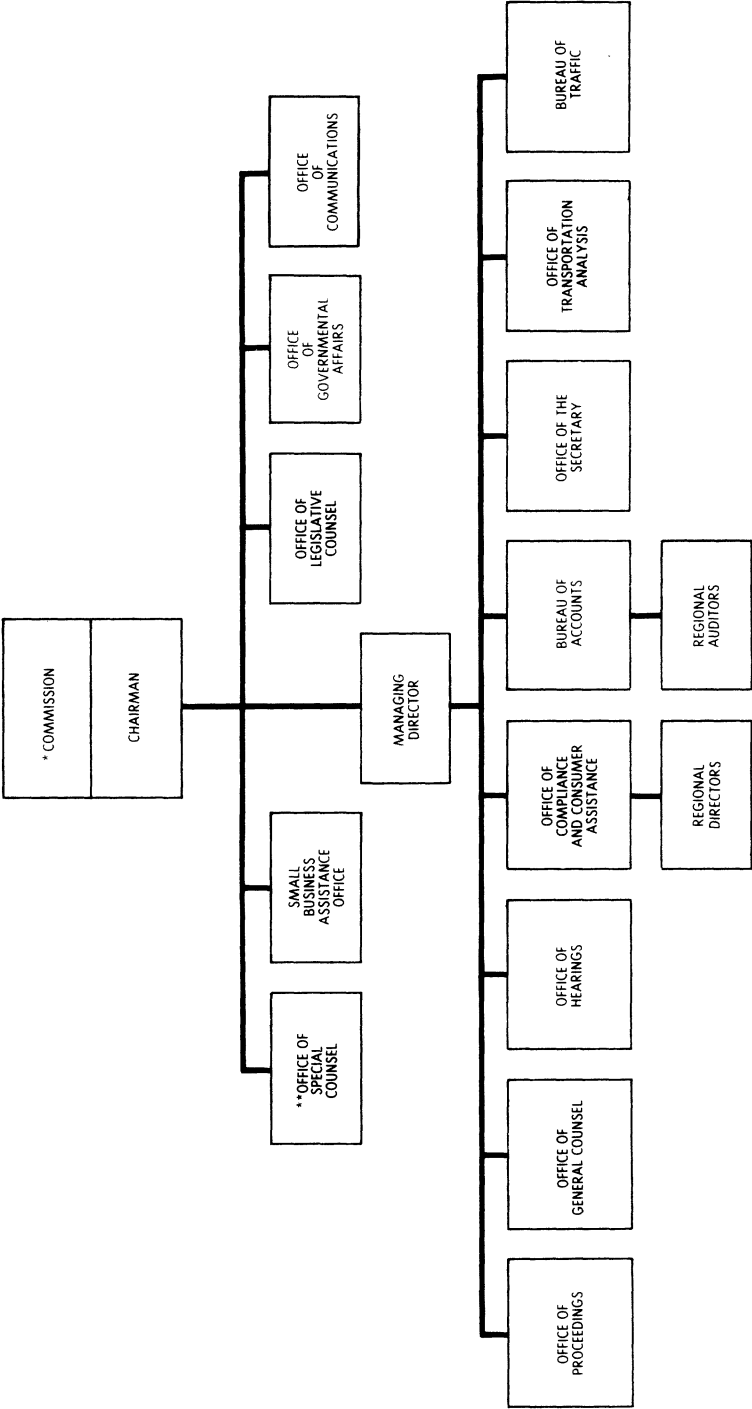


GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



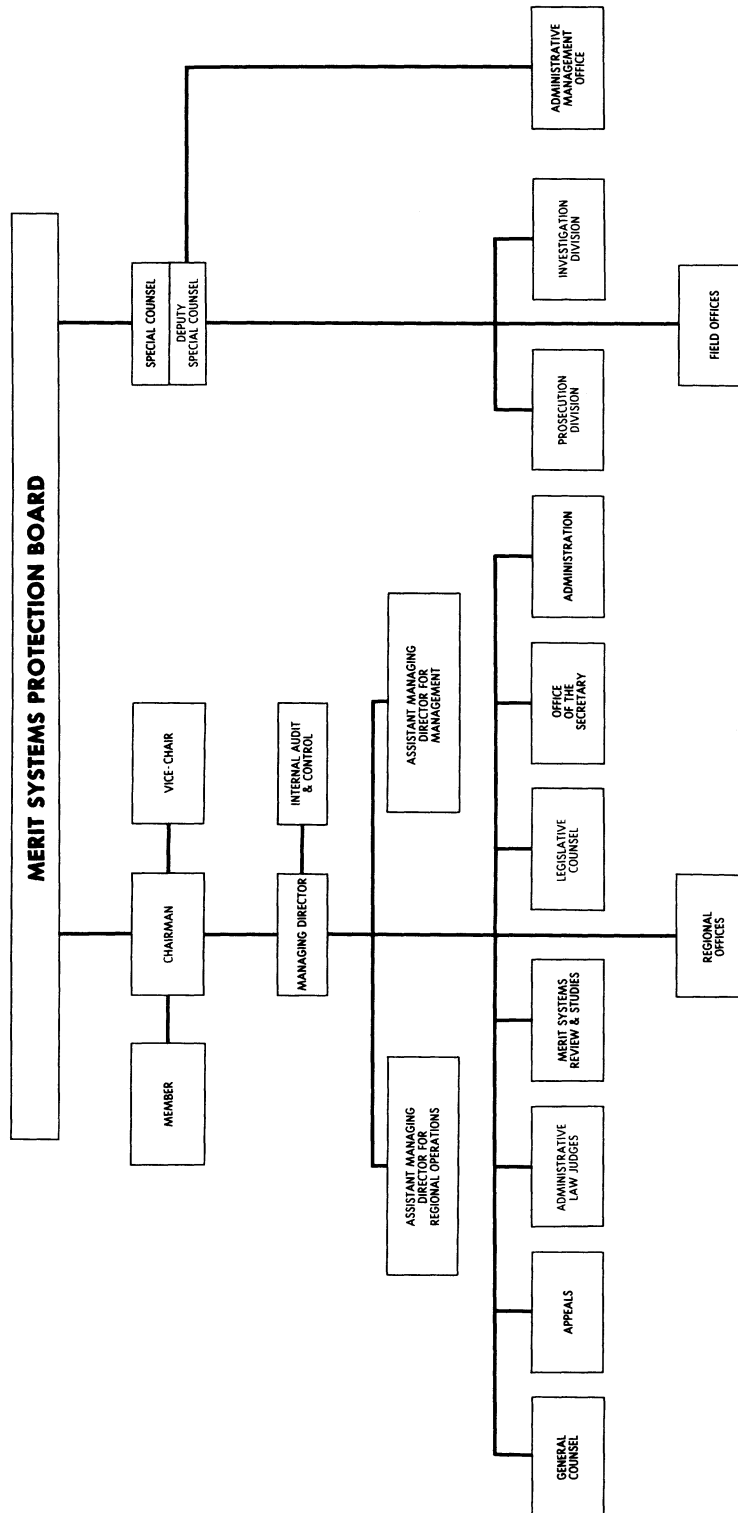


INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

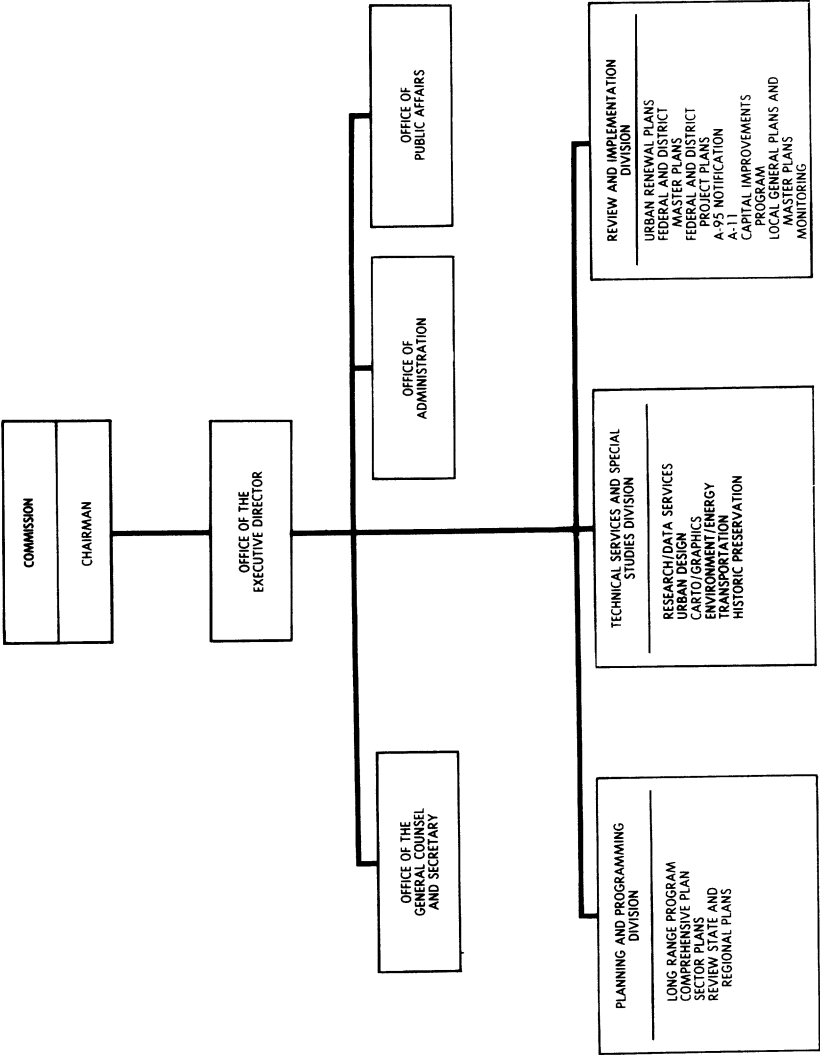


*In deciding most proceedings, the Commission is divided into two divisions of general jurisdiction, each comprised of three Commissioners. Rulemakings and significant adjudications are decided by the entire Commission.

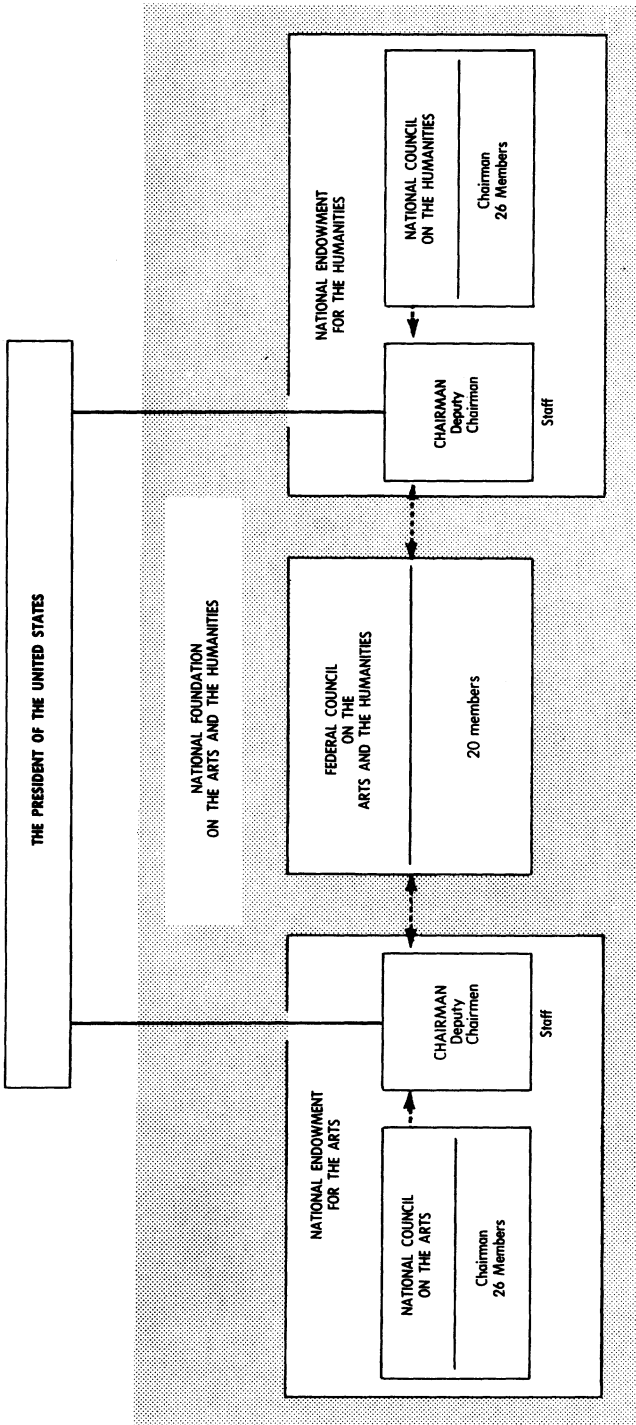
**Subject to administrative supervision of the Chairman, but in all other respects is accountable to the Commission.



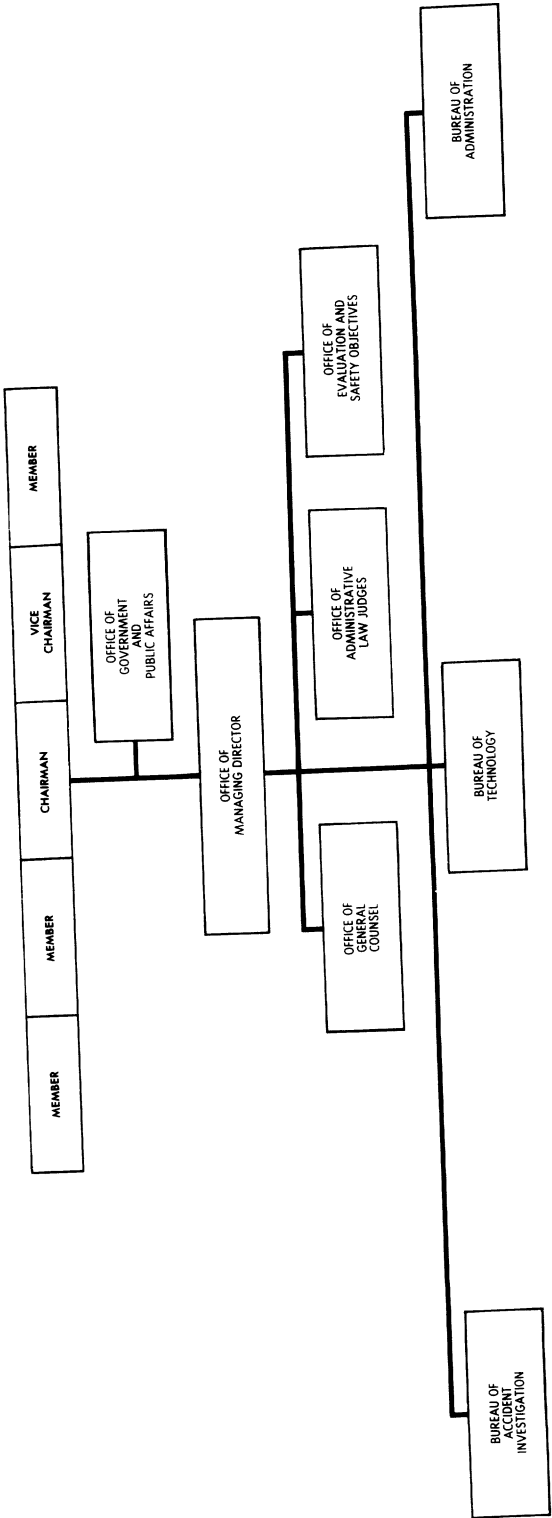
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION



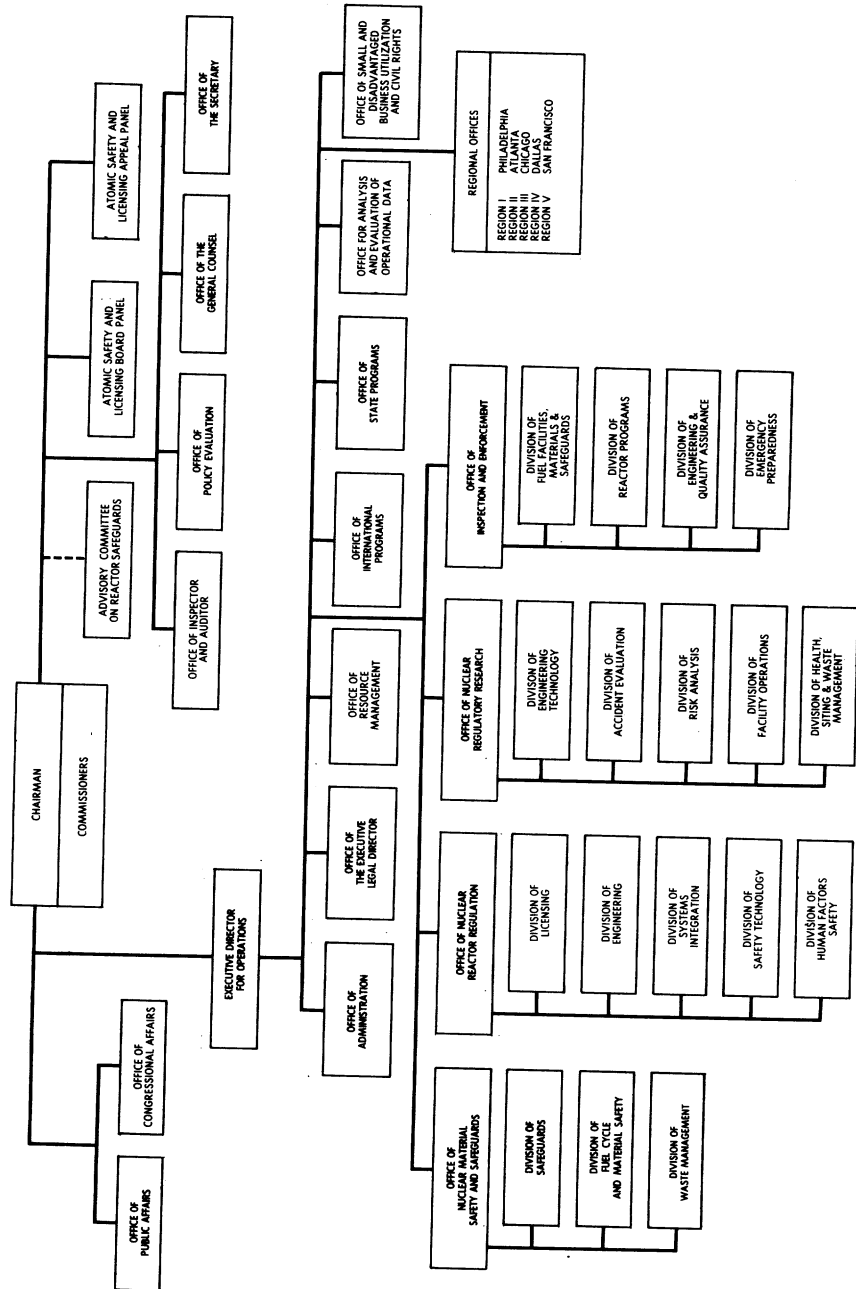
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

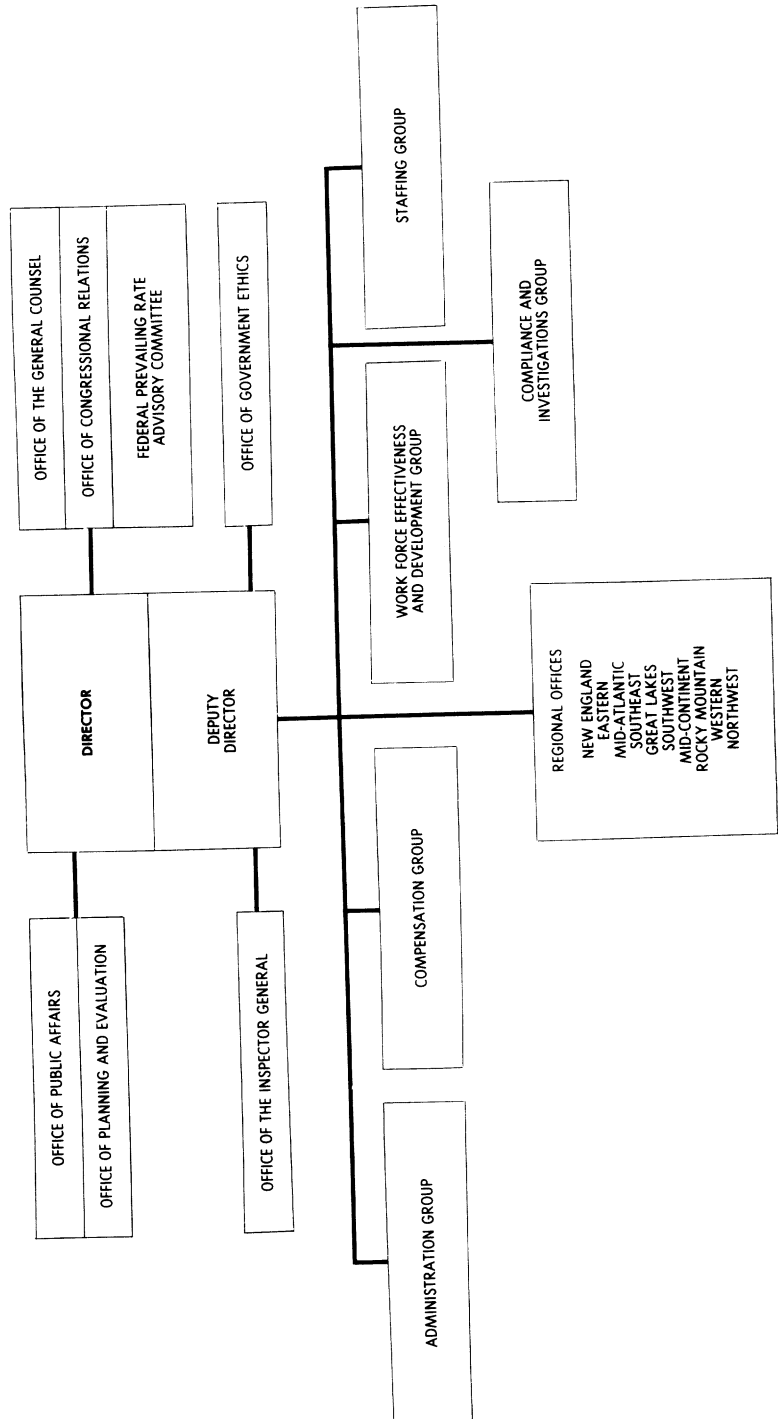


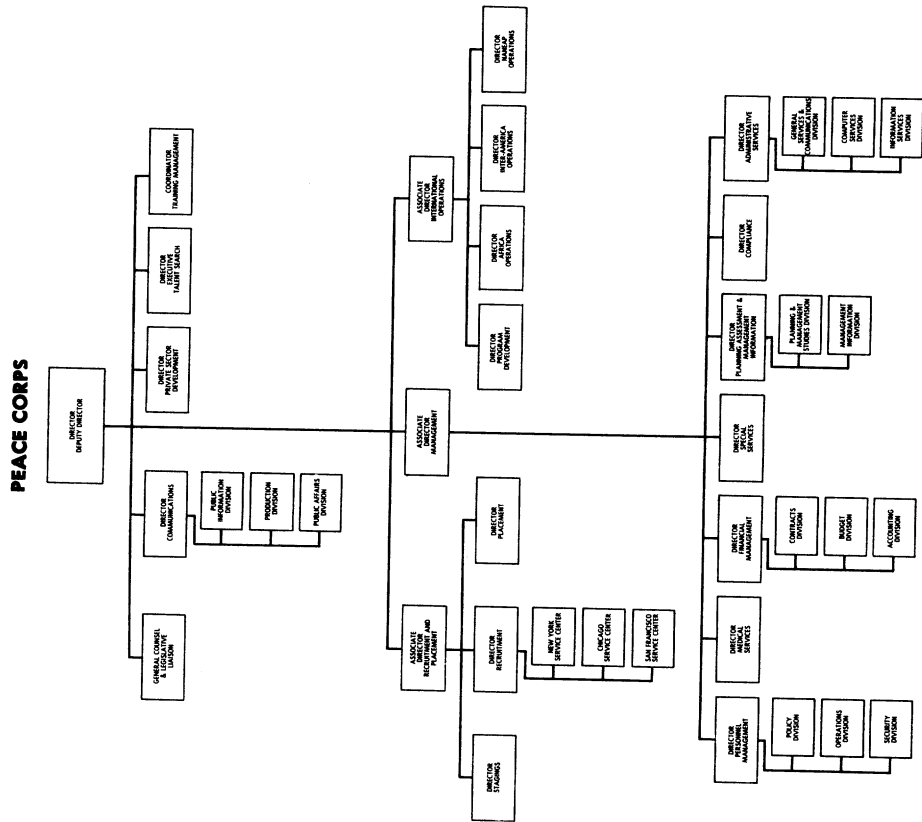
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD



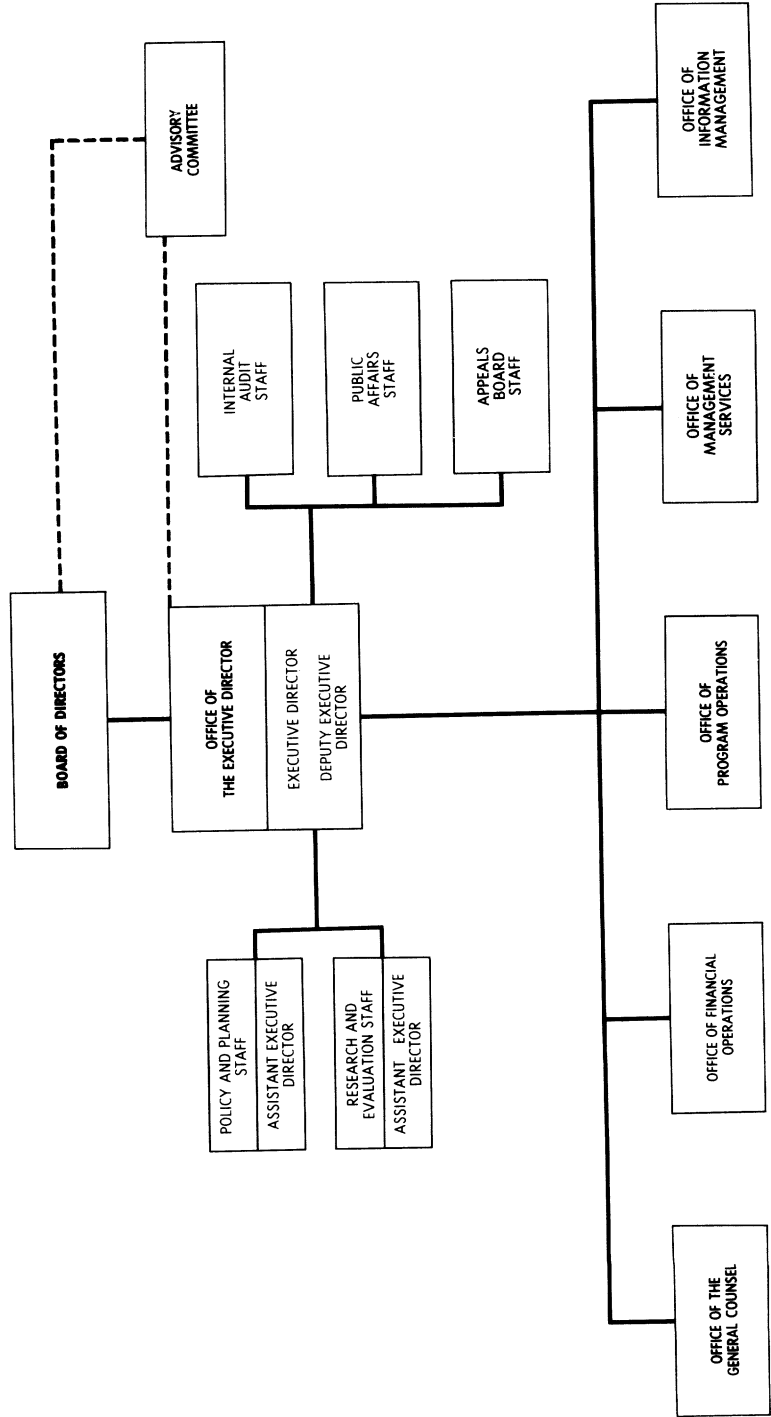
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



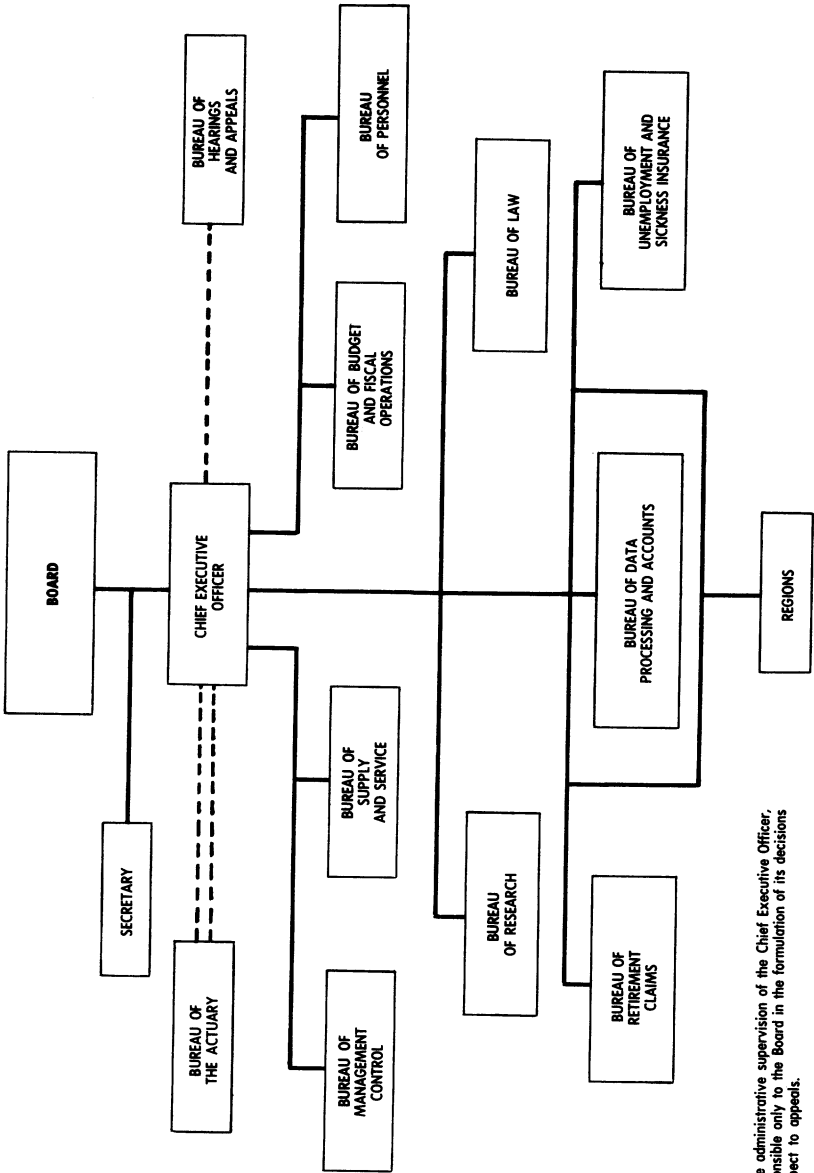
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT



PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION



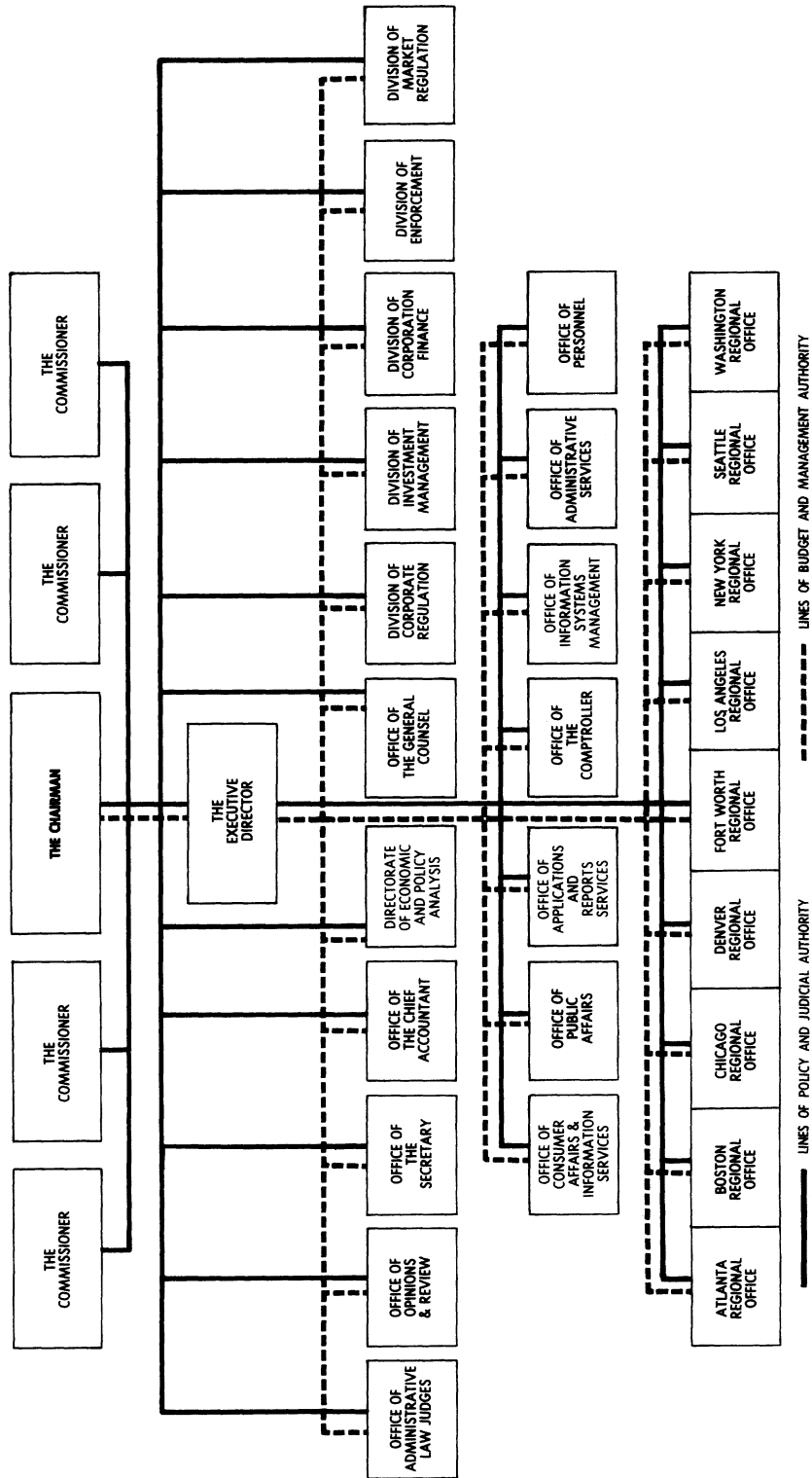
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD



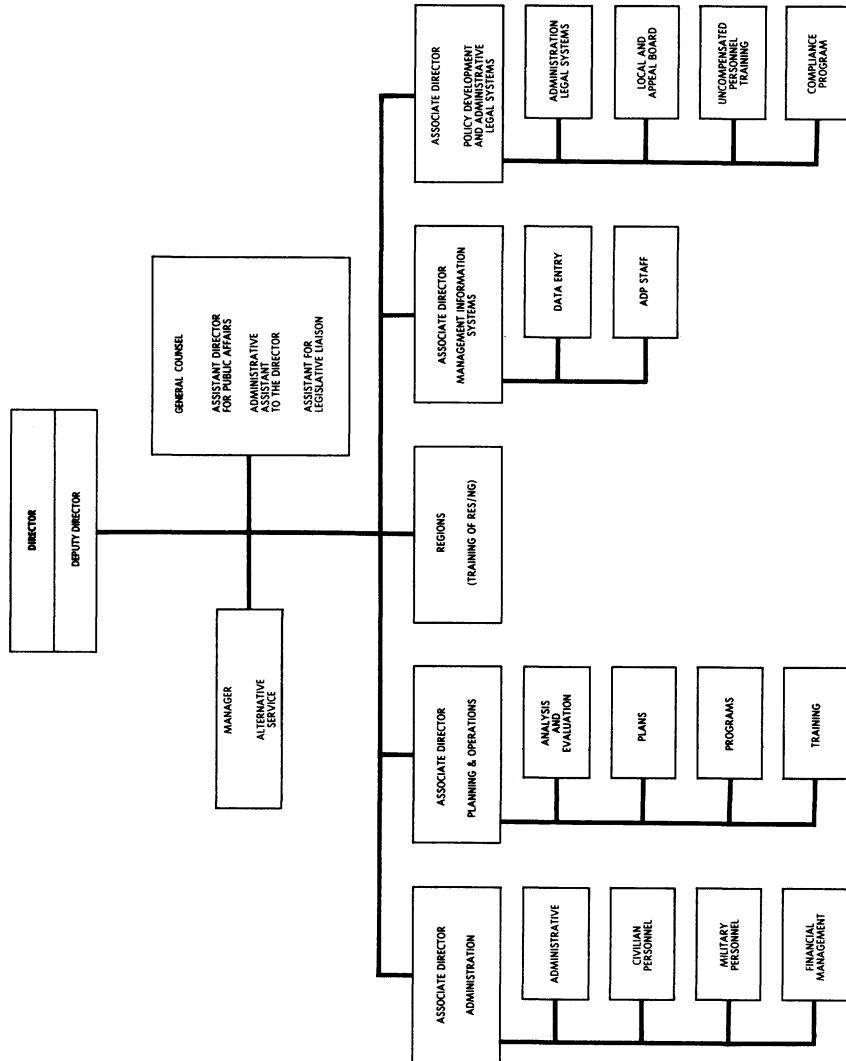
----- Under the administrative supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, but responsible only to the Board in the formulation of its decisions with respect to appeals.

===== Professionally responsible to the Board, administratively responsible to the Chief Executive Officer.

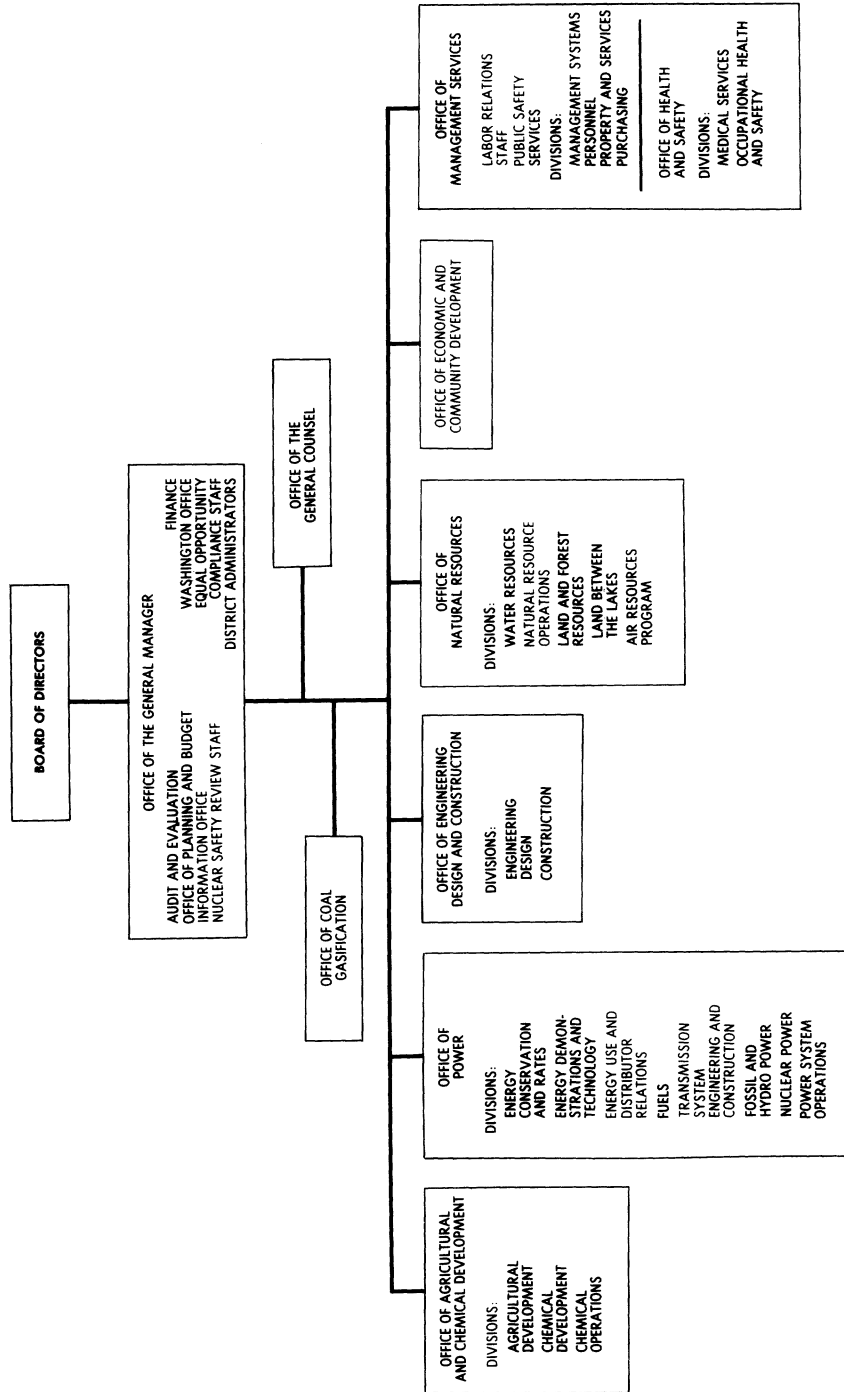
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION



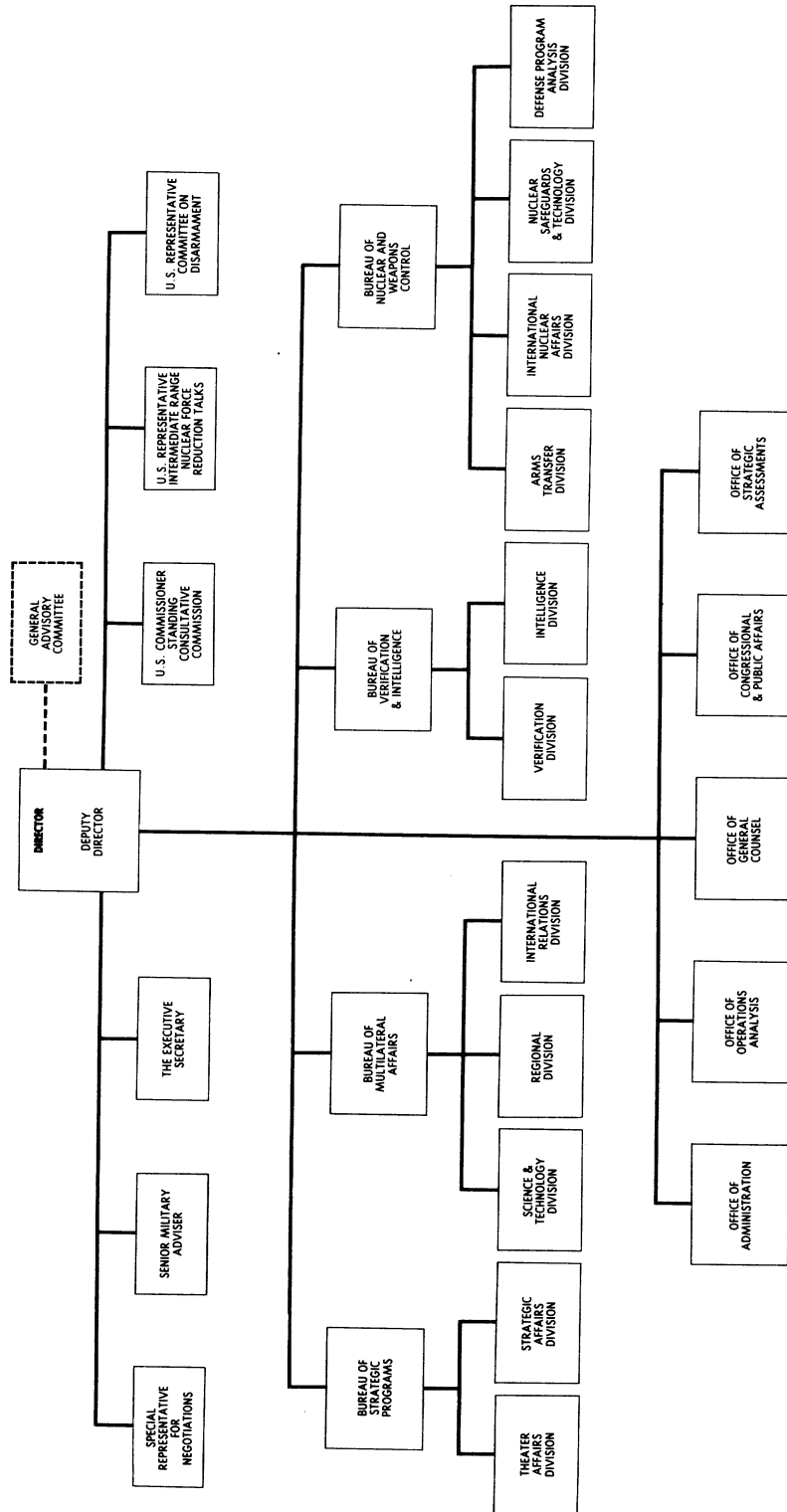
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM



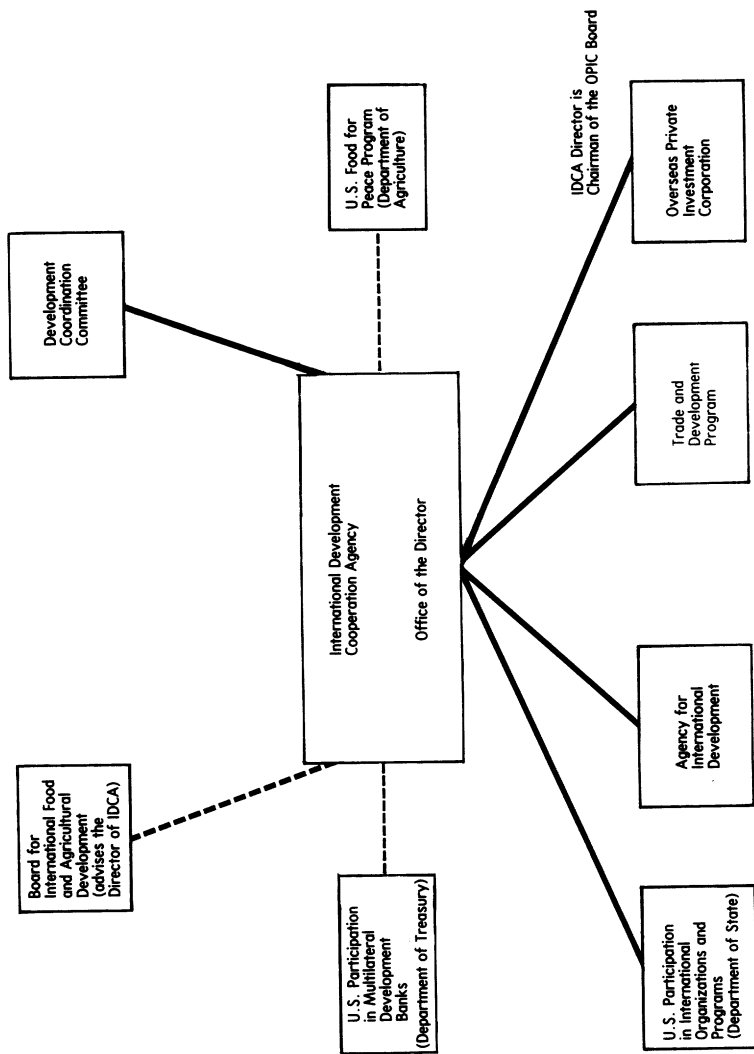
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY



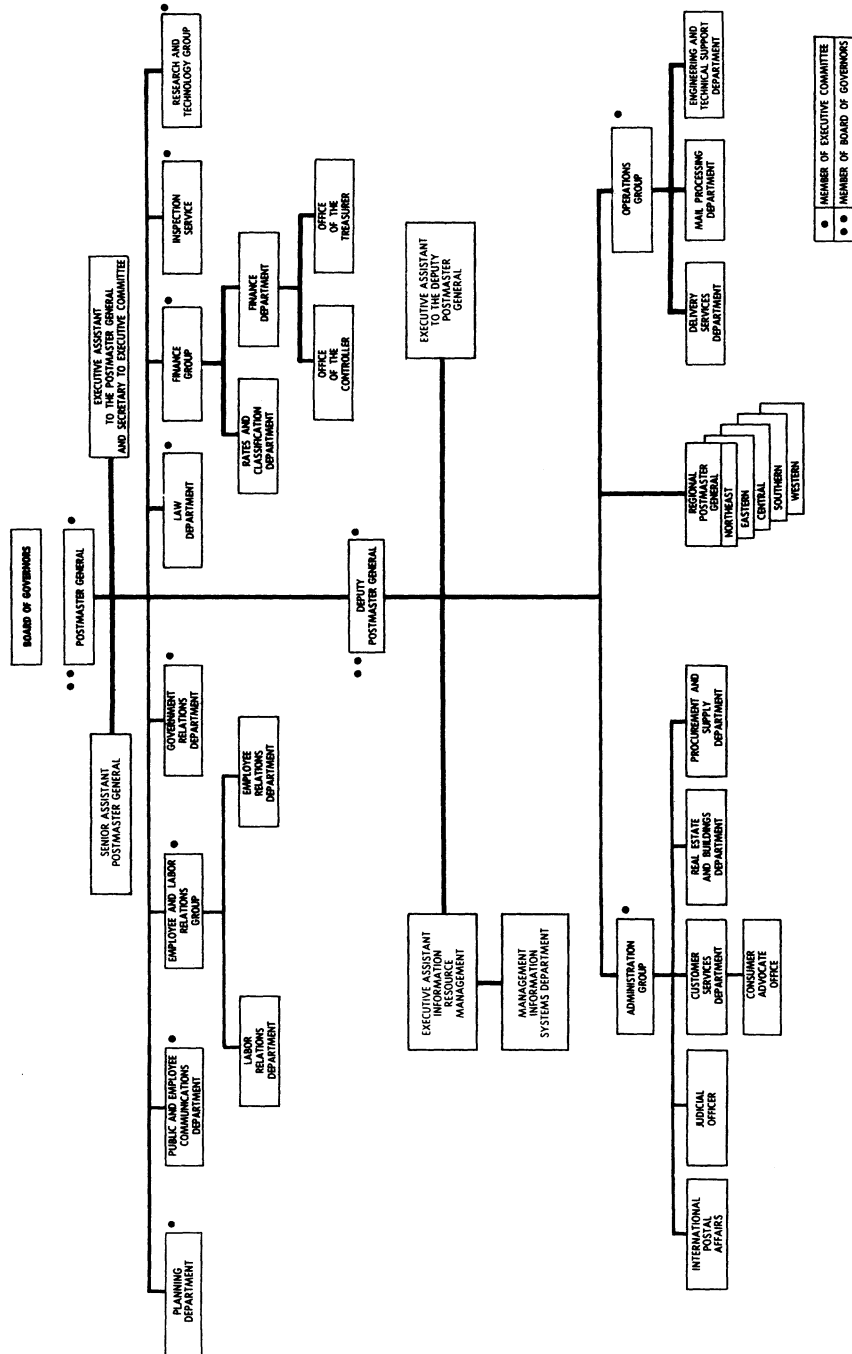
UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY



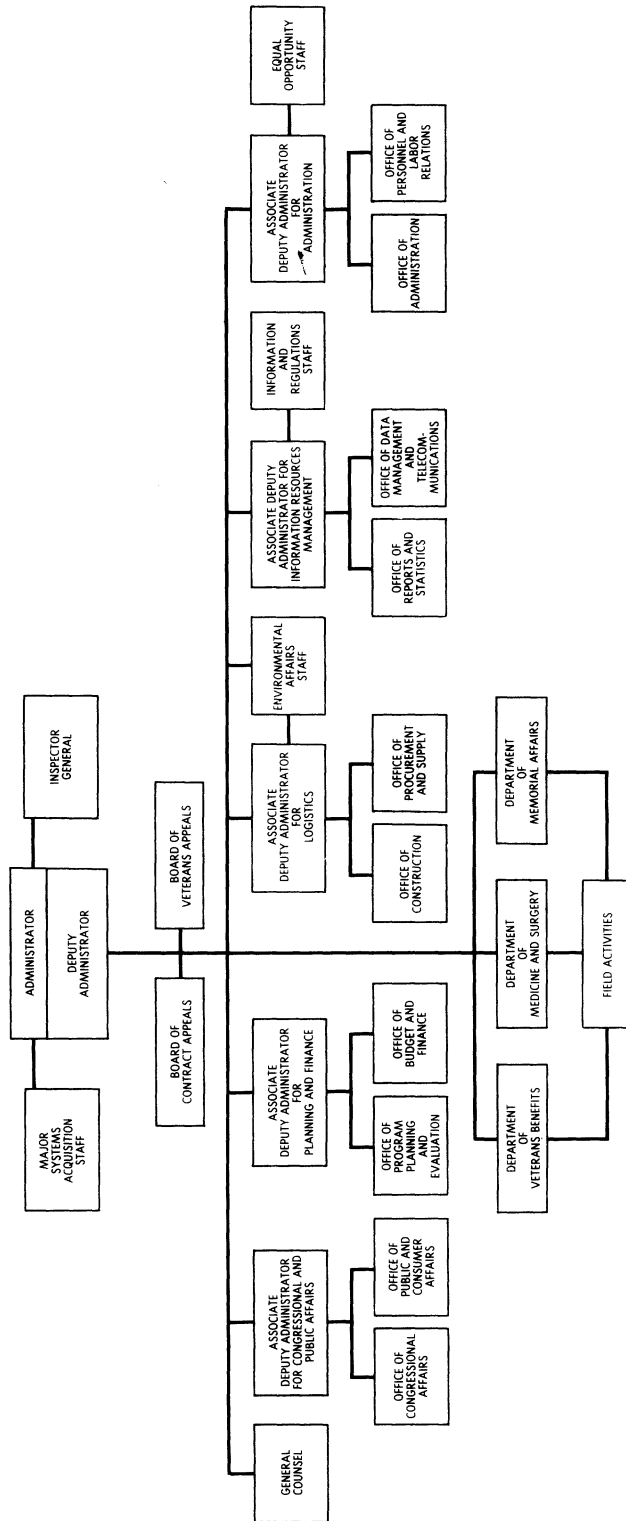
**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION AGENCY**



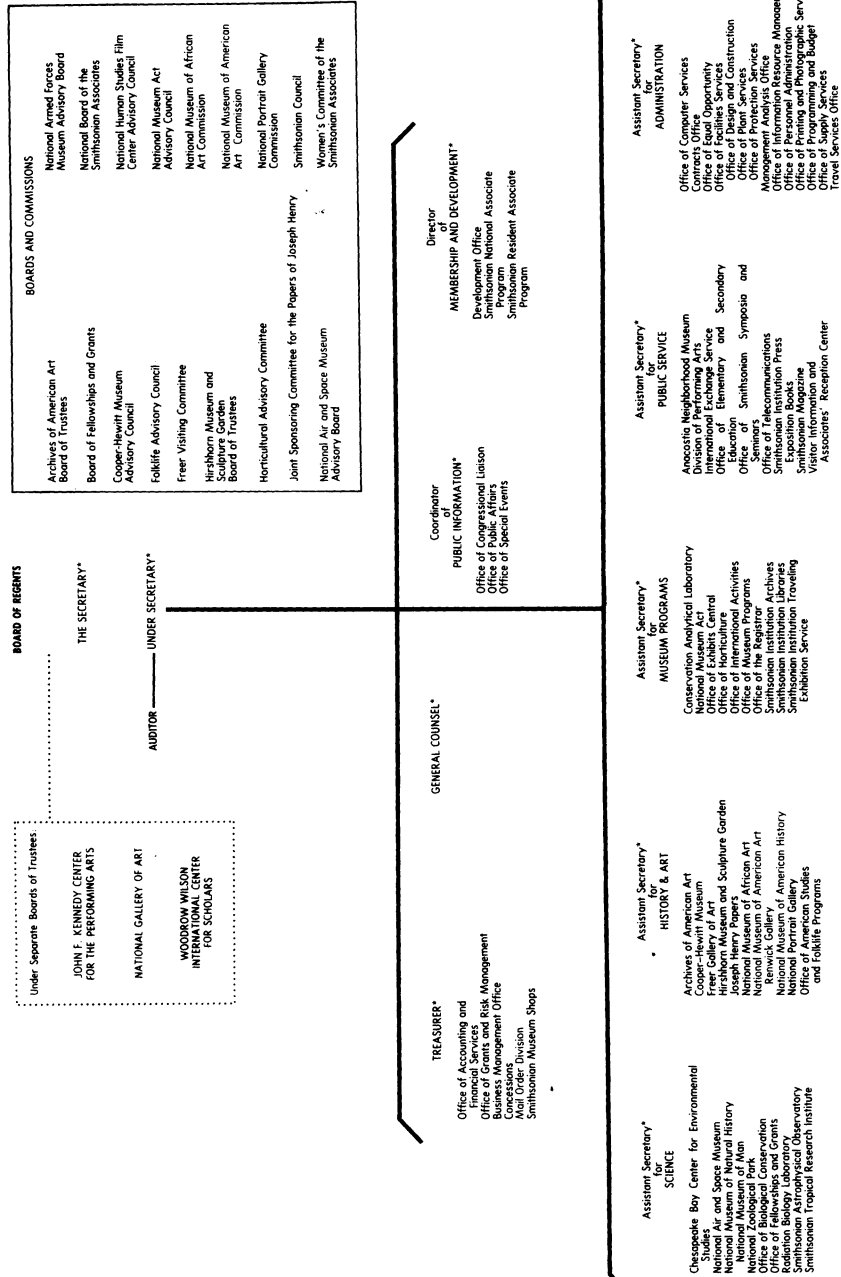
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



*SECRETARY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX D

Standard Federal Regions

Standard Federal Administrative regions were established to achieve more uniformity in the location and geographic jurisdiction of Federal field offices. Standard regions are a basis for promoting more systematic coordination among agencies and Federal-State-local governments and for securing management improvements and economies through greater interagency and intergovernmental cooperation. OMB Circular A-105, *Standard Federal Regions*, provides further guidance on the policies and requirements governing standard administrative regions. Boundaries were drawn and regional office locations designated for 10 regions, and agencies are required to adopt the uniform system when changes are made or new offices established. A map showing the standard boundaries is printed on page 845.

The regional structures of agencies not conforming to the uniform regional system can be found in the tables

accompanying their descriptions, when provided by the agency.

Regional maps for all agencies not conforming to the uniform regional system will be published separately this year by the Office of the Federal Register.

Federal Regional Councils

Federal Regional Councils are established under Executive Order 12314 of July 22, 1981. A Council is established in each of the 10 standard Federal regions. The Office of Management and Budget provides policy guidance to the Councils in consultation with the White House Office of Policy Development.

Federal Regional Councils are composed of the principal regional officials of the Departments of Agriculture; Education; Energy; Health and Human Services; Housing and Urban Development; Interior; Labor; Education; Transportation; and the Environmental Protection Agency. The President annually designates one member of each Council to serve as Chairman.

Federal Regional Council Offices

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map on page 845)

Region	Regional Chairmen	Address	Phone
I	Frederick L. Ahearn	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Government Center, Boston, Mass. 02203.	617-223-4220
II	Joseph D. Monticciolo	26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10278.	212-264-8068
III	Linda Z. Marston	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.	215-596-6495
IV	Clifton G. Brown	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.	404-221-5136
V	Wayne A. Stanton	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.	312-353-5160
VI	John A. Daeley	1200 Main Tower Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202.	214-767-3301
VII	Patricia S. Keyes	Rm. 634, 601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.	816-374-5801
VIII	Derrell P. Thompson	Rm. 688, Bldg. 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.	303-234-3120
IX	George E. Miller	50 United Nations Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.	415-556-6746
X	John R. Spencer	Park Place Bldg., 1200 6th Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101.	206-442-1220

Federal Regional Councils are designed to respond to opportunities for promoting and supporting administration policy, and to support interagency and intergovernmental cooperation. Councils are the major interagency mechanism in

the field to ensure that the implementation of Federal policies is consistent with overall administration policy and that Federal policies are responsive to the concerns of State and local governments.

Federal Regional Councils are expected to assist in explaining the following federalism initiatives: (1) reform of the Federal aid system through block grants; (2) devolution of Federal programs and functions; (3) reduction in the number and impact of Federal regulations and administrative requirements; (4) coordination of the Federal response to social and economic impacts resulting from Federal actions; and (5) identification of significant problems with Federal regulations to ensure that problems, which are of interest to State and local governments, are acted upon expeditiously.

Federal Executive Boards

Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established by Presidential directive to improve internal Federal management practices and to provide a central focus for Federal participation in civic affairs in major metropolitan centers of Federal activity.

Federal Executive Boards are composed of heads of Federal field offices in the metropolitan area. A Chairperson is elected annually from among the membership to provide overall leadership to the Board's

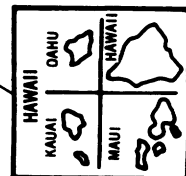
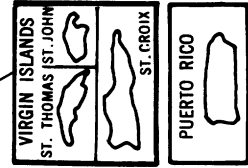
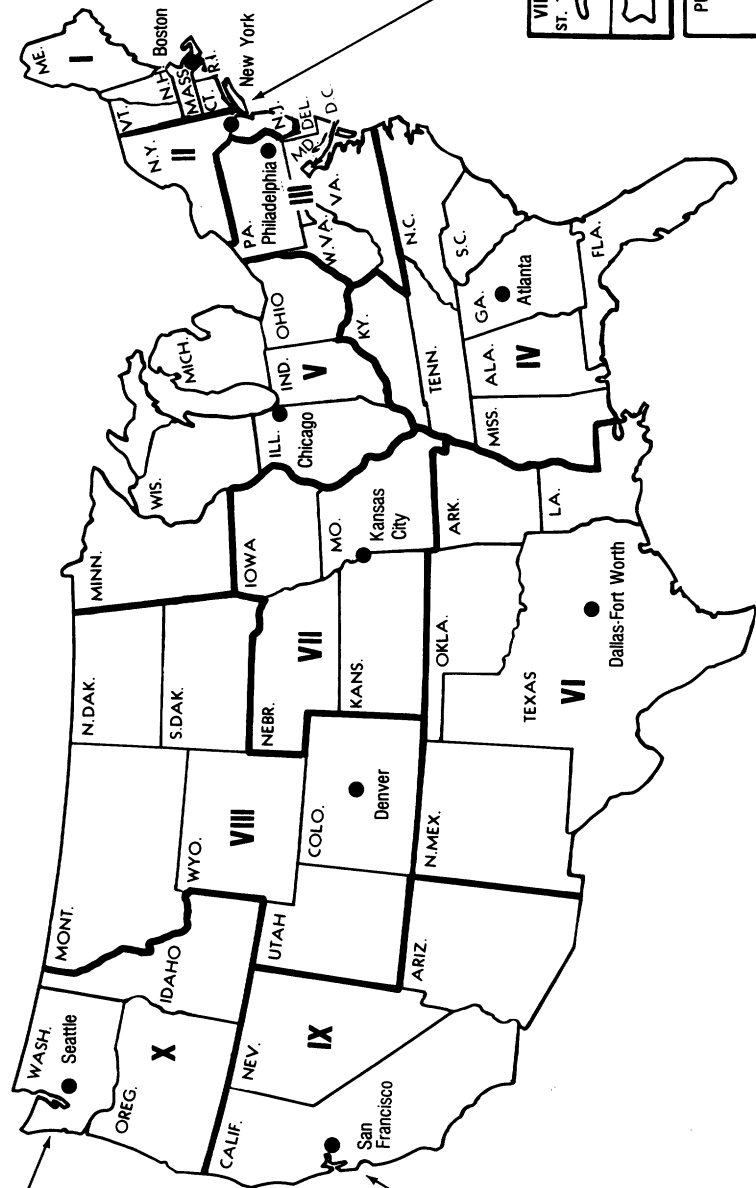
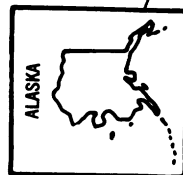
operations. Committees and task forces carry out interagency projects consistent with the Board's missions.

Federal Executive Boards serve as a means for disseminating information within the Federal Government and for promoting discussion of Federal policies and activities of importance to all Federal executives in the field.

Currently, Federal Executive Boards are located in 26 metropolitan areas which are important centers of Federal activity. These metropolitan areas are: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu-Pacific, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul).

Federal Executive Associations, Councils, or Committees have been locally organized in over 100 other metropolitan areas to perform functions similar to the Federal Executive Boards but on a lesser scale of organization and activity.

Standard Federal Regions



APPENDIX E: Agencies Appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations

NOTE: This section contains an alphabetical listing of agencies appearing in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR). The listing was revised as of March 19, 1982.

<i>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</i>	<i>Agency</i>
45, XII	ACTION
41, 5A, 5B	Acquisition Policy, Office of
1, I	Administrative Committee of the Federal Register
1, III	Administrative Conference of the United States
5, VII	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
5, IV	Advisory Committee on Federal Pay
36, VIII	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
22, II; 41, 7	Agency for International Development
7, I, IX, X, XI	Agricultural Marketing Service
7, V	Agricultural Research Service
7, VII	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
	Agriculture Department
7, I, IX, X, XI	Agricultural Marketing Service
7, V	Agricultural Research Service
7, VII	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
7, III; 9, I, III	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
7, XIV	Commodity Credit Corporation
7, XXIV	Contract Appeals, Board of
7, XXIX	Energy, Office of
7, XXXI	Environmental Quality, Office of
7, XVIII	Farmers Home Administration
7, IV	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
7, VIII	Federal Grain Inspection Service
41, 4	Federal Procurement Regulations System
7, II	Food and Nutrition Service
9, III	Food Safety and Inspection Service
7, XV	Foreign Agricultural Service
7, XXI	Foreign Economic Development Service
36, II	Forest Service
7, XXV	General Sales Manager, Office of
7, XXVI	Inspector General, Office of
7, XXX	Operations and Finance, Office of
9, II	Packers and Stockyards Administration
7, XVII	Rural Electrification Administration
7, XVI	Rural Telephone Bank
7, Subtitle A	Secretary of Agriculture, Office of
7, VI	Soil Conservation Service
32, VII	Air Force Department
10, XV	Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of the Federal Inspector
27, I	Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of

<i>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</i>	<i>Agency</i>
36, IV	American Battle Monuments Commission
7, III; 9, I	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
5, IX	Appalachian Regional Commission
36, XI	Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
22, VI; 41, 23	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.
32, V	Army Department
33, II; 36, III	Engineers, Corps of
20, VII	Benefits Review Board
34, V	Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of
41, 51	Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee for Purchase from
22, XIII	Board for International Broadcasting
5, III	Budget, Office of Management and
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PENDING CHANGES

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83.....	Council of Economic Advisers.	Jerry L. Jordan to resign as a member, effective July 31.
130.....	Department of Commerce.	Robert G. Dederick, currently Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, nominated June 23 to be Under Secretary for Economic Affairs (new position).
233.....	Department of Education.	Gary L. Jones nominated June 18 to be Under Secretary.
320.....	Department of Justice.	Francis M. Mullen, Jr., nominated Mar. 29 to be Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.
382.....	Department of State.	Robert Anderson nominated May 3 to be U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, vice Robert L. Yost.
383.....	Department of State.	Arthur H. Davis, Jr., nominated May 27 to be U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay, vice Lyle Franklin Lane.
383.....	Department of State.	Robert Werner Duemling nominated June 28 to be U.S. Ambassador to Suriname.
383.....	Department of State.	Robert H. Phinny nominated June 3 to be U.S. Ambassador to Swaziland, vice Richard Cavins Matheron.
383.....	Department of State.	George Quincey Lumsden, Jr., nominated May 24 to be U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.
383.....	Department of State.	George W. Landau nominated June 18 to be U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela, vice William H. Luers.
461.....	Commission on Civil Rights.	Robert A. Destro, Constantine Nicholas Dombalis, and Guadalupe Quintanilla nominated May 26 to be members, vice Murray Saltzman, Mary Frances Berry, and Blandina Cardenas Ramirez, respectively.
480.....	Federal Communications Commission.	Stephen A. Sharp nominated May 24 to be a member, vice Abbott Washburn.
501.....	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.	Kay McMurray nominated June 18 to be Director, vice Kenneth E. Moffett.
536.....	International Communication Agency.	Robert John Hughes nominated May 6 to be Associate Director for Broadcasting.
554.....	National Credit Union Administration.	Elizabeth Flores Burkhart nominated May 19 to be a member of the Board.
607.....	United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.	Robert Thaddeus Grey, Jr., nominated Feb. 11 to be Deputy Director.
607.....	United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.	Manfred Eimer nominated Mar. 22 to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Verification and Intelligence.
607.....	United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.	Norman Terrell nominated Jan. 28 to be Assistant Director, Nuclear and Weapons Control Bureau.
623.....	United States Postal Service.	Frederic V. Malek nominated Feb. 4 and Peter E. Voss nominated May 11 to be Governors.
668.....	United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation.	John B. Carter and Milton M. Masson, Jr., nominated May 19 to be members of the Board of Directors.

MARGIN INDEX

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